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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

W. N. DOAK, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CHARLES E. BALDWIN, Acting Commissioner.

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Of Canada's 2,564,879 wage earners, 471,668, or 18.4 per cent, were not at work on June 1, 1931, according to the Dominion census of that date. Slightly over 15 per cent were reported as having no jobs and

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This Issue in Brief

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The study of company and trade-union unemployment-benefit plans concluded in this issue shows that 5 trade-union plans covered in the 1931 study had been discontinued at the time of the 1932 survey and that many others had been able to continue only through the increase of assessments and reduction in the amount of benefits. In many cases the money was being paid out in benefits practically as fast as it was collected, as in most of the 45 trade-unions known to have plans in active operation the limitation on the benefit period which is commonly found in the plans had been disregarded. Page 11.

Unemployment-insurance systems in foreign countries have carried on through the depression, although changes have been necessary in some of the systems to meet the demands caused by the increasing number of unemployed. In some instances benefits have been curtailed and contributions increased, while in several of the systems, including those of Great Britain and Germany, the "means" or "need" test, by which unemployed persons are required to prove their need for financial aid, has been introduced. As a result of the general need for extended relief, State expenditures have increased greatly in nearly all countries. Page 32.

An average of 111.2 days per building was required to complete the work on all buildings for which permits were issued in 10 representative cities in the United States in 1931, according to reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In 1929 this average was 132 days per building. One-family frame dwellings erected in 1929 averaged 98.4 days in process of construction, while for the same class of dwellings erected in 1931 the average was only 88.8 days. In addition to showing how long employment was available on different types of buildings, the article shows how many permits were allowed to lapse or remain unused after they were applied for, and how soon after the building permit was issued work was available in the construction of the building. Page 158.

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1.7 per cent as temporarily laid off. The percentage of male wage earners with no jobs was very much larger than the percentage of female wage earners without jobs, 17.7 per cent of the former being reported jobless and only 6.6 per cent of the latter. Page 78.

The Ohio Commission on Unemployment Insurance recommends a compulsory unemployment-insurance system for that State as not only feasible but advisable as a measure to meet job insecurity of the future. Provisions of the system favored are employer and employee contributions of 2 per cent of pay roll and 1 per cent of earnings, respectively; pooling of all funds; and benefits of 50 per cent of the normal weekly earnings of the insured, beginning after a waiting period of 3 weeks and payable for 16 weeks, the maximum benefit per week not to exceed \$15. Page 98.

The waiting-period provisions in the workmen's compensation laws of the various States are given in an article on page 121. The "waiting period" in a compensation law requires a minimum duration of disability as a condition to the payment of compensation benefits. The laws of the different States vary in this respect, one State having no waiting period, while in two States and the Territory of Hawaii a waiting period of two weeks is required. In some States payment becomes retroactive if the disability continues beyond a stated period, and compensation is thus paid during the waiting period.

Only two railroad strikes were brought to the attention of the United States Board of Mediation from August 1, 1926, to June 30, 1932, and these two were of little significance and were attended by no substantial interruption of interstate commerce, according to the annual report of the board for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932. During this period many strike ballots were taken, involving a number of carriers and labor organizations, but the disputes which led to the submission and receipt of such ballots were ultimately settled in an orderly way. Page 137.

Weekly earnings of office workers in New York State factories averaged \$31.86 in October, 1932, as compared with \$35.49 in October, 1931, according to the annual survey of factory office workers' earnings conducted by the State department of labor. The peak in the earnings of these workers was reached in October, 1930, with an average of \$37.48 per week. Earnings of men in October, 1932, were more than double those of women, averaging \$42.14 per week against \$20.49 for women. Page 179.

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Legal Restrictions on Hours of Labor of Men in the United States, as of January 1, 1933¹

EVERY State in the United States has legislation regulating the hours of labor of employees. The most general and accepted is that limiting the working time of minors, although laws relating to hours of labor of women are also now quite general throughout the Union. The regulation of the working hours of men has been slower of development and acceptance because of being subject to constitutional limitations.

The present article shows existing legislation regulating the hours of labor of men and gives a review of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court on the constitutionality of such legislation.²

Statutes requiring a weekly day of rest or "one day's rest in seven," are, in several instances, of a general nature and include men

Legislation on hours of labor falls into several classifications:

1. Laws declaring the policy of the State as to the number of hours that shall constitute a day's work in the absence of contractual agreement between the parties to the employment contract. As a rule, no penalty is provided for. It is doubtful whether penalties, if any, are enforced or damages collected for overtime work.

2. Laws fixing a maximum number of hours for men. These laws are generally not limited to men, but include also women and minors unless they are otherwise provided for by law. These laws usually have penalty and enforcement provisions. They may be divided into several groups:

(a) Legislation limiting the hours of labor of workmen employed on public works.

(b) Legislation for the protection of the safety and health of the general public, as, for instance, acts covering railroad and railway operating employees (including bus, etc., drivers), seamen, and drug clerks.

(c) Legislation limiting the hours of labor of employees in obviously dangerous or unhealthful employments, as in mines, smelters, tunnels, and in certain types of mills.

(d) Legislation limiting the hours of labor in employments less obviously dangerous than in mines, smelters, etc., but in which investigation proves that there is direct correlation between the hours worked and the safety and health of the employees and that the safety and health hazard can be considerably reduced by a limitation in the hours of labor worked.

¹ A revision, bringing up to date the material in an article on the same subject in the January, 1929, issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 16).

² No attempt has been made to include rules and regulations of labor departments, which in some States have the force and effect of law.

3. Laws fixing a maximum number of hours for females. These laws include all females except certain minors otherwise provided for. The degree of reasonableness in the regulations of the hours of women may not necessarily be the same as that for men, since women's physical structure is not so strong as that of men.

4. Laws fixing a maximum number of hours for certain minors. The hours of labor of female employees from a particular age (generally 16) up to 21 is usually the same as that of other females. The laws very generally limit the hours of labor of minors between the ages at which employment of minors is permitted (usually 14) up to an age at which it is probably considered that they are sufficiently strong to carry on the tasks for the same number of hours as adults—usually 16, but sometimes 18 in the case of females.

5. Laws requiring a day of rest. The early legislation of this type took the form of prohibiting employment on Sunday. The newer development permits certain employments to be carried on on Sunday because of necessity or public convenience, but requires that workers in these employments be given one day of rest in seven. Where "one day of rest in seven" does not exist, the "Sunday rest" law is effective as to some employments.

6. The prohibition of night work of women and minors. Like hour legislation, laws prohibiting the employment of women between certain hours at night (usually 7 p. m.) and a fixed hour in the morning (usually 6 a. m.) are applicable to females generally and include certain minors unless they are otherwise specifically provided for. Many of the child labor laws include provisions, usually applicable to children between 14 and 16 years of age, prohibiting night work. Some statutes attempt to prohibit night work for men by fixing the maximum number of hours, as in mines, and providing further that the men will not be required to start their employment prior to a fixed hour, as 6 a. m.

7. Laws requiring rest periods. These laws may be divided into several classes:

(a) Those prohibiting the employment of men for more than a fixed number of hours within a given period, such as legislation prohibiting the employment of railroad or railway operating employees from working more than 10 hours per day in 12 consecutive hours or 16 consecutive hours in 24, insuring a proper interval for rest, and making it certain that the hour legislation can not be violated in principle though technically complied with.

(b) Those requiring the hours of labor, usually of females and minors, to be so arranged that a sufficient period or interval be allowed during the course of the eight hours, or other period set, to enable the employees to eat or rest, or both. This provision is quite common in the laws relating to hours of labor of women.

Hours of Labor of Men

Public Works

THE State and the Federal Government may fix the hours of labor of persons employed by them. Early attempts to pass 8-hour laws for public employees were looked upon as in the nature of a direction from a principal to his agent that eight hours be deemed to be a proper length of time for a day's work, and that contracts should be

based upon that theory but that the law did not necessarily provide that the employer and the laborer may not agree with each other as to what time should constitute a day's work independent of the statute. This attitude was taken in the case *United States v. Martin*, 94 U. S. 400 (1876). This decision made it evident that, to be effective, the statutes must be mandatory and provide penalties for violations. Such statutes were passed and extended to include contractors and subcontractors engaged in the construction of public works for the State or one of its governmental subdivisions. The constitutional power of the States to pass such statutes was immediately questioned in the courts. A test case arose in Kansas which went to the Supreme Court of the United States where the statute was upheld, in the year 1903, as a constitutional exercise of power. The court said that it could "imagine no possible ground to dispute the power of the State to declare that no one undertaking work for it or for one of its municipal agencies should permit or require an employee on such work to labor in excess of eight hours each day, and to inflict punishment upon those who are embraced by such regulations and yet disregard them. It can not be deemed a part of the liberty of any contractor that he be allowed to do public work in any mode he may choose to adopt, without regard to the wishes of the State. On the contrary, it belongs to the State, as the guardian and trustee for its people, and having control of its affairs, to prescribe the conditions upon which it will permit public work to be done on its behalf, or on behalf of its municipalities." The court rested its decision "upon the broad ground that the work being of a public character, absolutely under the control of the State and its municipal agents acting by its authority, it is for the State to prescribe the conditions under which it will permit work of that kind to be done." (*Atkin v. Kansas*, 191 U. S. 207, 222, 224 (1903).)

A case involving the constitutionality of a similar Federal act was decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1907. Counsel attempted to distinguish the State from a Federal law, on the ground that Congress did not have the general power of legislation possessed by the legislatures of the States. In upholding the constitutionality of the act, the court replied to this contention by stating that "it may be true that the object of this law is of a kind not subject to its general control. But the power that it has over the mode in which contracts with the United States shall be performed can not be limited by a speculation as to motives. If the motive be conceded, however, the fact that Congress has not general control over the conditions of labor does not make unconstitutional a law otherwise valid, because the purpose of the law is to secure to it certain advantages, so far as the law goes." (*Ellis v. United States*, 206 U. S. 246, 256 (1907). See also *United States v. Garbish*, 222 U. S. 257 (1911), holding that the repairing of levees along the Mississippi River was subject to the act and can not be classed as an extraordinary emergency within the exception of the act.)

The Federal Government, in the enactment of the emergency relief and construction act of 1932 (47 Stat. 709), has limited to 30 hours a week the employment of workmen engaged in such work. This limitation, however, was merely an attempt to relieve the unemployment situation by sharing work, and was not adopted because of any physical or health hazard involved in the construction industry.

The following jurisdictions have enacted laws limiting the hours of labor of workmen engaged on public works to eight hours:

- Alaska*.—Acts of 1913, chapter 7.
Arizona.—Revised Code, 1928, section 1350.
California.—Sims' Deering's Codes, 1906, Penal Code, section 653c (as amended by Acts of 1927, ch. 257; Acts of 1929, ch. 793; and Acts of 1931, ch. 1144).
Colorado.—Compiled Laws, 1921, section 4175.
Delaware.—Revised Code, 1915, paragraph 2160, section 45 (limited to Wilmington).
District of Columbia.—District of Columbia Code, 1929, sections 307-309.
Hawaii.—Revised Laws, 1925, section 175 (as amended by Acts of 1925, ch. 44).
Idaho.—Code, 1932, sections 43-701 to 43-703.
Illinois.—Smith-Hurd Revised Statutes, 1931, chapter 48, sections 39a-39f.
Indiana.—Burns' Annotated Statutes, 1926, sections 9366-9369.
Kansas.—Revised Statutes, 1923, chapter 44, article 2, section 201 (as amended by Acts of 1931, ch. 214), and sections 202-205.
Kentucky.—Carroll's Statutes, 1930, section 2290b.
Maryland.—Public Local Laws, 1930, article 4, section 516 (limited to Baltimore).
Massachusetts.—General Laws, 1921, chapter 149, section 30 (as amended by Acts of 1923, ch. 236).
Minnesota.—General Statutes, 1923, sections 4088, 4089.
Missouri.—Revised Statutes, 1929, section 6712 (limited to cities of second class).
Montana.—Revised Code, 1921, section 3079 (as amended by Acts of 1929, ch. 116).
Nevada.—Hillyer's Compiled Laws, 1929, sections 6170-6172, 10460.
New Jersey.—Compiled Statutes, Supplement 1911-1924, sections 107-78d, 107-78e (both as amended by Acts of 1932, chs. 176 and 230).
New Mexico.—Constitution of New Mexico, article 20, section 19.
New York.—Cahill's Consolidated Laws, 1930, chapter 32, section 220 (as amended by Acts of 1931, chs. 785, 786; and Acts of 1932, ch. 472).
Ohio.—General Code, 1932, title 1, chapter 1, section 17-1.
Oklahoma.—Compiled Statutes, 1931, chapter 52, article 4, sections 10872-10874.
Oregon.—Code, 1930, section 49-704 (as amended by Acts of 1931, ch. 330).
Pennsylvania.—Statutes, 1920 (West's), section 18270-1.
Puerto Rico.—Acts of 1913, No. 140; Acts of 1923, No. 11; Acts of 1925, No. 54.
Texas.—Revised Civil Statutes, 1925, sections 5165-5167.
Utah.—Compiled Laws, 1917, section 3666.
Washington.—Remington's Revised Statutes, 1932, sections 7642-7647.
West Virginia.—Code, 1931, chapter 21, article 4, section 2.
Wisconsin.—Statutes, 1931, section 103.41.
Wyoming.—Revised Statutes, 1931, section 63-101.
United States.—United States Code, title 40, sections 321-326; 44 Statutes, part 1, page 1307:

Private Employment

Legislation on hours of labor was upheld as a valid exercise of the legislative power to protect the lives, the health, and the morals of its citizens as early as 1898. Though there was some question of the validity of this legislation following a decision in 1905 holding an hour law for bakeries invalid, the courts now uphold the constitutionality of reasonable hours of labor legislation based upon the reasoning that the physical well-being of the population is an object of public interest.

The first important decision of the United States Supreme Court on the constitutional question of the power of a legislature to fix a maximum number of hours of labor which persons may work in private employment was that of *Holden v. Hardy* (169 U. S. 366), decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1898. The opinion of

the court recognizing the power in the legislature to fix the maximum hours of labor of persons in underground mines or in smelters and ore refineries to eight hours has been a landmark in the decisions of the court and has been freely quoted by the court in later decisions sustaining legislation furthering the protection of the health, safety, and morals of employees and of the public.

An act of Utah of 1896 fixed the hours of workingmen in all underground mines, in smelters, and all other establishments for the reduction or refining of ores or metals, at eight hours per day. The Supreme Court sustained the act as a valid exercise of the police power of the State as being within the power of the legislature to protect the lives, the health, and the morals of its citizens. In doing so, however, it pointed out that the enactment did not profess to limit the hours of all workmen but merely those who are employed in underground mines or in smelting, reducing, or refining ores or metals, which employments "when too long pursued the legislature has judged to be detrimental to the health of the employees, and, so long as there are reasonable grounds for believing that this is so, its decision upon this subject can not be reviewed by the Federal courts." The court said that "while the general experience of mankind may justify us in believing that men may engage in ordinary employments more than eight hours per day without injury to their health, it does not follow that labor for the same length of time is innocuous when carried on beneath the surface of the earth, where the operative is deprived of fresh air and sunlight, and is frequently subjected to foul atmosphere and a very high temperature, or to the influence of noxious gases, generated by the processes of refining or smelting."

The court further said that "the fact that both parties are of full age and competent to contract does not necessarily deprive the State of the power to interfere where the parties do not stand upon an equality, or where the public health demands that one party to the contract shall be protected against himself. 'The State still retains an interest in his welfare, however reckless he may be. The whole is no greater than the sum of all the parts, and when the individual health, safety and welfare are sacrificed or neglected, the State must suffer.'" (*Holden v. Hardy*, 169 U. S. 366, 395-397 (1898).)

Seven years later, in 1905, the United States Supreme Court was asked to pass on the constitutionality of the New York statute providing that no employees shall be required or permitted to work in bakeries more than 60 hours a week or more than 10 hours a day. The court held that "the limitation of the hours of labor as provided for in this section of the statute, * * * has no such direct relation to and no such substantial effect upon the health of the employee, as to justify us in regarding the section as really a health law," that "it seems to us that the real object and purpose were simply to regulate the hours of labor between the master and his employees (all being men, *sui juris*) in a private business, not dangerous in any degree to morals or in any real and substantial degree, to the health of the employees," and that "under such circumstances the freedom of master and employee to contract with each other in relation to their employment, and in defining the same, can not be prohibited or interfered with, without violating the Federal Constitution." Four of the nine justices taking part in this decision dissented and two dissenting opinions were written. (*Lochner v. New York*, 198 U. S. 45, 64, 65, 74 (1905).)

In 1917 a statute of Oregon limiting the hours of labor of any person, whether man or woman, working in any mill, factory, or manufacturing establishment to 10 hours a day, with a proviso as to overtime, was upheld as constitutional by the United States Supreme Court. Because of the overtime provisions it was contended that the law was a wage law, but the court upheld it as a regulation of hours of labor. The court said that "it is enough for our decision if the legislation under review was passed in the exercise of an admitted power of Government; and that it is not as complete as it might be, not as rigid in its prohibitions as it might be, gives perhaps evasion too much play, is lighter in its penalties than it might be, is no impeachment of its legality. This may be a blemish, giving opportunity for criticism and difference in characterization, but the constitutional validity of legislation can not be determined by the degree of exactness of its provisions or remedies. New policies are usually tentative in their beginnings, advance in firmness as they advance in acceptance. They do not at a particular moment of time spring full-perfect in extent or means from the legislative brain. Time may be necessary to fashion them to precedent customs and conditions and as they justify themselves or otherwise they pass from militancy to triumph or from question to repeal." "Our judgment of it is, that it does not transcend constitutional limits." (*Bunting v. Oregon*, 243 U. S. 426, 438 (1917).) Three of the nine justices dissented. One, Mr. Justice Brandeis, took no part in the decision of the case.

The opinion in the *Bunting* case did not mention the *Lochner* case. Mr. Chief Justice Taft, in *Adkins v. Children's Hospital*, 261 U. S. 525, 564 (1923), states that "no one can suggest any constitutional distinction between employment in a bakery and one in any other kind of a manufacturing establishment which should make a limit of hours in the one invalid, and the same limit in the other permissible," and "it is impossible for me to reconcile the *Bunting* case and the *Lochner* case and I have always supposed that the *Lochner* case was thus overruled *sub silentio*." Mr. Justice Holmes, in the *Adkins* case, said that he had supposed that the *Lochner* case "would be allowed a deserved repose."

As the *Bunting* case upholds the constitutionality of a statute fixing a maximum number of hours for men in mills, factories, and manufacturing establishments at 10 hours, it is probable that State legislatures have the power to fix the maximum number of hours for men at less than 10 in view of the language of the court in a case upholding the validity of a California statute fixing the maximum number of hours for women at 8 hours. (*Miller v. Wilson*, 236 U. S. 373, 382 (1915).) The court said that "it is manifestly impossible to say that the mere fact that the statute of California provides for an 8-hour day, or a maximum of 48 hours a week, instead of 10 hours a day or 54 hours a week, takes the case out of the domain of legislative discretion."

The *Lochner* case has not been cited by the United States Supreme Court as an authority on the question of the fixing of hours of labor since the decision of the case. It has been cited on several occasions to sustain the general proposition that the right of the individual to contract must not be unreasonably interfered with, and that if the statutes are unreasonable and arbitrary and beyond the necessities of the case the courts will declare them invalid. (See *Welsh v. Swasey*,

214 U. S. 91, 105 (1909); *Chicago, B. & Q. R. R. Co. v. McGuire*, 219 U. S. 549, 566 (1911); *Meyer v. Nebraska*, 262 U. S. 390, 399 (1923); *Adair v. United States*, 208 U. S. 161, 173 (1908); *Adkins v. Children's Hospital*, 261 U. S. 525, 548 (1923).) The mere citation of the *Lochner* case in the case of *Adkins v. Children's Hospital* to sustain the proposition that the fixing of a maximum wage for adult women is an arbitrary and unreasonable exercise of legislative power called forth statements from Mr. Chief Justice Taft and Mr. Justice Holmes, quoted above.

The Supreme Court had before it in 1915 the question of the constitutionality of certain provisions of the Mississippi 10-hour labor law, but this question was not decided, as the decision was based on the right of a stockholder to maintain a right of action. (*Wathen v. Jackson Oil Co.*, 235 U. S. 635 (1915).)

Railroad employment.—The Federal hours of service act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1415), in which the hours of labor of employees who were connected with the movement of trains in interstate transportation were restricted, was held constitutional on a basis different from that of an act of a State regulating the hours of labor of men generally. As Congress is without the general power over the conditions of labor that is found in the States, the constitutional basis of the Federal law is found among the specific powers given to Congress by the Federal Constitution: The power to regulate interstate and foreign commerce, and therefore to enact laws for the safeguarding of the persons and property transported in that commerce. In the case coming before the United States Supreme Court testing the Federal hours of service act for railroads, the court said that as to whether the restriction was comprehended within the sphere of authorized legislation the question "admits of but one answer," that "the length of hours of service has direct relation to the efficiency of the human agencies upon which protection to life and property necessarily depends," that "in its power suitably to provide for the safety of employees and travelers, Congress was not limited to the enactment of laws relating to mechanical appliances, but it was also competent to consider, and to endeavor to reduce, the dangers incident to the strain of excessive hours of duty on the part of engineers, conductors, train dispatchers, telegraphers, and other persons embraced within the class defined by the act. And in imposing restrictions having reasonable relation to this end there is no interference with liberty of contract as guaranteed by the Constitution." (*Baltimore & Ohio R. R. v. Interstate Commerce Commission*, 221 U. S. 612, 619 (1911); *Adamson Law*, act of Congress, Sept. 3, 5, 1916 (39 Stat. 721), railroad 8-hour day upheld, *Wilson v. New*, 243 U. S. 332 (1917). See also *Missouri, K. & T. Ry. Co. v. United States*, 231 U. S. 112 (1913); *Atchison, T. & S. F. Ry. Co. v. United States*, 244 U. S. 336 (1917); *Atchison etc. Ry. v. United States*, 269 U. S. 266 (1925); *Chicago & A. R. R. Co. v. United States*, 247 U. S. 197 (1918); *United States v. Brooklyn Terminal*, 249 U. S. 296 (1919).)

Legislation regulating hours of labor of railroad employees has been passed in several States but has not been included in this study, as Congress has passed legislation regulating the hours of labor of certain railroad employees. In the case of *Erie Railroad Co. v. New York* (233 U. S. 671 (1914)) the United States Supreme Court held a State law of this kind unconstitutional because it conflicted with the

Federal law. The Supreme Court said that "where there is a conflict the State legislation must give way," and "when Congress acts in such a way as to manifest its purpose to exercise its constitutional authority the regulating power of the State ceases to exist." (See also the case of *Northern Pacific Railway v. Washington*, 222 U. S. 370 (1912).)

The inclusion of legislation limiting the hours of labor of bus or truck drivers has also been omitted in this article. Due, however, to the interest in the subject and the demand for the State laws and regulations, it has been deemed advisable to make this the subject of a special study. The report of that study (see p. 109 of this issue) covers both the statutory laws and regulations promulgated by the several States which have up to the present acted upon the subject.

JURISDICTIONS HAVING LAWS LIMITING THE HOURS OF LABOR OF MEN IN
PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT

State	Maximum hours		Occupations or industries covered	Citation
	Daily	Week-ly		
Alaska.....	8		Underground mines.....	Acts of 1917, ch. 4.
Arizona.....	8		Certain employees in mines and smelters.....	Revised Code, 1928, sec. 1354.
	8		Mines, smelters, reduction works, stamp mills, concentrating mills, chlorinating processes, cyanide processes, cement works, rolling mills, rod mills, coke ovens, blast furnaces.	Revised Code, 1928, sec. 1356.
	8		Certain employees in electric light and power plants.	Revised Code, 1928, sec. 1357.
	8	48	Laundry employees.....	Revised Code, 1928, sec. 1358.
Arkansas.....	8		Railroad telegraphers.....	Digest, 1921, sec. 7080.
	10		Saw and planing mills.....	Digest, 1921, sec. 7082.
California.....	12		Certain street-railway employees.....	Sims' Deering's Codes, 1906, Act No. 3246.
	8		Underground workings and mines, smelters, reduction and refining of ores or metals.	Acts of 1913, ch. 186.
	9		Drug clerks.....	Sims' Deering's Codes, 1906, Act No. 2665 (as amended by Acts of 1921, ch. 765, and Acts of 1925, ch. 394).
Colorado.....	8		Underground workings and mines, smelters, reduction works, stamp mills, concentrating mills, chlorination processes, cyanide processes, and coke ovens.	Compiled Laws, 1921, sec. 4173.
Georgia.....	8		Cement and plaster manufacturing plants....	Acts of 1927, ch. 87.
	10	60	Cotton and woolen manufacture, except: Engineers, firemen, watchmen, mechanics, teamsters, yard employees, clerical forces, cleaners, repairmen.	Code of 1910, sec. 3137 (as amended by Acts of 1911, p. 65, Act No. 279).
Idaho.....	8		Underground workings and mines, smelters, ore-reduction works, stamp mills, concentrators, and other ore-refining establishments.	Code of 1932, secs. 43-704 to 43-706.
Kansas.....	8		Lead and zinc mines.....	Revised Statutes, 1923, secs. 40-282, 49-283.
Louisiana.....	10 in 12		Certain street-railway employees.....	Revised Laws, 1897, p. 766 (as amended by Acts of 1902, No. 122).
Maine.....	¹ 8		Work in compressed air ¹	Acts of 1931, ch. 164.
Maryland.....	8		Railway telegraph operators.....	Annotated Code of 1924, art. 23, sec. 260.
	10		Cotton and woolen mills ¹	Annotated Code of 1924, art. 100, secs. 1-3.
Massachusetts.....	9 in 11		Certain street-railway employees.....	General Laws, 1921, ch. 161, sec. 103.

¹ See laws for detailed provisions and exceptions.

² Schedule prescribed, limiting hours in ratio to the air pressure.

JURISDICTIONS HAVING LAWS LIMITING THE HOURS OF LABOR OF MEN IN
PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT—Continued

State	Maximum hours		Occupations or industries covered	Citation
	Daily	Week-ly		
Michigan.....	² 10		Factories, workshops, salt blocks, sawmills, logging or lumber camps, booms or drives, mines or other places used for mechanical manufacturing or other purposes. ³	Compiled Laws, 1929, secs. 8486, 8487.
	10 in 12		Operators of steam, surface, and elevated railroads	Compiled Laws, 1929, sec. 8492.
Mississippi.....	10	60	Mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment.	Code of 1930, sec. 4646.
Missouri.....	8		Mines, smelters, plate-glass manufacturing.	Revised Statutes, 1929, secs. 13206-13209, 13622, 13623.
	9		Operators in interlocking towers.....	Revised Statutes, 1929, sec. 4851.
Montana.....	8		Underground mines or tunnels, mine hoisting operator, smelters, stamp mills, sampling works, concentrators, ore reduction and refining establishments, and washing or treatment of coal.	Revised Code, 1921, secs. 3068-3072, 3073 (as amended by Acts of 1929, ch. 116), 3079 (as amended by Acts of 1929, ch. 116).
	9		Telephone switchboard in cities having population of 3,000 or over.	Revised Code, 1921, sec. 3074.
Nevada.....	8		Underground mines, and mechanics, engineers, blacksmiths, carpenters, top men, and all workmen working around the surface of such mines, in open mines, in smelters, ore and metal refineries; in plaster and cement works.	Compiled Laws, 1929, secs. 2794, 2795, 10237-10243.
New Jersey.....	12 in 12		Certain street-railway employees.....	Compiled Statutes, 1910, p. 5008, sec. 57.
	² 8		Work in compressed air ³	Compiled Statutes, Supplement 1911-1924, sec. 107-140A (10).
New York.....	² 8		do ³	Cahill's Consolidated Laws, 1930, ch. 32, sec. 430.
		70	Drug clerks.....	Cahill's Consolidated Laws, 1930, ch. 15, sec. 1357.
	10		Street-railway employees; employees in brickyards.	Cahill's Consolidated Laws, 1930, ch. 32, secs. 163, 164.
	16		Railroad-operating employees.....	Cahill's Consolidated Laws, 1930, ch. 32, sec. 165.
	8		Signalmen.....	Cahill's Consolidated Laws, 1930, ch. 32, sec. 166.
North Carolina....	11		Factory and manufacturing establishments, except: Engineers, firemen, superintendents, overseers, section and yard hands, office men, watchmen, repair men.	Consolidated Statutes, 1919, sec. 6554.
North Dakota.....	8		Coal mines.....	Compiled Laws, Supplement, 1913-1925, sec. 3084a88.
Oklahoma.....	8		Underground mines.....	Statutes, 1931, ch. 55, art. 1, sec. 11112.
Oregon.....	8		do.....	Code of 1930, sec. 49-604.
	10		Mill, factory, manufacturing establishments.	Code of 1930, sec. 49-601.
	8	48	Sawmills, planing mills, shingle mills, and logging camps.	Code of 1930, sec. 62-1602.
	9		Telegraph operators, train dispatchers.....	Code of 1930, sec. 62-1602.
Pennsylvania.....	14 in 24		Railway employees.....	Statutes (West's) of 1920, sec. 6215.
	12		Certain street-railway employees.....	Statutes (West's) of 1920, secs. 5424-5436.
	² 8		Work in compressed air ³	Statutes (West's) of 1920, sec. 15251.
	8		Mine hoisting engineers.....	General Laws, 1923, ch. 252.
Rhode Island.....	10 in 12		Certain street-railway employees.....	

² Declaratory and regulatory act.³ Schedule prescribed, limiting hours in ratio to the air pressure.

JURISDICTIONS HAVING LAWS LIMITING THE HOURS OF LABOR OF MEN IN
PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT—Continued

State	Maximum hours		Occupations or industries covered	Citation
	Daily	Week-ly		
South Carolina.....	12		Certain street-railway employees.....	Code of Laws, 1932, sec. 1479.
	10	55	Cotton and woolen mills.....	Code of Laws, 1932, sec. 1466.
	10		Interurban railway employees.....	Code of Laws, 1932, sec. 1480.
Utah.....	8		Underground workings and mines, smelters, and other institutions for the reduction of ores.	Compiled Laws, 1917, sec. 3667.
Washington.....	10		Certain street-railway employees.....	Remington's Revised Statutes of 1910, sec. 7648.
	8		Coal mines.....	Remington's Revised Statutes, 1910, secs. 7654-7656.
Wyoming.....	10		Employees engaged in transporting men in and out of mines.	Revised Statutes, 1931, secs. 63-103 to 63-105.
	8		Underground mines, smelters, stamp mills, sampling works, concentrates, and all other institutions for the reduction of ores and refining of ores or metals.	
United States.....	8		Underground workers on leased mineral lands of the United States.	Act of Congress, Feb. 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 449).
	⁴ 8		Railroad-operating employees.....	Act of Congress, Sept. 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 721).
	⁵ 16		Persons engaged in or connected with the operation of trains.	Act of Congress, Mar. 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1415-1417).
	9	}	Telegraph operators and train dispatchers in continuously operated stations, 9 in 24 hours; in day-time stations, 13 in 24.	{ Act of Congress, Mar. 3, 1913 (37 Stat. 733).
	13			
	⁶ 9	}	Deck officers on vessel.....	{ Act of Congress, Mar. 4, 1915 (38 Stat. 1164).
	⁷ 12			
	⁸ 9	}	Seamen.....	
	⁸ 8			
	⁸ 12			

⁴ 8 hours is used as a standard in computing the wages of the employee.

⁵ These hours are the maximum hours permitted; after 16 hours' consecutive work 10 hours off is necessary, but if any 16 in 24 hours, then 8 hours off.

⁶ While in port.

⁷ While at sea; after leaving port no duty unless officer had 6 hours off duty within the 12 hours immediately preceding time of sailing.

⁸ While at sea sailors shall be divided into 2 watches, and firemen, oilers, and water tenders into 3 watches. While in safe harbor no seaman shall be required to do any unnecessary work on Sunday. Act also limits work to 6 days per week.

Operation of Unemployment-Benefit Plans in the United States During 1931 and 1932

Part 2. Trade-Union Plans

THE unemployment-benefit plans of individual companies and those carried on jointly by unions and employers in certain industries were described in an article in the December, 1932, issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*. The present article covers the operations of the systems of unemployment benefits maintained by trade-unions.

National Plans

Deutsche-Amerikanische Typographia.—This union, an organization of German text printers, was the first trade-union in this country to pay unemployment benefits on an international scale. There are 15 locals with a total membership in July, 1932, of 545. The unemployment-benefit plan is part of a general scheme providing benefits for sickness, old age, invalidity, strikes, and death, and the dues of \$1.85 per member per month cover payments for all these contingencies. This payment is in addition to the regular dues to the International Typographical Union with which the *Typographia* is affiliated. To be eligible for benefits two years' membership in good standing prior to unemployment is required. The benefits are \$6 per week, with a maximum of \$24 a quarter or \$96 for the entire year.

The total amount paid out in benefits in the 2-year period from July 1, 1930, to July 1, 1932, was \$4,774, of which \$2,598 was paid by Local No. 7, located in New York City. The total number of unemployed in the 15 locals in July, 1932, was 72 persons, half of whom were members of the New York local. No changes in the amount or duration of benefit payments have been made since 1908.

International Association of Siderographers.—This association adopted an unemployment-benefit plan in 1910 under which any member in good standing is eligible for benefits. The plan is financed by a per capita tax on the local associations amounting to 15 cents per month. When the funds in the reserve reach the sum of \$800 the tax ceases until the fund falls below this amount. The benefits are paid at the rate of \$5 per week, beginning with the third week of unemployment and continuing for 26 weeks in any 12-month period. No changes have been made in the plan since the earlier study was made, the fact that this is an international union making it difficult to effect changes in the plan. The question of unemployment benefits was not considered in the convention held in September, 1932, but it is regarded as probable that the subject will be taken up at the convention in September, 1933. While the unemployment benefit is considered helpful, the payments are too small to meet the problem of unemployment. Demand for the services of the members of this union is very restricted, so that if a member becomes unemployed it is difficult to find another place. Since 1927 the maximum number employed was 76 (1929) with a total employment in November, 1932, of 68. During 1930 only one member was paid benefits, which amounted to \$130. In 1931, 4 members received \$340, and in the first nine months of 1932, 8 members received \$615. At the beginning of November there was no money in the fund.

Diamond Workers' Protective Union of America.—The members of the Diamond Workers' Protective Union are concentrated in and around New York City. The union, with a membership in 1929 of 350 and with a present membership of 300, is national in its jurisdiction but maintains no locals. The members are highly skilled men and women who cut and polish diamonds from the rough, but the training acquired in this trade is so specialized that it is of no use to them in any other trade. The unemployment-benefit fund, which was started in 1912, is financed by setting aside 50 cents per week from the regular union dues. The benefits paid amount to \$9 per week, beginning with the fourth week of unemployment. Under the original plan benefits were paid for a maximum of 13 weeks in any one year, but in 1929 the 13-week limit was abolished and each member then received benefits for 10 weeks. The period for which benefits could be received was increased to 16 weeks in 1930.

On January 15, 1932, it became necessary to discontinue the unemployment-benefit payments, due to the lack of funds. Regular benefits had been paid up to December 11, 1931, but beginning with that week, on account of the great amount of unemployment and the fact that practically all the members had received the maximum amount of benefit, it was decided to pay an extra benefit of \$9 per week for a period of six weeks to all unemployed members. The payments during this period amounted to \$6,600. The total benefits paid during 1931 and the first two weeks of 1932 to 122 members amounted to \$9,921.50, and there was a deficit during the period of \$6,267.50, the deficit being made up from the general funds of the union. In September, 1932, less than 10 per cent of the members were working and none of them were on full time. The members of the union are strongly in favor of the unemployment fund; and even now, when so many of them are unemployed, the regular contribution of 50 cents per week is being deducted for the fund from the union dues. No limit has been set to the amount the fund must reach before benefits will again be paid, but it is the intention to build it up and continue it.

Local Plans

Bookbinders

San Francisco, Calif., Local No. 31-125.—The unemployment-benefit plan of this local was started in 1922. The plan was originally financed by assessments of 2 per cent of members' earnings, but this assessment was increased in February, 1931, to 3½ per cent of earnings. The benefits under the original plan amounted to \$15 per week for men with dependents and \$10 for those without dependents and \$12 and \$8 for women with and without dependents, respectively. On February 1, 1931, the benefit was set at \$12 for men and women with dependents, and \$6 for those without dependents; in September, 1931, the benefits were reduced to \$9.50 and \$4.75, respectively; and in April, 1932, the benefits were reduced to \$3 for all eligible unemployed members. Such members receive no benefit, however, if they are employed one day a week. The \$3 plan is now continued by a vote of the membership for three months at a time. Members who work three days in one week are not eligible for benefits for that week or the following week. The membership of the union has remained approximately 700 since 1927. In 1930, 476 members received bene-

fits amounting to \$5,526, the benefits paid in 1931 amounted to \$29,146.35, and from January 1, 1932, to September 30, 1932, the benefits amounted to \$13,432.45. In September the average number of members receiving benefits each week was 100. The funds of the union were reduced \$13,758 during 1931, and in 1932 the loss up to September 30 amounted to \$3,069.

Chicago, Ill., Local No. 8.—This unemployment-benefit plan was established in September, 1930. The average membership of the local from the time the plan was established, up to April, 1931, was 1,070, while on July 1, 1932, the average number of members was about 800. The fund was started with an initial payment of \$5,000 from the general treasury of the local, and the contributions were fixed at \$1 per month and a special assessment of 50 cents per month was levied for 20 weeks in order to build up a permanent fund. At the end of the 20 weeks the assessment was increased to \$1. This assessment was paid for 22 weeks in 1931 and for the first 10 weeks in 1932, but was then discontinued on account of the inability of the members to continue to pay it. Benefits are paid at the rate of \$5.50 per week, beginning four weeks after the date of loss of employment. The length of the benefit period is 13 weeks.

At the present time members are continuing to pay the monthly dues of \$1, and at various times it has been necessary to transfer money from the reserve to the unemployment fund in order to cover the benefits. A total of almost \$5,000, in addition to the initial payment, has been transferred for this purpose. The total amount of monthly and weekly assessments paid into the fund from September, 1930, to July 1, 1932, was \$31,500. During the same period \$41,296 was paid out in benefits to about 550 members. During April and May, 1932, an emergency provision was passed providing that members who had not been employed during the current year should receive benefits for an additional six weeks. About 400 members received the extra benefits. Employment during the first six months of 1932 averaged about three days per week for about 55 per cent of the members.

Electrotypers

Chicago, Ill., Local No. 3.—The unemployment-benefit plan of this local has been in effect since 1920. Since the depression the rates of contribution by the members have been changed several times. Originally the plan provided for an assessment of 25 cents per week from each member; but in October, 1930, it was found that this was insufficient to maintain the fund, and the assessment was changed to 2 per cent of each member's weekly earnings. In February, 1931, the assessment was increased to 5 per cent of earnings; in September, 1931, the assessment ranged from 5 per cent for earnings up to \$39.99 per week to 10 per cent on \$60 and over, with an assessment of 25 per cent on all overtime worked; and effective April 29, 1932, the assessment amounted to 5 per cent up to \$39, increasing by 20 per cent, 30 per cent, and 45 per cent, according to the amount of additional earnings. At the same time the assessment of apprentices was raised from 2 per cent of their weekly earnings to 5 per cent. Benefits also have been changed. The original schedule of benefits was \$20 for the first week of unemployment, \$25 for the second week, and \$30 thereafter as long as the member was unemployed. The present rate of benefit, which was put in effect in July, 1932, is \$20 per week, with

no increase in case of continued unemployment, and the rate for apprentices was reduced from \$15 to \$12 per week. The number of members in the union throughout 1931 and 1932 has averaged about 880. The total benefits paid in 1930 amounted to \$15,512.50, in 1931 to \$134,723, and in the first half of 1932 to \$149,552.25. The balance in the fund at the end of June, 1932, was \$5,981.

Philadelphia, Pa., Local No. 72.—The unemployment-benefit plan of this local was established in 1921. The funds are raised by assessments, but it has been necessary to change the rate as a result of the depression. At the time the previous study was made the rates ranged from \$1 for members earning less than \$40 per week to \$2 for those earning \$50 or more, but since June, 1932, members have been assessed 10 per cent on all earnings over \$27.50 and up to \$70 per week. There is also a 10 per cent assessment on overtime pay. All members must have been in good standing in the union for one year to be eligible for out-of-work benefits, and new members must pay into the fund the equivalent of one year's assessments before they are eligible to draw benefits. If a member leaves the local on a traveling card he must return within four months in order to be eligible immediately to draw benefits, and by the rules of the international union the local is now allowed to refuse membership if the unemployed in the local form 15 per cent of the membership. The benefit payments begin after two weeks' unemployment, but payment is made for the second week. The regular benefits are \$20 and run for 15 weeks in any 52 weeks. Extended benefits have been paid during the depression, but they are now limited to the 15 weeks. The number of members in the local in 1931 was 315 and in September, 1932, 297. In 1930, 58 members were paid \$8,724.75; in 1931, 97 members received \$27,449; and in the first eight months of 1932 the benefits amounted to \$25,932.25. The balance in the fund at the end of August was \$1,380.87. The union has lost money in two bank failures.

New York City, Local No. 100.—The unemployment-benefit plan of this local was started in November, 1930, all members of the local at that time being eligible for benefits. The fund is financed by assessments based upon earnings. The percentage assessment has varied from 2½ to 10 per cent, and special assessments have also been levied on members earning more than \$36 per week. The regular dues begin with \$2 per week for earnings of \$36 and increase at various rates up to an assessment of \$15 for weekly earnings of \$66. Benefits begin after three weeks of unemployment, payment being made for the third week, and are paid indefinitely. Under the original plan the benefit amounted to \$25 per week, but in May, 1932, a reduction in the amount of benefits became necessary. From May, 1932, to August 13, 1932, the benefit was fixed at \$20 per week for members who had received \$1,000 from the fund and at \$15 for those who had received \$1,800, but after the latter date the regular benefit was fixed at \$15 per week, with a limit of \$10 for members who had received \$1,800 or more. These amounts are subject to further changes according to the state of the unemployment fund. At first, benefits were not paid to members if they worked three days in the week, but this limit has been reduced to two days, and if a member works one day in the week he receives the difference between his wages and the benefit. In September, 1932, while the regular hours were 44 per week, many of the members were working short time.

The approximate membership of the local in November, 1931, was 430 and in September, 1932, 423. One hundred and eight members received benefits from November, 1930, to November, 1931, amounting to \$55,968.73, and from November, 1931, to September, 1932, about 140 members were paid \$91,928.50 in unemployment benefits. The balance in the fund on the latter date was \$1,100.

Lithographers

Philadelphia, Pa., Local No. 14.—This plan was started in 1918 for the purpose of helping members who were out of work in ordinary times and was not developed in a way which would enable it to meet the present emergency adequately. Benefits were paid from the general fund of the local, and it was not until June, 1931, that contributions from members were required. The assessment decided upon at that time, and still continued, amounts to 4 per cent of the earnings of employed members. Benefits amount to \$6 per week and under the original plan were paid for only 13 weeks in the year. In October, 1931, the payment of benefits was made continuous; but on July 1, 1932, it was found that the condition of the fund did not warrant the payment of extended benefits, and it was decided that those who had received benefits for 13 weeks or more were no longer eligible. It was impossible to raise the assessment, as wages had been cut and few of the members were working full time. Members who have received the maximum amount of unemployment benefits are exempted from the payment of dues as long as they are unemployed. The emergency fund was loaned \$3,500 from the general fund of the union during the past year. There are 170 members of the union, of whom about 70 received benefits in 1931 and 1932. The benefits paid amounted to \$725 in 1930 and to approximately \$4,500 in 1931 and \$7,000 in the first eight months of 1932. The balance in the fund in September was approximately \$200.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Local No. 8.—This union has had an unemployment-benefit plan since 1919, but until 1930 there was so little unemployment that few benefit payments had been made. The benefits, paid from the general treasury of the local, amounted to \$6 per week, with a maximum of \$50 in any year. From April 1, 1931, until early in October, 1931, about 35 members received benefits, about 25 of these receiving the full amount of \$50 each and the others about \$12 each. As no more money was available the unemployment benefits were discontinued at that time. It is intended to reestablish the plan when members have enough work to warrant the collection of assessments.

New York City, Local No. 1.—This local adopted the present plan for the payment of unemployment benefits in 1923. Members are eligible for benefits after membership in the local for one year and in good standing for 30 days. The fund was started with a nucleus of \$18,000 left in its treasury from its earlier assessments for the relief of members, and the regular dues were fixed at \$1 per month for journeymen and 25 cents for apprentices. As these amounts have been inadequate, it has been necessary to make added assessments. For the first 10 weeks of 1932 the assessment amounted to 5 per cent of earnings; for the next 17 weeks, 3 per cent; and since that time the rate of contribution has been 5 per cent. The regular benefits are \$10 per week for journeymen and \$5 per week for apprentices, the

benefit period in any one year ranging from 3 to 10 weeks, according to the number of years of membership. In both 1931 and 1932, however, the regular benefit period was extended, the extra benefits amounting to \$6 for journeymen and \$4 for apprentices. About July 1, 1932, the funds were so low that it was necessary to stop paying the emergency benefit. These payments were resumed in September, however, and it was then the intention of the union to pay all back claims. In 1930 there were 2,461 members of the union, 716 members claiming benefits for which the total amount paid was \$47,810. In 1931 the membership was 2,400, the number of claims 929, and the total amount of benefits \$105,140. For the first six months of 1932 there were approximately 1,400 claims, the payments amounting to about \$75,000. The membership of the union on July 1 was 2,373. In September, 1932, about 650 members were totally unemployed and some 1,100 on short time. The unemployment fund was affected not only by the unemployment among the members but also by the failure of the Federation Bank.

Photo-Engravers

Chicago, Ill., Local No. 5.—The unemployment-benefit plan of this local is financed by assessments made on the basis of need as recommended by the unemployment committee. One year's membership and payment of out-of-work assessments are required for eligibility to benefits. The original plan fixed the benefits at \$30 per week. During 1931 the benefits were reduced first to \$25, then to \$20, and finally to \$15 per week for those who had been members of the local for more than 4 years and to \$12 for those having been members less than 4 years. These benefits are paid for an indefinite period. During the fiscal year, June 1, 1931, to June 1, 1932, a total of \$384,385.50 was paid out in benefits as compared with \$276,450.67 paid in the calendar year 1930. At the end of May, 1932, there were 1,462 members in the local. During January and February, 1932, about 28 per cent of the members were unemployed, the proportion of unemployed increasing gradually from that time to July 1, when about 46 per cent were out of employment, while some of the employed members were working as few as 20 hours per week.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Local No. 13.—The permanent unemployment-benefit plan of the Cincinnati Photo-Engravers' Local Union was started in 1916. This plan, financed by a monthly assessment of 50 cents per employed member, paid benefits at the rate of \$12 per week for the first 12 weeks and \$6 per week for the second 12 weeks. In addition to the permanent plan a temporary emergency plan was adopted in November, 1930, on account of the increasing demands of unemployed members. Benefits under this plan are paid at the rate of \$14 per week, subject to a maximum of \$198 during a 12-month period. These payments are in addition to benefit payments under the permanent plan, and unemployed members may draw benefits from both plans to the amount and for the period established. The emergency plan was financed at first by a voluntary contribution of \$2 per week from each employed member working more than 32 hours a week and \$1 from those working less than 32 hours. In January, 1932, the voluntary contribution was abolished and instead a compulsory assessment of 5 cents per hour for each regular hour worked and 15 cents for each hour of overtime worked by journey-

man members was substituted. Working apprentices are also assessed, according to the number of years of apprenticeship, from one-fourth to three-fourths the amount of the journeymen's assessment and are paid benefits in the same proportion. Under the permanent plan the payments in 1930 to approximately 36 members amounted to \$3,693; in 1931 the benefits amounted to \$6,060, and in the first half of 1932 to \$5,128. The balance in the fund at the end of June was \$2,696.28. Benefits under the emergency plan amounted to \$398 in December, 1930, to \$10,799 in 1931, and to \$5,846 in the first half of 1932. The balance in the fund at the end of that period was \$596. When there is more work than can be done in a specified time it is the practice of firms employing members of the union to give the work to unemployed members rather than to have those already employed do overtime work.

Philadelphia, Pa., Local No. 7.—The plan of this branch of the Photo-Engravers' Union for the payment of unemployment benefits was started in 1917. The fund is maintained by special assessments, the original plan providing for assessments based on the amount expended in benefits, but since October, 1931, the assessments have been based on the hours worked by the members. Under the present plan the first 20 hours worked in the week are not taxed, the remaining hours being assessed at a rate sufficient to meet the benefit requirements. For the past year the rate of assessment has been 44 or 45 cents per hour for all hours worked between 20 and the maximum 44. Overtime is assessed at 50 cents an hour. In September and October, 1932, the rate of assessment was 45 cents per hour, which would amount to a weekly payment of \$10.80 for members working the full 44-hour week. Members are required to report the number of hours of overtime worked, and no one is allowed to work more than four hours' overtime in a week without permission from the business manager. Benefits amounting to \$20 per week are paid after a waiting period of one week. The normal maximum benefit period is 20 weeks but since February 26, 1932, benefits may be paid indefinitely, the extended benefit amounting to \$15 per week. The membership of the local has remained approximately the same during the past three years, averaging about 635 throughout the period. In 1930 the benefits amounted to \$41,804.40, in 1931 there were 1,361 claims paid amounting to \$105,650, and in the first half of 1932, 996 claims which reached a total of \$66,399.50. The balance in the fund August 19, 1932, was \$30,886.35.

New York City, Local No. 1.—This plan, established in 1922, first provided that a member was entitled to unemployment benefits after one year's membership in the local, but in October, 1930, the required membership was extended to two years, although apprentices may receive benefits in the first year of their apprenticeship. The unemployment fund is maintained by assessments, and the plan originally called for a reserve fund of \$50,000, to be built up by special assessments when it fell below \$35,000. In October, 1931, however, the union adopted the plan of assessing members on the basis of the 40-hour week for all hours over 20. This assessment was fixed at 30 cents an hour; in March, 1932, it was raised to 65 cents an hour; and in August, 1932, it was increased to 80 cents per hour for all hours over 20. On the latter date an additional assessment of \$1 per week for 10 weeks was imposed on all journeymen and advanced

apprentices whether they were working or not. The regular contributions for apprentices vary according to the hours of work and the number of years of apprenticeship. The regular benefits amount to \$15 per week for membership of two and less than three years, \$20 for membership of three and less than five years, and \$25 for members of five years' standing. Benefits are paid after two weeks' unemployment, the member being paid for the second week. The original plan provided that benefits could not be paid for more than 16 weeks in any continuous 12 months, but in November, 1930, this period was extended to 26 weeks and later was still further extended. The benefits were reduced in August, 1932, to \$22 per week for members having received benefits for 16 weeks since January 1, 1931, and to \$20 for those who had received 6 months' additional unemployment benefits. No unemployed member on the benefit list may receive benefits unless his earnings are less than the weekly benefit, in which case he may receive the difference between the two. The number of members of the local was 2,687 in 1930; 2,723 in 1931; and 2,735 in September, 1932. The total benefits paid in 1930, 1931, and the first half of 1932 amounted to \$176,008.25, \$655,440.25, and \$527,526.92, respectively. In 1931 there were 6,897 claims for benefit, and up to June 30, 1932, 8,299. In September, 1932, there was no balance in the fund, the money being collected and paid out according to the needs of the members. Nearly 1,000 members were receiving benefits at that time.

Boston, Mass., Local No. 3.—The unemployment-benefit plan of this union was started in the year 1922. The assessment of members under the original plan was \$1 per week, which was temporarily increased to \$2 per week in January, 1931. This provision has since been changed and members are now assessed 30 cents an hour for each hour over 20 in a week. Benefits, which begin after one week of unemployment, amount to \$20 per week and are paid for 26 weeks in any one year. At the present time an extension of the regular benefit is given according to the length of membership of the unemployed worker. For a membership of 4 years \$4 a week is paid; for 8 years, \$6; and for 12 years, \$9. This extended benefit is paid indefinitely. There were 324 members in the union in 1931 and 318 on July 1, 1932. The number of members receiving benefits rose gradually from 43 in March, 1931, to 100 in April, 1932. Since that time approximately 140 members have been in receipt of benefit, the total benefits paid from May 30, 1931, to May 30, 1932, amounting to \$47,244. The fund has a reserve of only \$1,000, and payments are made practically as fast as the money is received from assessments.

Cleveland, Ohio, Local No. 24.—The plan of this union for the payment of unemployment benefits was started in 1923. The fund is maintained by assessments, the amount of the contributions having been changed several times in order to conform with employment conditions. Until November 15, 1931, the assessment was \$2 weekly paid by each member working 32 hours or more per week. Since that time the assessment has been based on the hours worked, the latest schedule of dues (June 4, 1932) being 6 cents per hour for the first 20 hours of work in one pay period, 10 cents for each hour thereafter of the 40-hour week for job offices and the 44-hour week in newspaper offices (established by agreement), and 15 cents per hour for the first six hours of overtime and 75 cents for each additional

hour. The rates for apprentices vary in the same proportion but on a lower scale of payments. In March, 1931, the benefits paid to journeymen were increased from \$20 per week to \$35 as an emergency measure, paid for 16 weeks and in special cases for 4 additional weeks. The benefits paid to apprentices remained at \$10 per week. The benefits were reduced, however, in both May and November, in the latter month the rate for journeymen being fixed at \$17.50 per week and those of apprentices at \$8.75, to be paid for a period of 13 weeks. In December, 1931, it was provided that benefits could be paid for an indefinite period and the rates for apprentices were fixed at \$3.50 per week for first-year apprentices, rising to \$15.75 for fifth-year apprentices. During 1931 and the first half of 1932 the membership has averaged 239 and the number of members who have received benefit has ranged from 11 in April, 1931, to 43 in June, 1932. The total amount paid out in benefits in 1931 was \$23,078.84 and in the first six months of 1932, \$13,183.22. The balance in the fund at the end of June, 1932, was \$7,129.21.

Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., Local No. 6.—This plan for the payment of unemployment benefits was established in 1924. The plan was financed by an assessment of \$2 per month per member until October, 1931, when the assessment was changed to \$5 per month for all members working more than 30 hours per week, while those working less than that time are exempt from the payment. The benefits amount to \$20 per week; they were limited to 12 weeks in any one year until October 1, 1931, when the limit for payment was extended to 16 weeks with an additional benefit of \$5 per week payable for about five months. In June, 1932, the benefits were reduced to \$10 per week for 24 weeks. During the first half of 1932 most of the newspaper offices in which the members of the local were employed worked the full 44 hours per week, while the commercial shops averaged from 24 to 35 hours per week. The average membership in 1929-30 was 70; on June 1, 1931, there were 75 members, and on June 1, 1932, 66 members. Ten benefits were paid in the fiscal year 1929-30, amounting to \$1,415; from June 1, 1930, to June 1, 1931, 8 members received benefits amounting to \$1,920; and from June 1, 1931, to June 1, 1932, 17 members were paid \$4,380.

San Francisco, Calif., Union No. 8.—This union started a temporary unemployment-benefit plan in May, 1929, which was put on a permanent basis in September, 1931. The plan provided for contributions from journeymen of 10 cents per hour for work during regular hours and 50 cents per hour for all hours of overtime in excess of one. Contributions were to cease when the fund reached the sum of \$5,000 and to be resumed when the amount in the fund dropped to \$2,000. The plan provided for the payment of benefits, beginning with the second week of unemployment; the rate for journeymen was \$20 for the first 13 weeks of unemployment and \$15 for the next 13 weeks with a maximum in the year of \$455, while the rates for apprentices ranged from \$8 to \$15. It was found impossible to pay benefits on this scale and they were accordingly reduced to \$12.50 and \$10 per week with the same maximum of \$455. If a man works one day a week he receives one-half week's benefit, but if he works two days he receives no benefit. The membership of the union in 1932 was 172. The average number unemployed since July 1, 1931, has been 55; during the period July 1, 1931, to September 1, 1932, an average

of 44 members per week received benefits. The total amount paid out in benefits was \$34,918.51, and the balance in the fund at the end of the period was \$1,207.11.

Baltimore, Md., Local No. 2.—No plan for the payment of unemployment benefits was in effect in this local before the depression, but the plan, started as an emergency measure in 1929, has been organized on a definite basis with provisions for the accumulation and maintenance of a reserve fund. The fund was accumulated by an assessment of \$20 for journeymen and \$10 for advanced apprentices, distributed over a period of 10 months. It was provided that when the sum of \$2,000 was reached, the assessment would automatically cease and would be resumed when the fund fell below the sum of \$1,000. The present assessment is determined by the number of unemployed members and in September amounted to about \$2 per month for any member working six full days a month. The benefit amounts to \$15 a week for 10 weeks for journeymen and \$7.50 a week for apprentices. Benefits are not paid until the second week of unemployment. If a member on the out-of-work list has one day's or one night's work in a week, one-fourth of his benefit is deducted; one-half is deducted for two days' or nights' work; and three-fourths for three days' or nights' work. No benefit is paid if a member works four full days or nights in any one week. There were 102 members of the local in 1930 and 1931 and 96 in September, 1932. In 1930 the benefits paid to 14 members amounted to \$1,510; in 1931, 20 members received \$3,930.66; and to September, 1932, 18 members received \$2,093.50. At that time only about 18 per cent of the members were working full time.

Milwaukee, Wis., Local No. 19.—The unemployment-benefit plan of this union was started in April, 1930, and benefits were first paid in October of that year. The plan was first financed by assessments of \$2.50 per week for members working 35 hours or more and \$1 for those working less than 35 hours. On June 1, 1931, the assessment rate was changed to 10 cents for journeymen and 5 cents for advanced apprentices, for every hour worked. At the same time the 5-day week was established by agreement, for commercial shops, the hours being thus reduced from 44 to 40. This agreement was to be effective until November 1, 1932, and unless either the members or the employers ask for a change at that time the agreement will remain in effect until December 31, 1934. The hours for newspaper shops were not changed. The amount of benefits, \$10 per week for journeymen and \$5 for apprentices, remains unchanged, but in order to meet the unemployment emergency it was decided to pay benefits for an indefinite period, a vote being taken each month on the continuance of this practice. On September 13, 1932, however, it was decided to pay the regular benefits for 17 weeks out of every 52 weeks and one-half benefits indefinitely thereafter. The number of members of the local has ranged from 166 to 160 in the past two years, but of this number 28 are employer-workers owning and operating their own shops, who do not contribute to the fund nor receive benefits. The benefits paid in the last three months of 1930 amounted to \$1,636; in 1931, \$9,634.50 was paid; and in the first half of 1932 the payments totaled \$6,301. Amounts paid to individual members varied in six cases from \$700 to \$1,000. During the first six months of 1932 some of the members worked as few as 18 hours per week,

but the average for all working during this period was about 30 hours per week.

Indianapolis, Ind., Local No. 11.—The plan of this union was established in the fall of 1930. The fund is maintained by assessments levied on all employed members. The assessment at first was fixed to meet the immediate needs of the plan and averaged about \$2 per month but this did not prove to be satisfactory and in December, 1931, the assessment was fixed at 10 cents per hour for members whose earnings amounted to more than \$15 a week. Under this rate of assessment it has not been possible to build up a reserve. The benefits, first fixed at \$10 per week, were raised March 1, 1931, to \$15 per week, and are paid for an indefinite period. The number of members in the local is about 100. The number receiving benefits has varied from 4 to 33 in the different months between March, 1931, and August, 1932, and the total amount paid out in benefits in the last 10 months in 1931 was \$4,935 and in the first eight months of 1932, \$8,790. In several months in these periods the fund showed a deficit, which was made up by borrowing from the general fund of the union. The deficit at the end of August, 1932, was \$148.55. Under present circumstances the plan is proving inadequate and it is planned to assess the members at a higher rate for overtime work and to limit the benefits by deducting from the benefit payment of \$15 any amount which a member may have earned during the benefit period.

St. Louis, Mo., Local No. 10.—This plan for the payment of unemployment benefits was established in March, 1931. An appropriation of \$1,000 was made from the local's defense fund as a nucleus for the unemployment fund and the members were assessed 25 cents per day (not exceeding five days per week). The income from the contributions proved to be inadequate and in June, 1932, all working members were assessed 12 cents an hour provided they worked two full-time days or more during a week. Overtime is assessed at the rate of 25 cents per hour. Benefits amount to \$15 for 26 weeks, after which \$10 a week is paid for an indefinite period. If the unemployment is continuous and carries over into the next year, the rate of benefit continues at \$10. If a member works as much as one day during a week he is paid only half the weekly benefit. The total membership of the local in September was 217. The number of unemployed members has increased fairly steadily from March 21, 1931, when there were 6 unemployed, to August 26, 1932, when 55 were out of work and receiving benefits. The total amount paid in benefits in this period of approximately a year and a half was \$25,485. In September all the members who were entitled to benefits were claiming them and it was said that unless business conditions improved in October it would be impossible to continue the benefit plan on the present basis. It was expected that either the benefit of those on extended benefit would be reduced or these men would be temporarily cut off the out-of-work list.

Printing Pressmen

New York City, Local No. 51.—The unemployment-benefit plan of this pressmen's local was started in 1927. The plan is financed by assessments, which have varied in amount during the depression. When the plan was started the assessment amounted to 50 cents per month for each member, which was set aside from the union dues.

From these assessments a fund was created which was sufficient to pay benefits for the years 1927, 1928, and 1929. Since that time, however, special assessments and changes in the amount of the regular weekly assessment have been necessary. Benefits also have varied. In May, 1931, the maximum benefit was fixed at \$15 per week but no benefit was paid if a member worked at any job for two days or more in a week. The original benefit period was for the months of June, July, and August, but beginning December 11, 1930, the benefit period was made continuous. To be eligible for benefits a member is required to be in good standing for one year and can not be in arrears for dues for more than two months. The unemployment situation in the commercial book and job branch of the printing industry in New York City became very serious in the spring of 1932 and it became necessary to take special measures to meet the conditions. Beginning March 1, an assessment of \$1 per day was collected from the members for every day worked, and since that time unemployment benefits have been paid from the fund thus created. It being impossible to know in advance how much will be collected, each two weeks' collections are disbursed in the following two weeks. Members are now allowed to accept any work they may obtain outside the industry but are not entitled to benefits if they work two days or more at their trade, and if they work one day or one night or if they fail to sign up at the unemployment rooms one day, only half benefits are paid. On account of the large number of unemployed members the benefits were reduced to \$5 about the middle of June and this amount was being paid up to the end of September. In order to relieve the employers as well as the employees a supplemental agreement was entered into (effective March 1, 1932) between the Printers' League Section of the New York Employing Printers' Association (Inc.) and the New York Printing Pressmen's Union No. 51 and the New York Press Assistants' Union No. 23, establishing new wage scales and hourly rates and providing for the distribution of the available work among approximately 1,200 members of the two unions.

Among other provisions it was agreed that no firm should work any member of the local unions except foremen more than four 8-hour days in any one fiscal week; in plants that found it practicable to work a minimum of two 6-hour shifts in a day, no member of the union except the foreman should work over six hours during the 24-hour day. At the time this agreement was put into effect the assessment was reduced to 50 cents a day. The effect of the agreement was to put approximately 150 men to work for one day a week, and if it had been enforced, 60 per cent of the unemployed would have been absorbed for two or more days a week, but members of the union who were working objected to losing 25 per cent of their salary in addition to paying an assessment and the employers hesitated to experiment with new men on highly-intricate machines. Realizing that the plan could not be enforced, an amended supplemental plan was adopted June 7, in which the 5-day week was reestablished. The agreement provided for five 8-hour days and abolished the 6-hour shift plan entirely. The \$1 unemployment assessment for every day worked was put into effect again June 20, 1932. This plan was still in effect in the latter part of September. The membership of this local has been approximately 3,500 for several years. In 1929 the unemployment benefits amounted to \$17,412, in 1930 to \$91,804, in 1931 to \$241,163,

and up to September 28, 1932, to \$186,750. Part of the payments from the unemployment fund were made to sick members and pensioners but the total of these payments from January 1, 1931, to September 28, 1932, has not been much in excess of \$10,000.

St. Louis, Mo., Local No. 6.—This local first paid unemployment benefits in 1921. The plan, which was started as an emergency plan, has not been in operation continuously since that time but has been in effective operation since July, 1930. The fund is financed by assessments adjusted to the needs of the fund. Beginning in April, 1931, an assessment of 3 per cent of the earnings was levied on all members earning over \$10 per week and six months later the assessment was raised to 5 per cent. The benefits of \$7 per week begin as soon as a member is unemployed and continue as long as he remains unemployed. The union has a membership of 348. There has been an average of 54 unemployed from the last week in April, 1931, to the last of August, 1932, ranging from 39 unemployed in the first week of the period to 81 in the last week. A total of \$26,617 has been paid in benefits. The increase in the assessment from 3 to 5 per cent increased the fund sufficiently so that until March, 1932, there was no deficit. Since that time, however, there has been an average deficit of about \$100 per week, which has been met by borrowing from the general fund of the union. It was stated that unless conditions improved by January, 1933, changes would be necessary either in the assessment or the amount of benefit. It is felt that the assessment is now as much as can be carried by the members, and on the other hand, the amount of benefit is very low.

Printing Press Assistants

New York City, Local No. 23.—The unemployment-benefit plan of this local was started in 1928. The fund is financed by assessments, the amount being determined by a referendum vote of the local. The assessments were originally \$1.50 per week for senior branch members and \$1 for junior branch members, but on April 27, 1931, these assessments were increased \$1 each. The assessments were increased July, 1932, to 75 cents for each 8-hour day worked and \$1 for each 8-hour night. The amount of the benefits has varied at different times. In July, 1930, the benefit was \$15 per week for five weeks and \$10 per week thereafter. Prior to that time the duration of the benefit had been limited, ranging from 9 weeks in 1928 and 1929 to 14 weeks in the first half of 1930. In March, 1932, the union joined with the Printing Pressmen's Local No. 51 in an agreement with the employers, the agreement having for its purpose the relief of employees and the improvement of employment conditions. (See pages 21-23.) During the past year the benefits have varied, according to the amount in the unemployment fund, from \$2.50 to \$9 per week, no benefits being paid if a member had any work at his trade during the week. Due to lack of funds the union was unable to pay any benefits during the last two weeks in July. The number of members in 1930 was 2,550 and in 1932, 2,300. The number of claims paid in 1930 was 9,092; in 1931, 27,854; and in the first eight and a half months of 1932, 24,670. In the three periods the benefits amounted to \$99,544, \$243,944, and \$149,420, respectively. The balance in the fund in July, 1932, was approximately \$560. The local lost money in the Federation Bank when it closed in October, 1931.

Typographical Workers

New York City, Local No. 6.—Unemployment benefits have been paid for many years by this local but the present plan was started in 1924. The plan is financed by assessments, which have varied during the past two years according to the demands upon the fund. In the first years the plan was in effect the assessment amounted to one-half of 1 per cent of the weekly earnings of employees for 26 weeks, from April to September, and special assessments when necessary. In 1931 special assessments of 3 and 4 per cent were levied and the present rate of about 10 per cent of earnings has been in effect for some months. Large loans have been made from the general funds of the local, much of which has been returned, but in September the indebtedness was approximately \$35,000. At the present time money is collected and distributed as conditions demand. The benefits originally amounted to \$12 per week but in 1928 a rule was adopted whereby weekly benefits were graded on the basis of length of membership, ranging from \$8 for membership of one year to \$14 for four years and over. In March, 1931, the minimum was fixed at \$14 and the maximum at \$20. While the benefit period was originally limited to 7 weeks out of the 13 within the compensable period, June 15 to September 15, it has been necessary to extend the period. At the present time benefits are dependent on the income of the fund and the number of men out of work and are now paid continuously. In September, 1932, the maximum benefit for membership of 4 years or over was \$10 for a full week's unemployment, or \$3 if one day was worked; for 3 years' membership the benefit was \$8 and \$2, respectively; for 2 years' membership, \$6 and \$2; and for 1 year's membership, \$4 and \$1. The average number of members in 1931 was 10,600 and in the first eight months of 1932, 10,493. In the last half of 1930, \$155,506 was paid in benefits; in 1931 there were 49,472 claims for benefit and the payments amounted to \$837,674; while in the first eight months of 1932 there were 70,795 claims, the benefits amounting to \$765,491.

Cleveland, Ohio, Local No. 53.—The unemployment-benefit plan of this local was established in 1927. Under the plan there is no provision for a reserve fund. Benefits amount to \$1 for the first week of unemployment, \$8 a week for the next seven weeks, and \$5 a week thereafter. Under the original plan benefits were limited to 16 weeks in a year, but since August, 1931, the benefits have been continued indefinitely. The average number of members in 1930 was 870 and during 1931 and the first half of 1932 the average membership was 890. The total benefits paid in 1930 amounted to \$794; in 1931, to \$7,598; and in the first half of 1932, to \$14,769. In August, 1931, it became necessary to levy a special assessment of 1 per cent on the earnings of employed members. In addition to this assessment, after it had been in force for three months employed members gave one day's work to unemployed members in each 4-week period. This plan was continued for a period of three months and at that time the assessment was raised to 1½ per cent and one day was given in each 3-week period. In the latter part of August, 1932, the union passed a resolution practically restricting the working week of all members to five days. Under this regulation members who employ a substitute for a full day each week are exempt from any other assessment for out-of-work relief, but those who do not employ a substitute for one day are required to pay 3 per cent of their total earnings into the

fund, and members working full time are assessed an amount equivalent to the union scale for the hours worked on the sixth day. Members working in shops which close on holidays are not required to take off an additional day that week but are required to pay the 3 per cent special assessment to the relief fund.

Chicago, Ill., Local No. 16.—The unemployment-benefit plan of this union was adopted in the summer of 1930 after unemployment among the members had become serious. The plan is financed by assessments on the employed members; these assessments have varied most of the time from 3 to 5 per cent but were raised in January, 1932, to 7 per cent. The benefits were first fixed at \$15 per week for married men and \$10 for single men, but on account of the lowered revenue resulting from the unemployment of members the benefits have been changed from time to time depending on the amount in the fund. Benefits are paid for the first week of unemployment if the member registers immediately upon dismissal and are paid for an indefinite period. If a member works more than one day at his trade, however, he receives no benefit for the week in which the work was performed. During the first half of 1932 the employed men averaged about three days' work per week. The number of members in the union during the entire period has ranged from a maximum of 5,575 in November and December, 1930, to a minimum of 5,140 in June, 1932. During the last five months of 1930 the benefits amounted to \$68,264; in 1931 to \$468,515; and in the first half of 1932 to \$317,123. The average number receiving benefits in August, 1930, was 300, increasing fairly steadily to an average of 1,321 in June, 1932. The benefits averaged from \$9 to \$15 per week for married members during the year ending in June, 1932, and from \$6 to \$10 per week for single members.

Philadelphia, Pa., Local No. 2.—This plan was adopted in 1930 as an emergency measure to meet the demands caused by the depression and has been continued on that basis although it is the intention of the local to continue the plan permanently. Assessments began December 1, 1930, and the first benefit payments were made for the week ending December 25, 1930, so there was no time to accumulate an adequate reserve. The plan is financed by an assessment on the earnings of the members, which was first fixed at 1 per cent but which was raised in July, 1931, to 2 per cent. Nonactive members are assessed \$1 a month. The amount of benefits has been changed several times. They were started at \$6 per week for married men and \$4 for single men, but were later increased to \$7 and \$5, respectively, then reduced to \$6 and \$4, and at present have been still further reduced to \$4 and \$2, although the higher benefit is paid in weeks when the amount in the fund will permit. The average membership in 1931 was 1,124, and in the first seven months of 1932, 1,117. There were 3,415 claims for benefits paid in 1931, the benefits amounting to a total of \$26,332, and 4,932 claims up to September, 1932, for which \$24,248 was paid. The balance in the fund in September was \$967.47.

Boston, Mass., Local No. 13.—An emergency plan for the payment of unemployment benefits was started by this local in 1931, the first benefits being paid in February of that year. The plan was not established on a permanent basis and it has not been, nor is it now, the intention to continue the present emergency plan. The plan, however, is more than a simple relief plan, as it is organized on a definite basis,

The fund is financed by assessments on the earnings of employed members, the first assessment of 1 per cent of earnings having been raised to 2 per cent in August, 1931, and to 5 per cent in June, 1932. This assessment was to remain in effect until December 1, 1932, at which time it was to be submitted to a vote of the membership but it was thought probable it would be continued. The benefits amount to \$15 for married men unemployed a full week, and \$8 for single men. If a married member has one day's work at the trade he is paid \$8 for that week. Benefits are paid for the first financial week of unemployment, Thursday to Wednesday, inclusive, and no limit is set on the benefit period. The membership in the union ranged from 1,974 in February, 1931, to about 1,890, July 31, 1932. In 1931, 3,031 claims amounting to \$33,889 were paid and from January 1 to August 10, 1932, there were 5,500 claims, for which the benefits amounted to \$64,030. The balance in the fund on August 3 was \$1,807.63.

Stereotypers

New York City, Local No. 1.—The plan of this local for the payment of unemployment benefits was started in July, 1931. The fund is maintained by assessments which first amounted to 3 per cent of earnings above \$40 per week, but were later, in 1931, reduced to 2 per cent and then to 1 per cent. In January, 1932, however, lay-offs increased so that it was necessary to increase the rate of assessment, and by August the rate had been increased to 6 per cent of all earnings. In addition to this there was a pledge assessment for persons earning \$40 or over which increased by successive steps to a maximum of \$12 for earnings of \$70. In lieu of payment of this pledge members are allowed to give their places for one day to unemployed members. In September, 1932, approximately 700 days per week were being taken off in this way. About 25 per cent of the members were unemployed at that time. The benefits amount to \$30 per week unless the amount in the fund falls below \$2,000, when they are automatically reduced to \$25. Married apprentices are paid \$15 per week and single men \$12. The members in the local in 1931 numbered 1,200 and in 1932, 1,180. An average of 60 members a week received benefits in 1931 and 140 in 1932. The total amount of benefits paid the first year was \$21,377.66 and in the first eight months of 1932, \$104,660.50. The balance in the fund in September was approximately \$10,000. The plan is said to have met the problem of relief and members are well pleased with it. The unemployment condition has been very serious and has been complicated by the addition of many members who have come into the local on traveling cards, the rules of the union requiring locals to accept traveling cards until at least 15 per cent of the members are unemployed.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers

Buffalo, N. Y., Local No. 16.—The unemployment-benefit plan of the Buffalo bakery and confectionery workers was established in 1896. No special reserve fund is maintained, the benefits being paid from the general treasury of the local. Benefits of \$4 per week are paid after two full weeks of unemployment for a maximum of 18 weeks during the period beginning the first Saturday in December and ending the first Saturday in April. The payment of benefits is

limited to this period, as after April work in the trade usually increases and under normal conditions most of the unemployed find work. Up to the present time no changes have been made in the plan, although it is the intention to start a 5-day week plan under which unemployed members will be given one or two days' work a week. The membership of the local in September numbered 135, with 35 out of work, as compared with a membership of 174 in March, 1931. No figures are available as to the number and amount of benefits paid during the past year.

St. Louis, Mo., Local No. 4.—The unemployment-benefit plan of this union has been in existence since 1902. Before the depression the fund was financed by dues of 40 cents per month per member, but a special assessment of 1 per cent of earnings was levied for 10 weeks in the fall of 1931 on all members working three or more days a week. In January and February, 1932, workers were assessed 2 per cent of their earnings for six weeks, and in May the assessment was fixed at 1 per cent for a term of one year. Three years' membership in the local is required for eligibility for benefits. The benefit amounts to \$7 per week, with a maximum of \$70 in one year, and is paid for the second week after two full weeks of unemployment. The membership of the local in September, 1932, was 1,052, as compared with 1,200 in the first quarter of 1931. There were 252 members out of work in September, although not all were entitled to the unemployment benefit for the coming winter benefit period. Benefits are restricted to the dull period lasting from the Monday before Christmas to the last Monday in March, and during the last benefit period, from December 21, 1931, to March 28, 1932, 233 men received benefits totaling \$15,123.50. The balance in the treasury on March 31, 1932, was \$110.10.

New York City, Local No. 22.—The plan for the payment of unemployment benefits which was started in 1910 by this local, made up of Bohemian workers employed in small shops throughout the city, provided for both work and cash benefits. In 1930 the usual benefits of \$15 per week were reduced to \$10 on account of the increased demand for benefits, and in the fall of 1931 it was decided that the union could no longer carry a cash benefit plan. Since that time an "unemployed meeting" is held each Friday morning and the available work is distributed among the unemployed members. Workers having steady employment give the sixth day each week to an unemployed member of the local and are required to give an additional day every two weeks. This time must be given regardless of any lay-off the worker himself may have during the week. The membership of the local was 152 in 1930, and in 1931 and 1932 the membership averaged 124. In September, 1932, 74 of the members had steady work.

Washington, D. C., Local 118.—The unemployment cash-benefit plan of this local supplements an arrangement which requires members to lay off in rotation during the winter months or to work only five days a week; the cash benefits are thus reduced to a minimum. The benefits are paid from the general fund of the union, with occasional assessments when needed. Benefits amount to \$12 per week if no work is performed during the week and are paid after two weeks of unemployment. The period during which benefits are paid is from the last Saturday in November to the first Saturday in April.

The average number of members throughout 1930, 1931, and the first four months of 1932 was 380. The average number receiving benefits during the 6-month period from November, 1930, to April, 1931, was 26 and the total benefits amounted to \$1,658; while in the 1931-32 benefit period 24 received benefits, the total amounting to \$3,816. In September, 1932, about one-fourth of the members were working the full 48 hours, one-half were working 40 hours, and the remainder were on shorter time. If conditions did not improve before winter the union was considering the attempt to have the shorter working week adopted, so that the work might be spread among the membership.

Seattle, Wash., Local No. 9.—The unemployment-benefit plan of this union, which was established in 1920, has been discontinued owing to the establishment of the 5-day working week among the members.

Spokane, Wash., Local No. 74.—The unemployment-benefit plan of this local, which was established in 1924, has been discontinued because of the great amount of unemployment and part-time work among the members. During the unemployment-benefit season from November, 1931, to April, 1932, benefits of \$6 per week were paid, the total payments amounting to about \$1,000 per month. The union hopes to reestablish the plan eventually, but it was thought that the payment of benefits would be impossible this winter.

Madison, Wis., Local No. 233.—This unemployment-benefit plan was adopted in 1925. The fund receives a part of the monthly dues, which were raised from \$2 to \$4 when the plan was started but were later reduced to \$3.25 per month, \$6 being charged for the four months December to April. The benefit rate is \$7 per week, but no benefit is paid until a member has been unemployed for four weeks. A member may receive benefits for a period of 16 weeks between the second week in December and the second week in April. The membership of the local is approximately 60 persons. In the benefit period in the winter of 1930-31, \$304 was paid in benefits, while in the season of 1931-32 the benefits amounted to \$812, the number of members receiving benefits in the different months varying from six to nine.

Brewery, Soft-Drink, etc., Workers

New York City, Local No. 1.—The unemployment-benefit plan of this union was established in 1906 and discontinued in October, 1931, the last benefits being paid in April, 1931. After the plan was given up, in October, the sum of \$1,500 was appropriated by the union to be paid at the rate of \$5 per week to men who were totally unemployed. Of the 40 men who were then unemployed, 22 applied for the benefit and the entire amount was paid in weekly installments to these men. The secretary of the union stated that the benefits were a great help as long as they could be kept up and it was probable that a plan would be introduced when business conditions improve.

Wood Carvers

Boston, Mass.—The unemployment-benefit plan of the Boston Wood Carvers' Association has been in operation since about 1910. The average number of members of the union in 1930 was 125 and in 1931, 119; and the average in the first seven months of 1932 was 115. At least three years' membership in the union is required for eligibility for benefits. The fund is financed by assessments which have varied from 1 to 8 per cent of earnings but which for more than three years

have been 1 per cent. A considerable reserve was accumulated during the early years of the plan when employment conditions were more stable. Benefits were formerly \$12 per week and were paid for 12 weeks in the year, but in the latter part of February, 1932, were reduced to \$10 in order to conform with the lower wages resulting from the 5-day week. Benefits are paid, however, for 14 weeks instead of 12 as formerly. The working hours of members were fixed by agreement December 1, 1931, at 30 hours per week. The agreement was originally made for six months, but was renewed at its expiration for an indefinite period. The benefits paid in 1930 amounted to \$4,512 and in 1931 and the first six months in 1932 the total payments were \$10,921. The balance in the fund at the end of that period was \$17,228.61.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Wood Carvers' Union of Philadelphia introduced an unemployment-benefit plan in January, 1931, covering payment of benefits for sickness, disability, or lack of work. One year's contributions to the fund are required for eligibility for benefits. The fund is maintained by assessments of \$1 per week from working members. At first members were required to pay if two days a week were worked but at present they are not assessed if they earn less than \$30 in a week. The benefits are \$1 a day for 12 weeks of 5 days each; no allowance is paid for the first week of unemployment. Members losing part of a week in the unemployment period are paid for the days lost. After benefits have been paid for 12 weeks there is a waiting period of 12 weeks. The aim of the union is eventually to pay \$12 per week. Employment conditions have been such that few of the members have acquired eligibility for benefits. Two members became eligible in January, 1932, and have drawn benefits of \$39 and \$13 and in September, 11 members had established their eligibility but had not been unemployed long enough to receive benefits. The union membership is 48 and the balance in the fund September 1 was \$1,614.

Lace Operatives

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Branch No. 2 (employees of Wyoming Valley Lace Mills).—The present unemployment-benefit plan of this union was started in 1924. No benefit is paid for membership of less than six months; after six months' membership half the benefit is paid, being increased to two-thirds after one year's membership, and to full benefit after 18 months' membership. Under the original plan members contributed \$1 per week if earning as much or more than the amount of the benefit, but the depression has necessitated further changes in the amount of contributions. Beginning April 30, 1932, the contributions were fixed at \$1 for earnings of \$16 to \$25 per week, increasing for each additional \$10 in earnings up to a maximum of \$3 for earnings of \$55 or over. This rate of contribution was in effect for about three months, when the union decided that the contribution should amount to \$1 for weekly earnings of \$15 to \$20 with an additional tax of 25 cents for each \$5 earned over \$20. The unemployment benefit was fixed at \$16 per week in January, 1930, or an amount sufficient to bring the weekly earnings to that figure. Because of continuing serious conditions in the industry, however, it was decided that the benefit plan must become self-sustaining, and it was accordingly ruled that when the amount in the fund falls below \$100 benefits shall be stopped until the fund has reached the amount of \$150.

When that amount is reached benefits are resumed and all members who should have received benefits during the period of suspension are paid before payments are made on current claims. During the latter part of 1931 and up to January 30, 1932, a benefit of \$16 per week was paid, after which it was reduced to \$15 and continued till May 7, 1932, when it was reduced to \$10 and on July 2 to \$5 per week, at which amount it now stands. It is provided, however, that if at any time the amount in the fund reaches \$750, \$8 per week shall be paid. The number of members covered by the plan in 1930, 1931, and 1932 was 21. In 1930, 138 claims amounting to \$2,053.83 were paid. In 1931, 182 full claims and 3 partial claims were paid, partial claims being the difference between the earnings of the employee and the amount of the benefit. In 1932, from January 1 to September 15, 210 full and 4 partial claims were paid. The total amount of benefits paid from January 1, 1931, to September 15, 1932, was \$4,863.02, and the balance in the fund on September 15, after payment of all claims, was approximately \$35.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Branch No. 2 (employees of Wilkes-Barre Lace Co.).—This plan, which was started as a joint agreement plan in 1924, was dissolved on May 5, 1932, at which time the money in the fund—\$18,252.58—was divided equally between the company and the union. The local is now carrying on its own unemployment-benefit plan. It was decided, however, that the union could not continue to pay benefits of \$16 per week and it was voted, therefore, that when the amount in the fund fell below \$10,000 the benefits would be \$10 per week; when it was less than \$5,000, \$8 would be paid; when less than \$3,000, \$5; and that no benefits would be paid when it was under \$1,000. The benefits were reduced to \$10 per week June 30, 1932, and to \$8 on August 11. In September all the weavers were unemployed and no benefits were being paid. There were 80 members in the union at the time the plan was changed to a trade-union plan. From May to the last of August 392 claims amounting to \$3,972.18 were paid and the balance in the fund on September 15 amounted to \$5,763.39.

Philadelphia, Pa., Branch No. 1 (employees of North American Lace Co.).—This plan, which was started in February, 1928, guarantees a minimum wage to eligible members. The plan at first was on a voluntary basis, but beginning January 1, 1931, it was made compulsory for members of this shop. The plan is financed by a contribution of 50 cents a week by those who earn up to \$45 and of \$1 for those earning more than that amount. The fund was started with a donation of \$1,090.94 from the general funds of this branch and since that time has received \$3,000 in loans from the union and a donation of \$500 from the company. The benefits paid are \$10 per week or an amount sufficient to bring the weekly wage up to that amount. In June, 1932, funds were so low that it was no longer possible to pay benefits. Records were kept of the claims, however, and these are being paid as fast as possible. There were 40 members of the union in 1930 and 1931 and 36 in 1932, all of whom received benefits. Total benefits of \$2,386.21 were paid in 1930; \$2,788.68 was paid in 1931; and \$1,091.53 in the first eight months of 1932. There was nothing left in the fund in September and there were 15 claims of \$10 each still unpaid.

Philadelphia, Pa., Branch No. 1 (employees of Quaker Lace Co.).—This unemployment-benefit fund was started in March, 1928. The plan as amended in July, 1932, provides for weekly contributions of

50 cents a week for earnings of \$10.50 to \$17.99, with an additional 5 cents for each \$2 earned above \$16. No contribution is required for earnings less than \$10.50. At the time this change was made the company volunteered to match all money received in assessments. This action did not represent a settled policy on the part of the firm but merely a desire to help and the contributions, therefore, may be withdrawn at any time. Prior to this action by the company a donation of \$1,000 had been made by the firm and \$1,500 had been borrowed by the union. The benefits were originally fixed at \$10 or an amount sufficient to bring the weekly earnings up to that amount, but were reduced to \$5 in July. The number of members in the branch from November, 1930, to April, 1932, was 86, and of this number 82 received benefits. In the year from November, 1930, to November, 1931, \$3,092.98 was paid in benefits, and in the six months from November 1, 1931, to the end of April, 1932, the benefits amounted to \$2,609.21. The balance in the fund June 1, 1932, was \$495.21. In September all the members were at work and were averaging about ten hours a week.

Philadelphia, Pa., Branch No. 18 (employees of North American Lace Co.).—The unemployment-benefit plan of this union was adopted in November, 1925. The plan provides for an unemployment benefit guaranteeing a minimum wage. The plan is not compulsory and members are eligible for benefits after they have paid dues to the fund for 26 weeks if they are not 4 weeks in arrears in their dues. When the plan was started the benefits were \$12 or an amount sufficient to bring the weekly wage up to that sum, but in July, 1930, the benefit was raised to \$15. It was provided at that time, however, that when the amount in the fund fell below \$500 the benefit would automatically be reduced to \$12. In July, 1931, this condition occurred and the benefit again became \$12. The fund has been very low since that time and several times it has been necessary to stop paying benefits. The benefits due have been paid as far as possible but it is probable that all back benefits will not be paid. The plan was originally financed by the payment of dues on all earnings in excess of \$15. In June, 1931, the exemption was raised to \$20 but in June, 1932, was lowered again to \$10.50 and the dues were fixed at 50 cents per week for earnings of \$10.50 to \$17.99, with an additional 5 cents for each \$2 earned in excess of \$16. Members whose earnings are less than \$10 and who draw benefits bringing their earnings up to the maximum are required to pay 50 cents into the fund. The company has contributed a total of \$2,000 to the fund since the plan was started. At the time of the study the union was attempting to negotiate a loan of \$500 from the company. The number of union members covered by the plan in 1930 and 1931 was 24, and 20 in the first nine months of 1932. In 1930, 49 claims amounting to \$493.93 were paid; in 1931 there were 199 claims amounting to \$1,984.22; and up to October, 1932, 118 claims were paid totaling \$1,460.42. The balance in the fund October 1 was \$36. The members of the union have had a struggle to maintain the fund but they regard it as almost a necessity and intend to continue it in spite of the difficulty in getting sufficient funds to pay benefits.

NOTE.—Since the above report was written information has been received from the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union, Local No. 24, San Francisco, Calif., stating that the out-of-work benefit plan of the local has been given up and a fund has been established to be used solely for the relief of eligible members.

Operation of Unemployment-Insurance Systems in the United States and in Foreign Countries, 1931 and 1932

THIS article brings up to date in brief form material relating to unemployment-insurance systems in foreign countries which was published in Bulletin No. 544 (Unemployment-benefit plans in the United States and unemployment insurance in foreign countries, July, 1931) and in various issues of the Monthly Labor Review. The revision shows the manner in which the systems have been operated since early in 1931 as well as such changes as have been made in the plans as a result of the long-continued depression. For the convenience of the reader the more important features of the plans have been summarized for each country.

At the time the earlier report was published there was no legislation in the United States providing for unemployment insurance. A law was enacted in Wisconsin in January, 1932, providing for a voluntary system of insurance if employers of a stated minimum of workers adopted a satisfactory plan, but the system was to become compulsory if a sufficient number of employers did not voluntarily put the plan into effect. As the law does not become effective until July 1, 1933, it is too early to state whether or not the system will remain a voluntary one. A summary of this law is given at the close of this article.

No new system has been established in any foreign country except in Spain, where the system provided for by the decree of May 25, 1931, became finally effective April 1, 1932. Luxemburg, which since 1921 has had a law providing for an unemployment-insurance system, has never made it effective, although it has been used as a basis for the handling of unemployment relief. In Finland also the voluntary system is practically nullified as a result of differences between the Government and the trade-unions.

On the other hand, while no new systems have been established, none has been definitely given up, although changes have been found necessary, chiefly in order to meet the financial strain resulting from heavy demands on the systems.

The changes are principally in the amounts of contributions and benefits and in the length of benefit periods. As normal benefit periods have been inadequate to meet the situation, it has been necessary in many instances for the Governments to provide supplementary relief for workers for whom work can not be provided. Among the larger systems the most decided changes have been made in the compulsory systems of Austria, Germany, Great Britain, and Poland. The rates of contributions have been increased in Austria and Great Britain, and in Poland a change in the rate of assessment has had the effect of increasing the contribution rate. The benefits remain the same in Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Queensland, but have been reduced in Great Britain and Poland, while the duration of the benefit period has been extended in Austria, but has been decreased in Great Britain, Germany, and Poland. In Germany the reduction of the benefit period and the introduction of the systems of extended relief and of welfare relief have had the effect of shifting unemployed workers from the regular insurance system to the welfare system, where benefits are paid according to the needs of the unemployed persons. The "need" test or "means" test by which unemployed persons are required to prove their need for financial aid

has also been introduced in Austria, Belgium, Germany, and Great Britain.

No great changes have been made in those countries having voluntary systems. In Belgium all basic allowances are now paid from the National Crisis Fund instead of from the local funds; in Denmark a new emergency fund has been created to take care of extended relief; and in France the benefit periods have been extended. In nearly all countries extended relief has been required, with a consequent increase of expenditures in these countries on the part of the State.

Unemployment Insurance in Foreign Countries

Austria¹

COMPULSORY unemployment insurance for wage earners and salaried employees was introduced in Austria in 1920. Since its enactment the law has been the subject of many amendments which have materially altered the original act. The compulsory system includes in principle all classes of wage earners or employees subject to compulsory sickness insurance, but certain classes of such workers are specifically excluded. These excepted classes include wage earners employed in agriculture or forestry, except those employed exclusively or mainly in sawmills; domestic servants; persons employed by several employers at a time; middlemen; workmen in purely rural districts unless engaged in the building trades or in establishments with more than five workers; apprentices up to the last year of apprenticeship; and the sons, grandsons, etc., of an employer. A recent amendment also excludes rural workers who are but temporarily engaged in public works.

The contributions are divided equally between employers and workers, the Federal Government merely contributing to the cost of administration. The cost of emergency relief is divided among the employers, the workers, the State of which the unemployed is a resident, and the Federal Government; the employers and the insured each pay three-twelfths, the State pays four-twelfths, and the Federal Government pays two-twelfths. The workers are divided into 10 classes according to the wages received and the contributions are figured in hundredths of the workmen's sickness-insurance premiums. For several years a rate of 75 per cent of the sickness-insurance premium for wage earners and of 2.8 per cent of the salary for salaried workers was in force. In January, 1931, the rates were increased to 90 per cent and 3.4 per cent, respectively, and at present amount to 100 per cent of the sickness-insurance premiums and to 3.8 per cent of salaries, the maximum monthly salary used in the computation of the contribution, however, being 400 schillings (\$56.28).² The rates of weekly contributions for wage earners range from 0.54 schilling (7.6 cents) for Class I to 2.70 schillings (37.99 cents) for Class X, as compared with contributions of 0.48 schilling (6.75 cents) and 2.44 schillings (34.33 cents), respectively in 1931. The contributions of seasonal workers have been increased to 150 per cent of the regular premiums.

During periods of especially severe unemployment the Federal Government is required to make a "crisis contribution" amounting to one-third of the amount by which the cost of the insurance benefits,

¹ Data are from report by Ernest L. Harris, American consul general at Vienna, Oct. 7 and 24, 1932.

² Conversions into United States currency on basis of schilling at par = 14.07 cents.

which primarily have to be covered by contributions from the employers and workers, exceed the sum of 100,000,000 schillings (\$14,070,000) per calendar year.

Emergency relief contributions are based on the sickness-insurance premiums and were fixed at 45 per cent of these premiums, but this rate has now been increased to 50 per cent. Since September 1, 1932, the Federal Government is required to bear one-third of the cost of the relief and the State in which the unemployed has his domicile, one-sixth. It is further provided that unemployed persons who have been dropped from the emergency relief since January 1, 1932, shall be allowed to apply for a reconsideration of their cases, readjustment being based on the applicant's need and other circumstances arising from the economic crisis. It has further been provided that States which grant supplementary relief to needy unemployed who have exhausted the right to the regular unemployment insurance and emergency relief shall receive subsidies from the Federal Government. This supplementary relief may be granted, however, only to persons with dependents or to persons who are exclusively dependent upon themselves. The subsidies for this purpose may not exceed the total sum of 7,000,000 schillings (\$984,900) for the period from September 1, 1932, to April 30, 1933. As forest workers are not included in the unemployment-insurance system, a subsidy provided out of Federal funds is distributed among those States having a large number of such workers who are unemployed, provided one-third of the amount contributed by the Federal Government is contributed by the State. The Government appropriation for this subsidy for the second half of 1931 amounted to 6,000,000 schillings (\$844,200.)

In order to balance its expenditures for the constantly increasing cost of the unemployment insurance and the emergency relief it has been necessary for the Government to levy additional taxes. In August, 1932, a surtax was imposed on the already existing sales tax. This tax was fixed at 100 per cent of the sales tax, and for the five remaining months of 1932 it was estimated that the revenue from the tax would amount to from 44,000,000 to 54,000,000 schillings (\$6,190,800 to \$7,597,800), and for 1933 to from 120,000,000 to 130,000,000 schillings (\$16,884,000 to \$18,291,000). It was estimated in the supplementary budget law for 1932 that the actual cost of the regular unemployment insurance and the emergency relief for 1932 would exceed the amount for which appropriations had been made by 47,702,000 schillings (\$6,711,671) and 26,153,000 schillings (\$3,679,727), respectively.

Benefits are based on the amount of benefit to which the insured is entitled in case of sickness and for the purpose of computing the benefit the workers are divided into 10 wage classes. For wage Classes I to V the benefits amount to eleven-tenths of the sick benefits for heads of families or persons who are entirely self-supporting (Group 1) and to five-sixths for persons with no dependents and living at home (Group 2). For wage Classes VI to X in Group 1 specific rates are set ranging from 2.10 schillings (29.5 cents) per day for married persons with no children in Class VI to 2.90 schillings (40.8 cents) for those in Class X and from 1.60 schillings (22.5 cents) to 2.30 schillings (32.4 cents), respectively, for members of Group 2. Additional benefits are paid for dependent children varying according to the number of children. These benefits have remained unchanged during the past two years, the only change being that, for wage

Classes I to V, the unemployed shall receive a subsidy of 5 per cent of the basic benefit for each dependent child, whereas formerly the subsidy was not granted for more than four children. The provision that the benefit plus the children's subsidy may not exceed 80 per cent of the last wages of the unemployed, however, remains in force. For seasonal workers the benefits have been reduced 0.20 schilling (2.8 cents) per day for Classes VII to IX and 0.30 schilling per day (4.2 cents) for Class X.

The benefit period was fixed in 1920 at 12 weeks in any 12 successive months with a provision to extend the period to 20 weeks if conditions remained unfavorable; but during the present depression persons who, having drawn benefits for 30 weeks, have thereafter been employed for at least 10 weeks may, if again unemployed, receive benefit for a period of 12 weeks. Formerly, decisions relative to the granting of emergency relief to unemployed who were dropped from the regular relief were left exclusively to the district industrial commissions with the result that there was a decided lack of uniformity in the policies followed in the different districts, those districts in which there was a large percentage of unemployed naturally having to adopt stricter measures in granting relief. In view of this fact, rules were drawn up in September, 1932, which provided that thereafter, because of differences in the cost of living, cities and industrial centers, territories of mixed industrial and rural character, and territories of chiefly rural character should be differentiated as regards the length of the emergency relief period and the amount of benefits paid. There are three stipulated emergency relief periods the length of which varies according to the locality as well as the age and the number of dependents of the unemployed persons. The maximum number of weeks in cities and industrial centers in Relief I ranges from 12 weeks with 60 per cent of full benefits for persons under 18 years of age to 52 weeks with full benefit for the head of a family with more than two children. For Relief II the maximum ranges from 10 weeks with 60 per cent of full benefits for persons without dependents to 52 weeks with 90 per cent of benefits for the head of a family with more than two children. Relief III may be granted on the merits of the individual case to workers who have exhausted Reliefs I and II who are more than 25 years of age or who have to support a family; if under that age they may receive further relief benefits for the period of 12 weeks at a time. These benefits may not exceed 50 per cent of the full benefit and may not be extended over more than 12 months unless these 12 months end prior to April 30, 1933. The benefits are on a slightly lower scale for territories of mixed industrial and rural character, and for territories that are chiefly rural. The special relief is also granted to others who had previously exhausted their right to relief, and persons who are over 57 years of age may not be dropped from the emergency relief before the age of 60 in order that they may become beneficiaries under the provisional old-age benefit system.

The number of persons receiving unemployment-insurance benefit during the period since the bureau's previous study ranged from 246,800 at the end of April, 1931, to 269,200 in August, 1932, the maximum of 361,900 being reached in February, 1932. These figures are exclusive of approximately 70,000 unemployed workmen over 60 years of age who are beneficiaries under the provisional old-age benefit.

The receipts and expenditures of the unemployment-insurance system in 1931, and those appropriated for in the supplementary budget law for 1932, are shown in the two tables following.

EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT-INSURANCE SYSTEM
IN AUSTRIA IN 1931

[Conversion into United States currency on basis of schilling=14.07 cents]

Item	Regular benefits		Emergency relief		Total	
	Austrian currency	United States currency	Austrian currency	United States currency	Austrian currency	United States currency
<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>Schillings</i>		<i>Schillings</i>		<i>Schillings</i>	
Benefits paid.....	147,888,746	\$20,807,946	77,807,844	\$10,947,564	225,696,590	\$31,755,510
Subsidies to unemployed forest laborers.....	55,358	7,789	-----	-----	55,358	7,789
Productive unemployment re- lief.....	2,798,142	393,699	-----	-----	2,798,142	393,699
Special measures.....	716,437	100,803	-----	-----	716,437	100,803
Measures for reduction of un- employment.....	131,072	18,442	-----	-----	131,072	18,442
Total benefits and relief.....	151,589,755	21,328,679	77,807,844	10,947,564	229,397,599	32,276,242
Cost of administration.....	11,269,216	1,585,579	1,780,487	250,515	13,049,702	1,836,093
Gross expenditures.....	162,858,971	22,914,257	79,588,331	11,198,078	242,447,301	34,112,335
Refunds.....	3,855,111	542,414	1,069,114	150,424	4,924,223	692,838
Net expenditures.....	159,003,860	22,371,843	78,519,217	11,047,654	237,523,078	33,419,497
Deficit, 1930.....	-----	-----	2,133,824	300,229	2,133,824	300,229
<i>Receipts</i>						
Contributions by workers and employees.....	102,035,296	14,356,366	29,802,275	4,193,180	131,837,571	18,549,546
Contributions by States.....	-----	-----	25,844,462	3,636,316	25,844,462	3,636,316
Contributions by Federal Government:						
(a) Legal share.....	2,099,004	295,330	12,922,231	1,818,158	15,021,235	2,113,488
(b) Crisis contributions.....	18,968,285	2,668,838	5,708,841	803,234	24,677,127	3,472,072
(c) Advances.....	35,901,275	5,051,309	6,375,232	896,995	42,276,507	5,948,305
Total.....	159,003,860	22,371,843	80,653,041	11,347,883	239,656,902	33,719,726

EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT-INSURANCE SYSTEM
IN AUSTRIA, AS APPROPRIATED FOR IN THE SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET LAW
FOR 1932

[Conversion into United States currency on basis of schilling=14.07 cents¹]

Item	Regular benefits		Emergency relief		Total	
	Austrian currency	United States currency	Austrian currency	United States currency	Austrian currency	United States currency
<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>Schillings</i>		<i>Schillings</i>		<i>Schillings</i>	
Benefits.....	180,184,000	\$25,351,889	111,144,000	\$15,637,961	291,328,000	\$40,989,850
Cost of administration.....	11,839,000	1,665,747	2,620,000	368,634	14,459,000	2,034,381
Gross expenditures.....	192,023,000	27,017,636	113,764,000	16,006,595	305,787,000	43,024,231
Refunds.....	3,400,000	478,380	1,200,000	168,840	4,600,000	647,220
Net expenditures.....	188,623,000	26,539,256	112,564,000	15,837,755	301,187,000	42,377,011
<i>Receipts</i>						
Contributions by workers and employees.....	106,600,000	14,998,620	46,300,000	6,514,410	152,900,000	21,513,030
Contributions by States.....	-----	-----	26,700,000	3,756,690	26,700,000	3,756,690
Total.....	106,600,000	14,998,620	73,000,000	10,271,100	179,600,000	25,269,720
Balance, to be covered by Federal Government.....	82,023,000	11,540,636	39,564,000	5,566,655	121,587,000	17,107,291

In the budget for 1932, 160,000,000 schillings (\$22,512,000) was estimated as being the probable cost of the normal unemployment insurance (*Arbeitslosenversicherung*) and 79,000,000 schillings (\$11,115,300) of the emergency relief (*Notstandsauflage*). It is estimated that the net cost to the Government in 1932 of the unemployment insurance and unemployment relief after the deduction of the sums contributed by the employers and employees will amount to 62,700,000 schillings (\$8,821,890).

A law providing for voluntary labor service by unemployed workers became effective in Austria September 1, 1932. Voluntary service is defined as the voluntary activity of unemployed workers in undertakings which, without this service, would not be carried out. It is provided that workmen who volunteer for this service may continue to draw unemployment benefits while employed in the development of workmen's allotments, including the construction of houses in such allotments. The construction of roads and other buildings, however, does not come within this category.

If persons developing workers' allotments are prepared to provide for the maintenance of the workmen, the State will pay 2 schillings (28.14 cents) per day to them for each workman in lieu of the unemployment benefit to which the unemployed worker would ordinarily be entitled, while for workers who are no longer entitled to benefit the State will pay a maximum of 1 schilling (14.07 cents) per day, provided the public authorities are willing to contribute. These sums may be paid to employers for a maximum period of 30 weeks.

Workmen who refuse "voluntary service" will not for that reason be deprived of the unemployment benefits to which they are entitled.

Provisions regarding holidays, protection of labor, and sickness insurance are effective for persons engaged on the voluntary work, and the organization carrying on the work is required to make the regular contributions for sickness and accident insurance.

Belgium³

THE voluntary unemployment-insurance system of Belgium originated in local unemployment-relief appropriations which were distributed through the medium of the trade-unions. The first step of this kind was taken by the city of Liege in 1897, followed by Ghent in 1902. By 1913 there were 29 municipalities through the country maintaining unemployment funds which were disbursed through the unions. The National Government first came to the assistance of the movement in 1907 when the Parliament voted 10,000 francs (\$1,930)⁴ for aid to trade-unions in the relief of the unemployed. The matter was first taken up seriously, however, by the Government in 1920 in connection with postwar readjustment of labor to industry, and a series of decrees has established the basis of the present system.

The system is built around the trade-unions, but, since many workers are not affiliated with unions, branch agencies of the National Crisis Commission were established in various points of the country for the collection of contributions from insured workers and to distribute relief. The system is entirely voluntary, and the local political units, such as Provinces and municipalities, also have had entire

³ Data are from report by Marion Letcher, American consul at Antwerp, Sept. 12, 1932.

⁴ Pre-war value of Belgian franc=19.3 cents; present value=2.78 cents.

freedom as to subsidies or other contributions to funds for extending the normal obligations for relief resting upon the trade-unions. A royal decree was issued September 5, 1932, however, which provided that from that date all basic allowances would be paid by the National Crisis Fund. This is the most important change in the unemployment-insurance system since the spring of 1931.

The contributions to the unemployment funds amount to 1 franc per week for each worker.

Benefits amounting to two-thirds of their daily wages are paid to unemployed workers without family dependents, while workers with dependents receive three-quarters of the daily wage unless there are more than four children in the family when a supplemental allowance may be made. Benefits are paid, normally, for a period up to 50 days during one year. After the maximum normal relief had been received by the insured worker it was provided that if he still remained unemployed he could receive extended relief for a further period of 30 working-days, but under the present regulations unemployed persons who have received the 50 days' relief have to furnish a certificate of resources, and those whose resources exceed a minimum determined by royal decree would not be entitled to receive further benefits from the unemployment fund for the remainder of 1932.

During 1933 such persons will be allowed to receive benefits during the normal period of 50 days only. A decree was also to be issued fixing a schedule of reductions which will be applicable to the unemployed whose resources are less than the maximum allowed but greater than the minimum income admitted, in proportion with the real resources of the household and the said maximum.

Because of the growing unemployment and the consequent financial difficulties of the Provinces and the municipalities, which have been unable to continue to face the obligations to which they have subscribed in the payment of their share of the allowances, the National Crisis Fund is allowed, during a period to be determined by the Minister of Industry and Labor, to supplement the allowances granted by the Provinces and the municipalities with a maximum allowance fixed according to the category in which the municipality or Province is placed, these categories being based on the number of inhabitants.

Bulgaria⁵

COMPULSORY unemployment insurance in Bulgaria was provided for by a law passed in 1925, which provided for a system of public employment offices and for unemployment insurance supported by contributions of employees, employers, and the State. The insurance system is under the administration of the Direction of Labor and Social Insurance (formerly a part of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Labor). The law provides for a system of employment offices having charge of the social insurance among their other duties, and the service in each district is administered by the labor inspector.

The law covers all workers or employees who are compulsorily insured in any type of social insurance, with the exception of domestic servants. It also includes sailors, and workers in public institutions whose positions are not provided for in the national budget and who are not covered by the law on pensions for State employees.

⁵ Data are from report by John McArdle, American consul at Sofia, Oct. 15, 1932.

Contributions to the unemployment-insurance account, paid by the employer, the worker, and the State, amount to 1 lev (0.722 cent) weekly for each worker, paid by each of the three parties.

Benefits are paid when contributions have been made to the unemployment account of the social-insurance fund by the worker for at least 52 weeks in the course of two years. The benefit amounts to 16 leva (11.6 cents)⁶ per day for the head of a family and to 10 leva (7.2 cents) per day for all others, and is paid each week end exclusive of Sunday. Application for the benefit must be made by the unemployed person within 8 days from the date of unemployment. The regular benefit period is limited to a maximum of 12 weeks in one year.

No changes of any importance have been made in the unemployment-insurance system during the past year and three-quarters although there have been various amendments to the general social-insurance law. Coordination and codification of all laws and regulations affecting labor and social insurance into a separate legal code is now under way, however, and it was expected that a draft of the codified legislation would be ready to submit to Parliament at the end of 1932.

The receipts of the unemployment-insurance fund during the fiscal year 1931-32 from all sources were expected to amount to 13,000,000 leva (\$93,860) and provisions were made for raising the same sum in 1932-33. It was expected that the expenditures on account of unemployment would amount to 12,400,000 leva (\$89,528) in 1931-32 and to 8,500,000 leva (\$61,370) in 1932-33.

The total number of workers (other than general farm laborers) in Bulgaria in 1928 was 219,775 of whom 54,671 were women, and the total number in 1929 was 237,686, of whom 56,885 were women.

Czechoslovakia⁷

IN ORDER to relieve unemployment at the end of the World War, the newly created State of Czechoslovakia enacted a temporary measure in December, 1918, providing for small contributions to the unemployed under the control of demobilization committees. In April, 1919, the measure providing for unemployment assistance was extended indefinitely, but its administration was placed under the district offices. As difficulties were met in administering the law and there was a general demand for the enactment of an unemployment insurance law, the act of 1921 was passed and is the basis of the present unemployment-insurance system.

Unemployment insurance in Czechoslovakia is not in effect compulsory. It is provided that all citizens who are covered by compulsory sickness insurance, and who belong to some union or organization which provides support for its members in case of unemployment and which is so recognized by the Government are entitled to receive State benefits if unemployed. The only distinction, therefore, as to persons qualified to receive the unemployment benefits of the State is that of union membership. Agricultural workers are the only important group of workers excluded from the unemployment insurance.

No regular system of contributions is in force. The payments made by the unions for the relief of their members come from funds set

⁶ Conversions into United States currency on basis of lev at par=0.722 cent.

⁷ Data are from report by Francis B. Stevens, American vice consul, at Prague, Sept. 15, 1932.

aside from receipts from membership dues which vary from union to union. The State receives no contributions from either the workers or the union, and benefits paid out by the State are dependent upon budgetary provisions.

Since the benefit rates of the various labor organizations vary considerably, there is a similar variation in the State aid. Under the original law the State aid amounted to approximately the same as the benefit paid by the labor organization, but this assistance was greatly increased by the amending act of 1930. At present a married member who has at least one year's membership in a labor organization receives from the State four times the amount of the organization benefit, while single men without dependents receive somewhat less liberal benefits. The act provides for the payment of benefits during 26 weeks of unemployment in one year, the minimum benefit by a labor organization being set at 75 heller (2.2 cents)⁸ per day. The State benefit may not amount to more than 18 crowns (53.3 cents) per day, while the total amount of benefits from the labor organization and the State may not exceed two-thirds of the last wages received by the unemployed person. After the original 26 weeks, benefits may be paid for an additional 13 weeks, the minimum benefits being fixed at 40 heller (1.2 cents) for the union and 1.60 crowns (4.7 cents) for the State. In the event of extraordinary unemployment benefits are paid for another additional 13 weeks. The minimum benefits during this period are 25 heller (0.74 cent) for the labor organization and 1.75 crowns (5.2 cents) for the State. These amounts are increased for married or single members supporting children or parents. The State benefit is increased from three to four times when the union benefit exceeds the established minimum.

Since the enactment of the 1930 law no important change has been made in the insurance legislation or in the practice regarding coverage, character, and amount of contributions, benefits, or administration. Because of increasing unemployment, however, the Ministry of Social Welfare has provided certain additional benefits. During the past two years, tickets which may be exchanged for 10 crowns' (29.6 cents) worth of merchandise in designated shops have been given by the ministry to local authorities to be given to families in the greatest need of assistance. Milk tickets have also been given to school children of unemployed families, and food and clothing have been purchased. The cost of this assistance has been met from a general relief fund, but no statistics are available giving the amounts thus expended.

There are 150 trade-unions in the country which receive Government contributions. The total membership of these unions is not available, but they include the principal labor groups of the major industries. The total membership of all trade-unions in 1930, including those receiving State aid and those not entitled to it, was 1,730,494.

The statistics furnished by the Ministry of Social Welfare show that in 1929, 109,491 cases of State unemployment assistance were recorded, and in 1930 there were 215,530 cases. The table following shows the total number of persons receiving unemployment assistance during each month of 1930, 1931, and January to April, 1932.

⁸ Conversions into United States currency on basis of crown at par = 2.96 cents; heller at par = 0.0296 cent.

NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT AID IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA
DURING 1930, 1931, and 1932

Month	Number of persons receiving—					
	Union aid, 1930	State aid, 1930	Union aid, 1931	State aid, 1931	Union aid, 1932	State aid, 1932
January.....	39,199	37,095	111,016	109,993	186,308	183,534
February.....	40,550	39,899	117,024	115,534	197,612	196,197
March.....	45,567	44,849	119,771	118,610	195,076	193,789
April.....	42,664	42,010	107,238	106,544	180,456	179,219
May.....	41,098	40,389	93,941	92,830	-----	-----
June.....	37,853	37,070	82,534	81,561	-----	-----
July.....	46,800	46,247	82,759	82,331	-----	-----
August.....	52,694	52,115	86,261	85,737	-----	-----
September.....	57,542	57,067	84,660	84,012	-----	-----
October.....	61,213	60,757	88,600	87,739	-----	-----
November.....	65,904	65,453	106,015	104,748	-----	-----
December.....	85,374	83,393	146,325	145,083	-----	-----

As receipts for organization funds are dependent upon membership dues and the State appropriations are derived from budgetary provisions, it is not possible to give the amounts of the receipts which go into these funds. The total benefits paid out by the unions and the State from 1925 to 1930 are given in the table following:

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PAID BY UNIONS AND THE STATE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 1925 TO 1930

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of crown=2.96 cents]

Year	Union		State		Total	
	Czecho- slovak currency	United States currency	Czecho- slovak currency	United States currency	Czecho- slovak currency	United States currency
	<i>Crowns</i>		<i>Crowns</i>		<i>Crowns</i>	
1925.....	3,055,131	\$90,432	3,673,337	\$108,731	6,728,468	\$199,163
1926.....	15,007,385	444,219	20,032,423	592,960	35,039,808	1,037,178
1927.....	13,289,955	393,383	17,815,457	527,338	31,105,412	920,720
1928.....	10,580,423	313,181	13,972,784	413,594	24,553,207	726,775
1929.....	13,813,315	408,874	18,470,789	546,735	32,284,104	955,609
1930.....	26,495,786	784,275	45,999,054	1,361,572	72,494,840	2,145,847

The original budget appropriation made by the Government for relief during 1931 was 74,400,000 crowns (\$2,202,240). In addition a total of approximately 230,000,000 crowns (\$6,808,000) was paid out during the year as extraordinary expenditures in unemployment subsidies, raised by loans, which amount was chiefly administered and paid out in collaboration with the relief furnished by labor unions. During the first six months of 1931, 231,797 cases of relief were thus handled, the Government supplying 88,241,868 crowns (\$2,611,959) and the unions 24,460,640 crowns (\$724,035). The Government's part in relief during 1931 was, therefore, much greater than in the previous year, and there was proportionately a much larger number of cases handled. While the Government continues to bear the burden of unemployment relief by contributions of approximately four times those made by the labor organizations, the difficult economic situation of the past 18 months, with the resultant rapid increase in unemployment, has constituted such a severe drain on the resources of the unions that it has been necessary in certain cases for the Government

to furnish additional assistance. As a result, unemployment expenditures for the past fiscal year exceeded the budget estimates by more than 30,000,000 crowns (\$888,000).

Denmark⁹

THE unemployment-insurance law of Denmark is based on the system of unemployment funds maintained by the organized workers. These funds are made up of wage workers in a certain restricted activity of industry, trade, commerce, transportation, etc., who have joined voluntarily for mutual aid in the event of unemployment (except in case of strike or lockout) and who for that purpose make regular contributions to the fund. There are 70 funds in existence, each fund embracing workers in some one trade, with the exception of one or two funds which include workers of the same locality. The membership in a fund may not be less than 100 persons and is usually much larger. The present membership of these funds is estimated to be 306,150. All Danish urban workers are organized but comparatively few of the rural workers are trade-union members. The total wage-earning population numbers about 810,000, and three-eighths of the Danish workers, therefore, are affected by the unemployment insurance laws.

The industrial depression became serious in Denmark during the latter part of 1931 and three laws of a temporary nature designed to afford emergency relief to the unemployed have been enacted since the fall of 1931. Also, a law dated June 23, 1932, was passed amending and revising the previous general law regarding employment agencies and unemployment insurance which was passed in 1927.

The unemployment funds are maintained by fees paid by members and by contributions by the State. The State contributions were materially increased by the 1932 act and are fixed in conformity with reports as to earnings in the various trades made by the State Bureau of Labor. In trades in which the highest wages are paid, members pay from 77 to 87 per cent of the relief distributed; while in trades paying the lowest wages, membership fees amount to about 52 per cent of the total contributions. Formerly the State and the municipalities each contributed a stated percentage of the total membership fees, the total ranging from 70 per cent for the lowest grade of earnings, that is, up to 1,500 kroner (\$402),¹⁰ to 15 per cent for the highest grade, 4,000 kroner and over (\$1,072), but under the law of June 23, 1932, the State is the sole contributor, although the municipalities must refund to the State one-third of its contribution. This refund is made in such a manner that the individual municipality contributes in proportion to the number of persons in the municipality who are receiving unemployment support. The State contributions now range from 90 per cent of the membership fees for wages up to 2,000 kroner (\$536) to 15 per cent for wages of more than 4,000 kroner (\$1,072).

A central fund is maintained by annual contributions by employers of 3 kroner (80.4 cents) for each industrial worker and of 2 kroner (53.6 cents) for each rural worker, and the interest from this fund is contributed to the emergency funds. Under the law of 1927 only six

⁹ Data are from report by E. Gjessing, American vice consul at Copenhagen, Aug. 4, 1932.

¹⁰ Conversions into United States currency on basis of krone at par=26.8 cents.

emergency funds had been established, as it was found that their maintenance entailed too heavy a burden on the regular unemployment funds. From these funds members could obtain benefits for 70 days, in addition to the maximum regular benefits, at two-thirds of the rate of the ordinary benefit. To these emergency funds, which were to be raised by membership fees, the State and municipalities contributed in the same proportion as to the ordinary unemployment funds.

During the present crisis it has been found that the period of unemployment during which unemployment support can be distributed within one year (70 to 120 days) is too short and the law of June 23, 1932, offers, therefore, special inducements to the various regular funds to create emergency funds and reduces the State's contribution to funds which do not create them by 10 per cent. The present law provides that payment may not be made from emergency funds except in cases of an unusual state of unemployment in the respective trade or branch of industry, usually when there is from 40 to 50 per cent of unemployment in the trade. The membership-fee payments to the emergency fund must not be less than 20 per cent of the same payments to the regular fund, and in addition an initial payment of from 15 to 25 kroner (\$4.02 to \$6.70) per member is made from the central fund when the emergency fund is started. Also 50 per cent of the expenditures of the emergency funds will be refunded at the end of the year by the central unemployment fund, and if a large surplus is accumulated in this way the funds may suspend membership payments.

As the creation of emergency funds will require some time and as special remedial measures were urgently needed, the law of June 23, 1932, authorized the managements of the various regular unemployment funds to pay unemployment benefits for twice the usual period, up to a maximum of 70 days, provided such funds had established an emergency fund prior to October 1, 1932. This provision is to be effective until April 1, 1933, and was passed as a temporary measure to enable the regular funds to establish emergency funds. The creation of the latter funds is not mandatory, but the advantages offered by the State are so great as to make it probable that such funds will be generally established.

Members of the regular unemployment funds must have paid the membership fees for at least one year in order to be entitled to benefits but are not eligible if they have had less than 10 months' employment in the preceding 24 months. Under the temporary law regarding extension of period, benefits can be paid for a period of at least twice 70 days or on an average 100 plus 70 days from the regular funds, but after April 1, 1933, the additional benefit will be paid from the emergency funds which have been established in the meantime. Under the law of June 23, 1932, the daily benefits must not exceed two-thirds of the average daily earnings when employed nor a maximum of 4 kroner (\$1.07) a day for the head of a family and 3 kroner (80.4 cents) for single persons. The minimum benefit is 1 kroner (26.8 cents) per day. Persons who have been dropped from regular benefits because of nonpayment of dues, or for other reasons, can not be compensated from the unemployment funds. If, for example, a member does not pay his weekly fee for four weeks he can not receive benefits again until his fees have been paid for 12 months.

In cases of change of occupation members of unemployment funds may be transferred to the unemployment fund of the new occupation.

Public employment agencies established at the more important centers and managed by officials appointed by the local authorities were provided for in the law of July 1, 1927, and no change in the provisions governing the operation of these agencies was made in the law recently enacted. The officials managing these offices do not receive any remuneration, and it is provided that the head of the agency, whose appointment must be approved by the Minister of Labor, may not be an employer of labor nor a wage earner. Two-thirds of the operation expenses of the office and the payment of the salaries of the clerical force are borne by the district in which the office is located, the remaining one-third being borne by the State.

As soon as a member of an unemployment fund is out of work, the management of the fund must notify the employment office, giving the full details regarding the member. The system provides for the immediate placement of the unemployed worker if possible and for a follow-up of subsequent changes in employment. If employers refuse to accept applicants directed to them by the employment agency, employees are not sent to them in the future, and if the applicant refuses to accept the employment offered, unemployment benefits will be withheld unless there was valid reason for the refusal.

In addition to the regular unemployment-insurance system, there are funds managed by the various Danish municipalities called "funds for the relief of temporary need" (*Hjaelpeskasser*). These funds, raised through general taxation, were not intended originally for unemployment support. However, as the relief afforded by the unemployment funds is restricted to organized workers and is given for a limited period, an increasing number of workers have been forced to seek assistance from these relief funds. This help is not considered poor relief. From April 1, 1930, to March 31, 1931, 16,500,000 kroner (\$4,422,000) was paid out and while the amount for the year ending March 31, 1932, was not ascertainable, it was thought it would amount to 15,000,000 kroner (\$4,020,000). As the payments from this fund were neither so effective nor so easy to regulate as the central unemployment fund, a law was passed effective from October 19, 1931, to May 1, 1932, providing for temporary help to the unemployed. This law provided for an appropriation of 15,000,000 kroner to be distributed, through various organizations under the control of the municipalities, to members of the unemployment funds who had received the maximum amount of benefits and were debarred from receiving further benefits, and also to unorganized wage earners. The law of June 23, 1932, continued this assistance to be administered by the various municipalities, the State appropriating 10,000,000 kroner (\$2,680,000) for this purpose with the expectation that an additional 5,000,000 kroner (\$1,340,000) would be expended by the municipalities. It is estimated that from all sources 30,000,000 kroner (\$8,040,000) was paid out in extra benefits to unemployed workers during the year ending March 31, 1932, the regular unemployment benefits reaching approximately the same figure.

The employment-agency and unemployment-insurance law of June 23, 1932, has been in operation so short a time that no statistical information can be given regarding incomes and expenditures under the law, nor are any figures available covering the same data under the

former law for the year 1931-32. The income and expenditure of these funds, however, for the three fiscal years 1928-29 to 1930-31 are given in the following table:

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT FUND IN DENMARK, 1928-29 TO 1930-31

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of krone=26.8 cents]

Item	1928-29		1929-30		1930-31	
	Danish currency	United States currency	Danish currency	United States currency	Danish currency	United States currency
Income:	<i>Kroner</i>		<i>Kroner</i>		<i>Kroner</i>	
Membership fees.....	19,426,000	\$5,206,168	19,028,000	\$5,099,504	17,870,000	\$4,789,160
State contribution.....	3,092,000	1,632,656	5,617,000	1,505,356	5,100,000	1,366,800
Municipal contribution.....	4,408,000	1,181,344	5,083,000	1,362,244	4,592,000	1,230,656
Other income.....	555,000	148,740	707,000	189,476	938,000	251,384
Total.....	30,481,000	8,168,908	30,435,000	8,156,580	28,500,000	7,638,000
Expenditures:						
Unemployment benefits.....	24,303,000	6,513,204	18,099,000	4,850,532	23,023,000	6,170,164
Administration expenses.....	1,726,000	462,568	1,872,000	501,696	1,771,000	474,628
Total.....	26,029,000	6,975,772	19,971,000	5,352,228	24,794,000	6,644,792

The table following shows the number of workers, by industry or occupation, who received unemployment benefits for the three fiscal years for which income and expenditures are given:

NUMBER RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS IN DENMARK, 1928-29 TO 1930-31, BY OCCUPATION GROUPS

Occupation group	Number receiving benefits		
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Food industries.....	11,515	8,973	7,820
Textile, leather, and clothing industries.....	14,769	11,629	13,329
Woodworkers.....	4,014	3,391	3,725
Metal workers.....	15,704	13,244	16,003
Bookbinders and paper workers.....	2,724	2,580	2,528
Building trades and furniture workers.....	21,548	17,490	20,058
Stone, glass and ceramic workers.....	1,578	1,272	1,385
Cement workers and common laborers.....	51,796	47,779	55,874
Agricultural workers and gardeners.....	7,751	6,411	7,480
Seamen and marine firemen.....	2,850	2,654	3,183
Clerks and store workers.....	2,212	2,069	1,942
All other trades and industries.....	2,715	2,464	2,726
	139,176	119,956	136,053

Finland ¹¹

A VOLUNTARY unemployment-insurance system was established in Finland by a law passed in 1917. The law provides for the establishment of unemployment funds, which if administered in accordance with the terms of the act receive financial assistance from the State. Any group of workers or any laborers' organization may establish an unemployment fund but the members may not be less than 15 nor more than 60 years of age. Such a fund may be established by as few as 10 workers but in order to receive contributions from the

¹¹ Data are from report by John L. Bouchal, American consul at Helsingfors, Oct. 7, 1932.

public funds there must be at least 50 members. The funds are managed by the trade-unions but their administration must be separate from the other union activities.

The workers determine the amount of their own contributions to the unemployment-insurance funds, the lowest contribution being 40 Finnish pennies (1 cent)¹² per week and the highest, 1 Finnish mark (2.52 cents). The minimum benefit is 3 marks (7.6 cents) and the maximum 10 marks (25.2 cents) per day. In order to receive benefits, workers must have belonged to an unemployment-benefit fund for at least six months preceding unemployment. Benefits may be paid for 60 days each year in a successive period of two years, after which regular contributions are required for a period of one year before benefit payments may again be made.

In 1928 there were in operation nine unemployment-insurance funds which received State subsidies. A large number of such funds were actually in operation, but as they did not fulfill certain requirements they did not receive assistance from the State. In 1930 nearly all of the trade-unions with which the funds were associated were dissolved because of alleged communistic activities so that the funds also ceased operating and there has been confusion and inaction since that time. Because of the meager results obtained, therefore, through the unemployment-insurance system, the Government has taken other measures to relieve the difficult situation caused by the increasing unemployment. A bill was approved by the Diet in the last half of 1932 authorizing the Government to borrow 350,000,000 marks (\$8,820,000) to be expended on public works to relieve unemployment. It was intended that the plan should be put in operation as speedily as possible.

France¹³

THERE is no system of compulsory unemployment insurance in France, but voluntary associations of workers—either trade-unions or mutual-aid associations—have been established for many years which have maintained funds, through member contributions, for the purpose of paying benefits to members in times of unemployment. These funds were first subsidized by the Government in 1905-06, when an appropriation was included in the national budget to be allotted to these organizations on the basis of the financial assistance rendered by them.

Under the original regulations it was required that a subsidized unemployment aid association should be made up of workers in the same branch of industry or in associated trades, contributing to the production of related products, and it was also provided that these associations must consist of at least 100 members unless they are purely local associations which also receive subsidies from the communes or Departments in which they function, in which case they may have as few as 50 members. While previously, therefore, the State subsidies were extended only to unemployment aid associations of workers who were definitely in the employed class, a decree of July 28, 1932, provided for the payment of subsidies to associations made up of independent workers. This group includes men or women who perform manual or intellectual work, but are not habitually in

¹² Conversions into United States currency on basis of mark = 2.52 cents; penny = 0.0252 cent.

¹³ Data are from report by Richard W. Morin, American vice consul at Paris, Sept. 12, 1932.

the employ of a definite employer; that is, persons who work independently for the fulfillment of orders from several persons. Artisans who are also employers on a small scale are included if not more than two persons and an articulated apprentice in addition to members of the family are employed. Unemployment aid associations formed of such workers are not required to maintain a free employment agency as are other unemployment aid associations, but in other respects they must meet the same requirements as the ordinary associations. In exceptional cases it is provided also that an unemployment aid association made up of different trades may receive State subsidies if it meets the requirements as to the number of members. This modification is regarded as a temporary measure necessitated by the comparatively severe unemployment in France. A decree dated March 10, 1931, opened State subsidies to associations on the basis of benefits granted to the partially unemployed under the same conditions as applied to benefits to the entirely unemployed.

The rate of the State subsidy granted to unemployment-aid associations was formerly fixed at 33 per cent of the benefits paid by the small associations and 40 per cent of those paid by the large associations (i. e., Federal associations operating over at least three Departments and including at least 1,000 active members) for a maximum benefit period of 120 days. The subsidies were paid as a reimbursement after the benefits had been paid. A decree of July 16, 1931, increased the State subsidy to 50 per cent, and as the result of increasing demands upon the associations by unemployed members a further increase was provided for in a decree dated April 5, 1932. By this decree the subsidy was increased to 60 per cent on benefits paid out during 10 per cent of the possible working-days; to 70 per cent on benefits paid out during more than 10 per cent but less than 20 per cent of the possible working-days; to 80 per cent for benefits paid out during more than 20 per cent but less than 30 per cent of the possible working-days; and 90 per cent for benefits paid out for more than 30 per cent of the possible working-days.

In the past, State subsidies have been paid each six months to unemployment aid associations in the form of percentage reimbursements for benefits granted by the associations to members during the preceding six months. However, the weakened financial condition of the associations at the beginning of 1932 brought on by the present period of unemployment made it impossible for many of them to acquire a sufficient reserve to pay out benefits in anticipation of eventual partial reimbursement from the State. A decree dated April 5, 1932, made it possible for the associations to secure advances on the benefits they had paid out during the first quarter of 1932, to be deducted from the total subsidy that they would normally have received at the end of the first half of 1932. As the emergency continued, a decree of August 4, 1932, provided that advances could be secured from the State at the beginning of the second half of 1932 for the remainder of the year, the difference between the subsidy and the advances to be adjusted, so far as this was possible, at the end of the year. This system of advances by the State is a sharp deviation from the former principle of subsidy by reimbursement for benefits paid and, actually, is simply a method of carrying the associations through

the period of depression. An appropriation of 11,000,000 francs (\$431,200)¹⁴ for State subsidies to unemployment aid associations was made in the national budget¹⁵ for the period from April 1, 1932, to December 31, 1932, as compared with 1,500,000 francs (\$58,800) included in the preceding 12 months' budget. This increase is due in part to the increase in unemployed members of the associations, but principally to the admission to State subsidies of the associations of independent workers or artisans.

The contributions or premiums of members are fixed by each association. In practice the monthly contribution required by the average association is between 0.50 franc (1.96 cents) and 3 francs (11.8 cents), though one or two associations have required as high as 14 francs (54.9 cents) per month. There is only one unemployment aid association so far as is known to which contributions are paid by the employers.

In general, in order that a fund may receive the State subsidy, the contributions must be fixed at a rate which will be sufficient to allow the payment of benefits, and these contributions, therefore, must be equal to at least one-third of the benefits paid out during any six months' period. The original State subsidy of 33 and 40 per cent was payable upon benefits not exceeding 8 francs (31.4 cents) per day for each unemployed member, 2.50 francs (9.8 cents) for his wife and each of his children or ascendants if these persons are dependent on him and are receiving no wages at all or less than 2 francs (7.8 cents) per day. The total daily maximum in any one family was 16 francs (62.7 cents), although benefits might be paid by the associations in excess of these figures. The maximum benefits upon which the State subsidy is calculated have been changed frequently in order to bring them into approximate conformity with the variations in the purchasing power of the franc. At the present time they are the same as cited above with the exception that the rate for the spouse or other dependents was increased in July, 1931, to 3 francs (11.8 cents) and the total benefit to 20 francs (78.4 cents).

It was estimated in 1931 that there were about 300 unemployment aid associations in existence in France, with approximately 300,000 members.

State Subsidized Local Government Unemployment Funds

The municipal and departmental governments in France have maintained funds for the unemployed regardless of sex or occupation since 1914, when, because of the large number of factories which were closed, a national unemployment fund was created. Direct cash benefits are paid which are in no way dependent upon any contribution, past or present, by the recipient. There is no element of insurance present in these funds. The national appropriations to these funds have varied from time to time with the needs. In 1930-31 the national budget provided for a sum of 1,500,000 francs (\$58,800) for the national unemployment fund, and in March, 1931, it became necessary to appropriate an additional sum of 25,000,000 francs (\$980,000). The budget for 1931-32 provided for an appropriation of 21,500,000 francs (\$842,800) and for the nine months' budget for the period from April 1, 1931, to December 31, 1932, the subsidy amounted to 39,000,000 francs (\$1,528,800).

¹⁴ Conversions into United States currency on basis of franc=3.92 cents.

¹⁵ The fiscal year of the French Government has now been changed to coincide with the calendar year.

By decrees dated June 3 and November 13, 1931, State subsidies were authorized to be paid to local government unemployment funds which granted direct allowances to stevedores and sailors. Prior to that time the subsidies had been paid only to funds covering persons who had followed a trade from which they derived a regular wage. In addition a decree of March 10, 1931, admitted to State subsidies those local funds making allowances to the partially unemployed.

The rate of the subsidy to the local government funds was increased by a decree dated December 31, 1931. The rate, which was formerly 50 per cent regardless of the number of unemployed assisted by the particular fund, was fixed at 60 per cent for allowances made by any local fund when the number of beneficiaries are 10 or less per thousand of the inhabitants of the district to 70 per cent when the beneficiaries number 10 to 20 per thousand, to 80 per cent when from 20 to 30 per thousand are receiving benefits, and to 90 per cent when the beneficiaries are in excess of 30 per thousand. These subsidies were retroactive to April 1, 1931, and were to be continued until September 30, 1932. The relation between the number of assisted unemployed and the total population served by each fund is established at least once each month.

The maximum benefits on which these allowances are paid were in most instances increased by a decree of December 31, 1931. The present rate for the unemployed head of a family is 7 francs (27.4 cents) per day; for the spouse and dependents over 16 years of age, 4 francs (15.7 cents); for persons under 16 years of age dependent upon the head of the house and not working (or if working, earning less than 4 francs per day), 3.50 francs (13.7 cents); the maximum total allowance amounting to 19 francs (74.5 cents) which is increased from 1 to 4 francs according to the number of dependent children in excess of two. The total daily family allowance may in no case, however, exceed one-half of the average ordinary wage of the district and the regular family allowance.

The State subsidies were, by a decree of March 23, 1932, temporarily extended to cover the assistance to individuals for an unlimited time. The original limit was 120 days per person, later it was made 150 days, and then 180 days, but the continued unemployment made it necessary to remove all limit to the length of the benefit period. This does not mean, however, that all local government funds actually extend allowances for an unlimited time, since they are restricted in some instances in their ability to pay.

When an unemployed individual has received direct assistance from a local government fund for the maximum number of days allowed by that fund, he next secures aid from small offices run by the municipalities. The burden placed upon these offices was such that a decree, issued in November, 1931, extended State subsidies to them in the form of partial reimbursements for payments to unemployed persons who had exhausted the possibilities of aid from the regular unemployment fund in their Department. Such funds receive the same rate of subsidy as the local unemployment funds.

A very important feature of the unemployment-insurance system is the requirement that each association shall either maintain its own employment agency to secure work for members or delegate this function to a public employment agency. Since 1909 all communes having more than 1,000 inhabitants have been required to maintain free public

employment agencies and they are instructed to foster the close relations with the unemployment aid associations.

Germany¹⁶

THE first unemployment-insurance law in Germany was enacted in 1927. This law was directly connected with the public employment exchanges established all over the country and all those which had been operated by the individual communes, or collectively by groups of communes, were removed from these jurisdictions and became Federal institutions. Later, in view of the importance of these exchanges in the operation of the unemployment-insurance system, the law was revised to concentrate all private employment agencies (with a few exceptions) in the hands of the Federal Bureau of Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance. Employment agencies maintained by organized labor or employers were allowed to continue but were placed under the jurisdiction of the Federal bureau.

Unemployment relief in Germany is of three kinds: Ordinary unemployment benefit covered by the insurance; extended unemployment benefit, four-fifths of which is paid by the Federal Government and one-fifth by the local governments; and welfare support paid entirely by the local governments.

The system of insurance is compulsory and applies to all classes of workers (including domestic servants) subject to compulsory health insurance and earning not more than 3,600 marks (\$856.80);¹⁷ to salaried employees covered by compulsory old-age and invalidity insurance and earning not more than 8,400 marks (\$1,999.20); and to crews of German vessels. Seasonal workers are also included but subject to somewhat varying conditions. Employees earning in excess of the salary limit set may take out voluntary insurance. The classes excluded from the compulsory insurance include in general persons engaged in agriculture, forestry, and fishing; apprentices serving an apprenticeship of not less than two years, although they become subject to the insurance one year before the expiration of the term of apprenticeship; all workers engaged in casual or unimportant work if it does not exceed a specified number of hours per week or specified monthly earnings; home workers; and workers in certain establishments which had efficient unemployment-insurance systems prior to the establishment of the Federal system.

The rate of contributions has been repeatedly changed since the system was established. Originally set at 3 per cent of the wages or salaries forming the basis of calculation, it has been advanced until in October, 1930, it was fixed at 6½ per cent, the figure at which it now stands. The wage scales on which the contribution is calculated are divided into 11 classes, the first class being weekly wages of 10 marks (\$2.38) and under and the highest class over 60 marks (\$14.28). The highest wage or salary on which contributions are calculated and benefits paid is 300 marks (\$71.40) per month. The unemployment-insurance contribution is paid in equal parts by the employer and the employee or worker. Persons earning up to 8,400 marks annually are within the maximum limit for compulsory old-age and invalidity insurance and are therefore obliged also to pay unemployment-insurance contributions, but only on a maximum of 300 marks per month.

¹⁶ Data are from report by C. W. Gray, American vice consul at Berlin, Nov. 7, 1932.

¹⁷ Conversions into United States currency on basis of mark = 23.8 cents.

The benefits consist of a basic benefit and a family allowance amounting to a fixed per cent of the standard wage or salary of the class in which the unemployed person belongs. Wages or salaries are divided into 11 classes for the purpose of the calculation of benefits. These classes are similar to the classes in which contributions are calculated but differ to the extent that a definite standard wage or salary is fixed. The standard weekly wages range from 8 marks (\$1.90) in Class I to 63 marks (\$14.99) in Class XI. If family allowances are excluded, the average benefit ranges from 75 per cent of the standard wage for Class I to 35 per cent for Classes VIII to XI. An additional allowance of 5 per cent of the standard wage is granted for each member of the family, but the total benefit may not exceed 80 per cent of the standard wage for Classes I and II and is gradually reduced in the different classes to a minimum of 60 per cent for Classes VIII to XI.

In order to claim benefit the first time, an insured person must have been at work and have paid his contributions for a period of 52 weeks out of the two years preceding his application for benefit, and in order to receive subsequent benefits the recipient must have been employed and must have paid contributions for at least 26 weeks during the 12 months preceding the filing of his new claim for benefit. In addition to the 11 wage classes into which the insured persons are divided there are also 7 classifications used in the computation of benefits depending on family status, ranging from a person with no dependents to one with 6 or more dependents. Also there are three population groups according to which insured persons are classified. Thus with the 11 wage groups, 7 family-status classifications, and 3 population groups, there are 231 possible categories into which unemployed persons may be classified. A decree of October 19, 1932, provided that during the period from October 31, 1932, to April, 1933, unemployed persons belonging to wage Classes I to VI (weekly wages from \$2.38 to \$8.57) who are receiving either the regular or extended benefits will be given an additional weekly allowance of 2 marks (47.6 cents) if they have one or two dependents, 3 marks (71.4 cents) if they have 3 or 4 dependents, and 4 marks (95.2 cents) if they have more than 4 dependents. These special allowances are paid even if either the regular or the extended benefit is reduced as a result of the application of the "need" test.

The waiting period before an individual is entitled to receive benefit was formerly 14 days for unemployed persons without family members entitled to additional family allowances, ranging down to 3 days for those with four or more family members. This period was further shortened, or for the last category eliminated altogether, when the applicant had been working on short time or had been incapacitated from sickness for at least two weeks. At present, however, a person who becomes unemployed must wait 3 weeks before receiving relief if he has no dependents, 2 weeks if he has from 1 to 3 dependents, and 1 week if he has 4 or more dependents.

The regular benefit period, first fixed at 26 weeks, was later extended to 39 weeks and in cases of special necessity was extended for another period of 13 weeks, making a total of 52 weeks that unemployment benefit might be received. During this period an unemployed person was not required to prove that he was in need. After the regular benefit had expired, extended benefit was given to persons

who had been receiving such benefit and also to unemployed persons who were able and willing to work but had lost their jobs through no fault of their own, and to persons who had not yet been able to establish a claim to the regular benefit and had paid contributions for at least 13 weeks during the prescribed period. At present, however, insured persons who become unemployed receive the regular benefit for 13 weeks but a "need test" is applied after the first six weeks. The test is very strict and the applicant must prove that he has no other means of support, no one to help him financially, no one to take care of him or his family, and that his relatives, if any, are not in a position to support him. When the right to this class of relief is exhausted, such persons automatically receive the extended relief which is granted for 45 weeks in the case of persons under 40 years of age and for 58 weeks if over 40. The need test is applied from the beginning to all persons of this class. After being dropped from the rolls of the extended relief, welfare relief is granted (from funds maintained by the local village or town) for an indefinite period although the need test is also applied to this category of persons. The effect of the change has been that the regular and extended relief rolls have gradually become smaller and the welfare relief larger.

The following table shows the number of unemployed in Germany receiving the various kinds of benefits and the number not receiving relief, at the end of each month, December, 1931, to September, 1932.

NUMBER RECEIVING SPECIFIED KIND OF BENEFITS UNDER UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN GERMANY AND NUMBER NOT IN RECEIPT OF RELIEF, BY MONTHS, DECEMBER, 1931, TO SEPTEMBER, 1932

Date (end of month)	Number of unemployed receiving—				Total number of unemployed
	Regular benefits	Extended benefits	Welfare benefits	No relief	
1931:					
December	1,641,831	1,506,036	1,565,346	954,974	5,668,187
1932:					
January	1,885,353	1,596,065	1,713,231	847,261	6,041,910
February	1,851,593	1,673,893	1,832,956	769,987	6,128,429
March	1,578,788	1,744,321	1,944,417	766,574	6,034,100
April	1,231,856	1,675,034	2,000,000	830,067	5,736,957
May	1,076,364	1,581,678	2,090,982	833,506	5,582,620
June	940,338	1,544,412	2,163,566	827,462	5,475,778
July	757,294	1,354,048	2,229,008	1,051,898	5,392,248
August	697,364	1,294,621	2,029,635	1,202,190	5,223,810
September	626,103	1,224,094	2,034,776	1,215,349	5,100,322

The table shows that the number of regular-benefit recipients has declined each month since January, 1932, and that the number of persons receiving extended relief has declined each month since March. On the other hand, the number of recipients of welfare relief increased each month from December, 1931, to August, 1932. The break noted in August and September in this trend can be attributed to the application of a severe "need" test and to a slight increase in employment. It is to be noted that the number of persons receiving no relief has sharply increased since July, 1932, when the "need" test was more rigorously applied.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933, the funds required for the payment of the three classes of insurance benefits have been divided as follows: Contributions of wage and salary earners and

employers, 35 per cent; budgetary appropriation by the Federal Government, 28 per cent; appropriations by the local governments, 23 per cent; and the yield from a new and special tax known as the "crisis tax," which accounts for the remaining 14 per cent. The crisis tax is in reality a modified income tax under another name. The regular and extended benefits are paid from the funds made up from contributions, government appropriations, and the crisis tax, and the welfare relief from appropriations by the local governments and the Federal Government.

The cost of unemployment insurance for the fiscal year 1932-33, it is estimated by the authorities, will total \$711,000,000, divided between the different types of relief as follows: Regular relief, \$189,000,000; extended relief, \$250,000,000; and welfare relief, \$272,000,000. It was expected that a total of \$721,000,000 would be raised during the year, of which \$258,000,000 would be contributed by the insured persons, \$206,000,000 by the Federal Government, \$162,000,000 by the local governments, and \$95,000,000 by the crisis tax.

Voluntary labor service¹⁸ was introduced into Germany in June, 1931, and an emergency decree of July 16, 1932, set forth the general provisions governing the service. The Federal Bureau for Employment and Unemployment Insurance was authorized by the decree to grant loans or subsidies to counties, villages, etc., or to other public or semipublic organizations wishing to institute public works under the system, but such loans may not exceed the amount saved through the reduction in the number receiving unemployment benefits. The projects are restricted mainly to works of public value, such as road construction, land reclamation, etc. The plan provides that recipients of unemployment benefits who volunteer for work will be kept on the unemployment-benefit roll and their time will run on just as if they were not working, so that when their right to one kind of relief is exhausted they will automatically be carried over into the next class of relief. In the selection of workers, preference is given to persons receiving one of the three types of benefits and to young persons under 25. By the middle of June, 1932, about 60,000 persons were enrolled in the service, a large proportion of whom were under the age of 25. It is said that the Federal Government attaches considerable importance to the voluntary labor service, not so much from the standpoint of the value of the work performed or the relief to the unemployment situation, but from that of the effect of the service in counteracting the demoralization consequent upon prolonged unemployment, particularly among the youth of the country.

Great Britain¹⁹

Position of the Unemployment-Insurance Scheme in 1930

By the end of 1930 the British unemployment-insurance scheme, while retaining much of its original framework had been altered in several important respects, with the result that while in part it was still an insurance scheme through which an unemployed worker might receive benefits for which he had contributed during employment, in part it had become merely a device for shifting the cost of relief from the local to the general government and for avoiding the attitude

¹⁸ See Monthly Labor Review, October, 1932, p. 802.

¹⁹ Data are from report by K. A. H. Egerton, clerk, American consulate general, London, Aug. 13, 1932, and Final Report of Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance, London, 1932, 529 pp. (Cmd. 4185).

of treating as paupers normally self-supporting workers reduced to want through long-continued unemployment.

The scheme, established in 1911, had been extended by successive amendments to cover all manual workers, plus nonmanual workers receiving less than £250 (\$1,217)²⁰ annually, excepting agricultural workers, domestic servants, permanent employees on the railways, certain employees of local authorities and of the poor law and asylum authorities, and certain employees in public-utility companies. The plan was based on the principle of compulsory weekly contributions for each employed worker from the employer, the employee, and the State. The contributions of the employer and the employee were made in the form of stamps bought through the post office by the employer and affixed each week to the worker's employment book, the amount of the worker's contribution being deducted by the employer before he paid over the employee's wages. When a worker lost employment he was required to turn this book in at the employment exchange, and to attend each day at this exchange ready to take any suitable work which might be offered him, and he was also expected to exert himself in every possible way to find work if the exchange had no opening for him.

After a waiting period of six days, the worker was entitled to benefit, which was paid through the exchange. At first the period through which benefit might be drawn was strictly related to the number of contributions paid, and was also limited to a given number of weeks during a benefit year. Other conditions were that the claimant must be normally employed in an insurable occupation, that he must be capable of performing work if he could get it, and that he was both genuinely unemployed and genuinely seeking work.

In its original form the scheme provided only for benefits in respect of the unemployed worker himself, but in 1921 benefits in respect of the wife and dependent children of the worker were added, and since then have become an integral part of the system, some other classes of dependents being added.

Extended Benefit and Transitional Payments

Early in the twenties it was found that in regions of severe unemployment a claimant might exhaust his benefit rights long before he could get work. The only resource then open to him was the outdoor relief offered through the poor law. It was considered inexpedient to throw upon the poor relief funds, financed through local taxation, responsibility for such large numbers as were unemployed in the depressed areas, and the plan was adopted of giving "extended" or "uncovenanted" benefit to those who had exhausted their standard benefit whenever, in the opinion of the Minister in charge, such action was advisable. The extended benefit had no relation whatever to contributions paid, but was at first looked upon as a concession to the necessities of the situation, to be given or withheld at the discretion of the Minister. In 1927, however, an act was passed, effective March, 1928, which did away with the distinction between standard and extended benefit and abolished the Minister's discretionary power in regard to the latter. The extended benefit became known as "transitional" benefit, and in 1930 the whole cost of paying this form of benefit was transferred to the Treasury.

²⁰ Conversions into United States currency on basis of pound at par \$4.8665; shilling=24.23 cents; penny=2.03 cents.

Changes Introduced in 1931-32

The consequence of relaxing the conditions for benefit was to increase the cost of the scheme beyond its revenues, and such part of the cost as could not be met from the fund was borrowed from the Treasury. At the end of June, 1930, the debt of the fund amounted to £42,930,000 (\$208,918,845); by the end of December it had increased to £59,999,000 (\$291,985,134), and by April 10, 1931, to £76,000,000 (\$369,854,000). In March, 1931, Parliament increased to £90,000,000 (\$437,985,000) the amount the fund might borrow, and it was evident that this limit would have to be raised before the end of the year. In December, 1930, the Government had appointed a Royal Commission to examine and report on measures which might improve the financial situation of the scheme, and this body issued a preliminary report during the early summer, recommending some drastic changes. This report was followed closely by the report of another commission which had been appointed to consider Government expenditures as a whole, and which included in its recommendations suggestions for putting the insurance scheme on a more economical basis. Following these reports, and as part of the measures to meet the financial crisis of the summer and autumn of 1931, changes were made in the scheme along three lines: First, contributions were increased, benefits lessened, and the period through which benefit might be drawn was limited; second, the conditions for payment of transitional benefit were changed; and third, under the so-called "anomalies" act, the rights to benefit of certain classes were sharply limited and defined.

Changes in Contributions, Benefits, and Benefit Period

In October, 1931, an order in council was passed increasing contributions and reducing benefits. The rates as they were up to the passage of this order and the new rates established by it are shown in the following table:

WEEKLY RATES OF CONTRIBUTION AND BENEFIT UNDER UNEMPLOYMENT-INSURANCE SYSTEM IN GREAT BRITAIN

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of shilling at par=24.33 cents; penny=2.03 cents]

Class of employed persons	Weekly rates of contribution							
	Up to Oct. 4, 1931						From Oct. 5, 1931	
	Employees		Employers		Government		By each contributor	
	British currency	U. S. currency	British currency	U. S. currency	British currency	U. S. currency	British currency	U. S. currency
	d.	Cents	d.	Cents	d.	Cents	d.	Cents
Men 21 and under 65.....	7	14.2	8	16.2	7.5	15.2	10	20.3
Men 18 and under 21.....	6	12.2	7	14.2	6.5	13.2	9	18.3
Boys under 18.....	3.5	7.0	4	8.1	3.75	7.6	5	10.1
Women 21 and under 65.....	6	12.2	7	14.2	6.5	13.2	9	18.3
Women 18 and under 21.....	5	10.1	6	12.2	5.5	11.2	8	16.2
Girls under 18.....	3	6.1	3.5	7.0	3.25	6.6	4.5	9.1

WEEKLY RATES OF CONTRIBUTION AND BENEFIT UNDER UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SYSTEM IN GREAT BRITAIN—Continued

Class of insured person	Weekly rates of benefit			
	Up to Oct. 7, 1931		From Oct. 8, 1931	
	British currency	United States currency	British currency	United States currency
Men 21 and under 65.....	s. d. 17 0	\$4. 14	s. d. 15 3	\$3. 71
Men 18 and under 21.....	14 0	3. 41	12 6	3. 04
Boys 17 and under 18.....	9 0	2. 19	8 0	1. 95
Boys under 17.....	6 0	1. 46	5 6	1. 34
Women 21 and under 65.....	15 0	3. 65	13 6	3. 28
Women 18 and under 21.....	12 0	2. 92	10 9	2. 62
Girls 17 and under 18.....	7 6	1. 83	6 9	1. 64
Girls under 17.....	5 0	1. 22	4 6	1. 10

At the same time the benefit allowed for an adult dependent was reduced from 9s. (\$2.19) to 8s. (\$1.95) a week, and the benefit period was limited to 26 weeks in 12 months. Benefit for a dependent child was left unchanged at 2s. (48.7 cents) a week.

Changes in Transitional Benefit—Means Test

Under the new regulations claimants who have exhausted their right to standard benefit may receive "transitional payments" provided they are 18 or over and can prove that they are "normally employed in insurable employment and will normally seek to obtain their livelihood by insurable employment." Claimants must prove that they have paid 8 contributions within two years or 30 contributions at any time. They must also prove that they are in need of assistance, or, in other words, submit to a means test; and the amount of the payment may be fixed at the discretion of the committee administering the test, except that it may never exceed the rate of standard benefit. The investigations into the needs of claimants and the decisions as to the amount of the payments are made by the local body which administers poor-law relief, but the payments are made through the ordinary insurance machinery, and the Treasury bears the entire cost.

In general, the test is made in the same way as if the claimant were applying for poor relief, but there is much diversity in the methods of different authorities, and there has been such widespread complaint about the rigidity and harshness of the standards applied that the Government has recently (November, 1932) passed an act intended to remove some of the grounds of criticism. The test has resulted in cutting out about 114,000 persons from payments, and the payment of reduced benefits to a further 200,000. It is estimated that it is at present effecting savings at the rate of about £15,000,000 (\$72,997,500) a year.

Changes under the Anomalies Act

Orders passed under the anomalies act deal with seasonal workers, part-time workers, and married women. Seasonal workers are entitled to benefit during the off season only if they can show that for

each of the two preceding years they have had a substantial amount of insurable employment during the off season and that, considering the district in which they live, they may reasonably hope to obtain such employment during the off season. In other words, they can not support themselves by a seasonal occupation during its season and depend on the insurance fund for maintenance during the rest of the year.

Rather complicated regulations were adopted for the part-time workers, designed to make sure that they should not, through the combination of benefit and earnings, make more than their normal earnings would be if they were fully employed.

The benefit conditions for married women were changed because, owing to the difficulty of offering employment, it was hard to determine whether a woman who had left work or been dismissed upon her marriage really wished to return to gainful employment, and it was believed that a number were applying for benefit who had no intention of reentering the industrial world. To meet this situation it was provided that the claimant must satisfy certain conditions as to contributions paid since her marriage. If she can not do this, she must prove that she is normally employed in insurable employment, will normally seek to make her living by such employment, and that, having regard to the industrial conditions of the district in which she lives, she may reasonably expect to obtain insurable employment in that district. These regulations do not apply to married women whose husbands are incapacitated or whose husbands, being unemployed, are not drawing insurance benefit.

These regulations, like those relating to transitional payments, leave considerable latitude to the administering authority and, as in that case, there has been a diversity of standards and complaint of hardship. In general, the result of the changes has been to exclude a large number of married women claimants from benefit. Between October, 1931, and September 30, 1932, the number of such claimants refused benefit was 179,888.

Position of the Scheme in 1932

The fundamental principles of the scheme, it will be noticed, have not been altered; on the contrary, by transferring the transitional payments entirely to the Treasury and limiting the duration of standard benefit, the system has been brought nearer to its original outline. The transitional payments, which are frankly relief, although still paid through the insurance channels, have been separated entirely from the insurance scheme, and the latter, through increased contributions and decreased benefits, with stricter regulations covering benefits for special classes of workers, has become more nearly solvent. By recent enactments the debt of the fund may not be increased, but as it becomes necessary the Government makes a deficiency grant instead of advancing what is needed as a loan. The following table gives a comparative view of the financial position of the fund at the end of the fiscal years 1931 and 1932 and also at the close of the quarter ending June 30, 1932:

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT-INSURANCE FUND, CLOSE OF FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1931 AND 1932, AND QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 1932

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of pound at par = \$4.8665; exchange rate varies]

Item	Year ended Mar. 31—				Quarter ended June 30, 1932	
	1931		1932 ¹		British currency	United States currency
	British currency	United States currency	British currency	United States currency		
<i>Receipts</i>						
Contributions:						
Employers and employed	£29, 336, 570	\$142, 766, 418	£33, 228, 000	\$161, 704, 062	£9, 840, 000	\$47, 886, 360
Service departments	394, 640	1, 920, 516	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Treasury (equal thirds)	14, 831, 851	72, 179, 203	16, 269, 000	79, 173, 089	4, 907, 000	23, 879, 916
Payments by treasury:						
For transitional benefit	20, 316, 485	98, 868, 802	32, 047, 000	155, 956, 726	12, 124, 000	59, 001, 446
For deficiency					1, 049, 000	5, 104, 959
Other receipts	22, 480	109, 399				
Total	64, 902, 026	315, 845, 710	81, 544, 000	396, 833, 876	27, 920, 000	135, 872, 680
<i>Expenditures</i>						
Benefit:						
Ordinary or insurance	73, 042, 206	355, 459, 895	79, 835, 000	388, 517, 028	13, 129, 000	63, 892, 279
Transitional	19, 246, 939	93, 665, 229	32, 047, 000	155, 956, 726	12, 124, 000	59, 001, 446
Administration:						
Ordinary	5, 249, 747	25, 547, 894	5, 403, 000	26, 293, 700	1, 265, 000	6, 156, 123
Transitional	1, 069, 546	5, 204, 946	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Interest on advances	2, 529, 392	12, 309, 286	4, 656, 000	22, 658, 424	1, 352, 000	6, 579, 508
Refunds and other items	193, 762	942, 943	220, 000	1, 070, 630	56, 000	272, 524
Total	101, 331, 568	493, 130, 076	122, 161, 000	594, 496, 507	27, 926, 000	135, 901, 879
Deficit for year	36, 429, 542	177, 284, 366	40, 554, 000	197, 356, 041	* 1, 049, 000	5, 104, 959
Debit balance outstanding	75, 471, 692	367, 282, 989	116, 025, 000	564, 635, 663	* 117, 074, 000	569, 740, 621
Treasury advances outstanding	75, 390, 000	366, 885, 435	112, 860, 000	549, 233, 190	115, 000, 000	559, 647, 500

¹ Estimated from weekly figures appearing monthly in the Ministry of Labor Gazette.² Probably included with employers and employed contributions.³ Included in expenditure for transitional benefit.⁴ Met currently by the treasury.⁵ Includes £1,049,000 paid by treasury.

Coverage of Scheme

The scheme applies to most industrial workers, aged 16 but under 65, at which latter age the subject becomes eligible for the old-age pension and is no longer regarded as under insurance. A certain number are always passing out of insurance, either through reaching the age limit, through prolonged unemployment, through entering a noninsurable employment, or from other causes. The following table published in the Ministry of Labor Gazette for November, 1932, shows for various dates the number insured, the number unemployed, and the number employed. Two estimates are given for the latter, the first making no allowance for the number known to be directly engaged in trade disputes, while the second excludes such persons from the estimate.

NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AND OF EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED INSURED PERSONS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Year and month	Insured aged 16 to 64	Unemployed	Employed	
			Including those engaged in trade dis- putes	Excluding those engaged in trade dis- putes
Average for 1930.....	12, 149, 000	1, 915, 000	9, 809, 000	9, 797, 000
Average for 1931.....	12, 504, 000	2, 630, 000	9, 437, 000	9, 421, 000
1932:				
January.....	12, 595, 000	2, 784, 000	9, 370, 000	9, 361, 000
February.....	12, 570, 000	2, 742, 000	9, 388, 000	9, 385, 000
March.....	12, 552, 000	2, 595, 000	9, 518, 000	9, 517, 000
April.....	12, 545, 000	2, 661, 000	9, 445, 000	9, 442, 000
May.....	12, 546, 000	2, 754, 000	9, 353, 000	9, 351, 000
June.....	12, 543, 000	2, 770, 000	9, 334, 000	9, 331, 000
July.....	12, 550, 000	2, 839, 000	9, 272, 000	9, 251, 000
August.....	12, 560, 000	2, 866, 000	9, 254, 000	9, 209, 000
September.....	12, 570, 000	2, 849, 000	9, 281, 000	9, 151, 000
October.....	12, 580, 000	2, 737, 000	9, 402, 000	9, 397, 000

Irish Free State ²¹

THE British unemployment-insurance law was in effect in Ireland before the Irish Free State was established in 1922, and the British acts of 1911 and 1920, with the amendments of 1921 and 1922, form the basis of the present system. Subsequent amendments enacted by the Irish Free State have tended to strengthen the strictly insurance features of the original plan. The system is compulsory, covering persons aged 16 years or over employed under a contract of service but excepting many groups of workers, the most important of these being agricultural workers and persons in private domestic service. There has been no change in the system since January 5, 1931.

The contributions are fixed according to sex and age and are not dependent on earnings. Employers and employees contribute, the employers' contribution being at a slightly higher rate than that of the employees. The State's contribution since January 5, 1931, has amounted to three-sevenths (42.9 per cent) of the total weekly contributions of the employers and employees.

The benefits amount to 15 s. (\$3.65)²² per week for men, half that amount for boys, 12 s. (\$2.92) for women, and half that amount for girls; additional benefits may be granted for dependents. Benefits are paid after 6 continuous days of unemployment if at least 12 weekly contributions have been paid. One day's benefit is paid for each week for which contribution has been paid, but the benefits cease when they have been continued for a number of days equal to the number of contributions. No provision is made for the continuation of benefits at the expiration of this period.

The number of insured persons October 4, 1931, was 294,847 as compared with 282,622 one year earlier. The number of insured persons includes 215,417 men, 54,639 women, 14,190 boys between the ages of 16 and 18 and 10,601 girls of the same ages. The average number of persons registered as unemployed at the local offices of the Department of Industry and Commerce for the calendar year of 1931 was 25,033 and for the first five months of 1932, 31,860. The average

²¹ Data are from report by Benjamin M. Hulley, American consul at Dublin, July 23, 1932.

²² Conversions into United States currency on basis of pound = \$4.8665; shilling = 24.33 cents.

number of claims to unemployment benefit current at the local offices of the Department of Industry and Commerce during 1931 was 17,706, and for the first five months of 1932, 20,372.

The following table shows the amount of contributions of employers and employees, the contributions out of money provided by Parliament (*Oireachtas*), and the total amounts paid in unemployment benefits.

CONTRIBUTIONS AND BENEFITS UNDER UNEMPLOYMENT-INSURANCE SYSTEM
OF IRISH FREE STATE, 1930-31 AND 1931-32

[Conversion into United States currency on basis of pound=\$4.8665]

Item	1930-31		1931-32	
	Irish currency	United States currency	Irish currency	United States currency
Contributions from—				
Employers and employees.....	£685, 798	\$3, 337, 436	£497, 394	\$2, 420, 568
Parliament (<i>Oireachtas</i>).....	252, 808	1, 230, 290	212, 512	1, 034, 190
Total.....	938, 606	4, 567, 726	709, 906	3, 454, 758
Expenditures.....	513, 390	3, 498, 412	580, 590	2, 825, 441

Italy ²³

COMPULSORY unemployment insurance was established in Italy by a decree of October 19, 1919. The system has been administered since 1923 by the National Institute for Social Insurance and is coordinated with compulsory invalidity and old-age insurance especially as to the collection of contributions, which is handled jointly for both kinds of insurance. No change has been made in the insurance law or the regulations governing its operation since the spring of 1931.

As a general rule the same classes of persons who are subject to compulsory insurance against invalidity and old age and against tuberculosis are covered by the unemployment-insurance law. These include all wage earners over 15 years of age and not more than 65 years of age who are not independent workers. Seamen of the merchant marine are also subject to compulsory unemployment insurance, but under a separate office, and certain part-time or casual occupations are also covered by the law. Persons exempt from insurance include representatives and regular employees of the State, of the State railways, of the royal household, of the communes and Provinces, and of public-welfare institutions. Private employees earning more than 800 lire (\$42.08)²⁴ per month are also exempt as are the following classes: All agricultural workers, home workers, persons in domestic or private service, regularly employed persons whose judicial status is similar to that of State employees, persons employed in establishments operated only during fixed periods of less than six months, and other minor classes of workers.

The contribution for the insurance is divided equally between the employer and the employee, the insured persons being placed in one of three standard wage classes according to earnings. Thus, on daily wages up to 4 lire (21 cents) the weekly contribution is 0.35 lira (1.8 cents);

²³ Data are from report by Hiram A. Boucher, American consul at Rome, Aug. 10, 1932.

²⁴ Conversions into United States currency on basis of lira=5.26 cents.

from 4 to 8 lire (21 to 42.1 cents), the contribution is 0.70 lira (3.7 cents); and on wages of more than 8 lire (42.1 cents), the weekly contribution amounts to 1.05 lire (5.5 cents). No contributions are now made by the State, the Provinces, or the communes.

In order to receive benefits the unemployment must be involuntary and at least 48 weekly contributions must have been paid within the two years preceding unemployment. The benefits are fixed in relation to the three standard classes of wages, and range from 1.25 lire (6.6 cents) per day in the first wage class to 3.75 lire (19.7 cents) in the third wage class, but in no case may the amount of the daily benefit exceed one-half of the amount of the daily wage of the insured. Benefits are paid for a maximum period of 90 days during one year if at least 48 weekly contributions have been paid during the preceding two years; and up to a maximum of 120 days if at least 72 contributions have been paid.

There is a single unemployment-insurance fund for the country which is administered at the headquarters of the National Institute for Social Insurance in Rome. At the end of 1931 the balance in the fund amounted to approximately 877,433,000 lire (\$46,152,975). The number of persons covered by the compulsory unemployment system in 1931 was about four and one-quarter millions, which is about 22.3 per cent of the total working population, and the present coverage is practically the same.

The number of unemployed persons in Italy on June 30, 1932, was 905,097—651,962 men and 253,135 women. The monthly average, the maximum, and the minimum of the unemployed for 1930 and 1931 were as follows:

MONTHLY AVERAGE, MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM UNEMPLOYMENT IN ITALY
1930 AND 1931

Year	Average	Maximum	Minimum
1930	425, 437	642, 169	322, 291
1931	734, 454	982, 321	573, 593

The unemployment-insurance receipts and expenditures for the fiscal years 1930 and 1931 are shown in the following table:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT-INSURANCE FUND IN ITALY,
FISCAL YEARS 1930 AND 1931

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of lira=5.26 cents]

Item	1930		1931	
	Italian currency	United States currency	Italian currency	United States currency
Receipts:				
Insurance contributions	<i>Lire</i> 133, 909, 000	\$7, 043, 613	<i>Lire</i> 122, 923, 000	\$6, 465, 750
Fund revenues	44, 084, 000	2, 318, 818	45, 031, 000	2, 368, 631
Other receipts	156, 000	8, 206	232, 000	12, 203
Total	178, 149, 000	9, 370, 637	168, 186, 000	8, 846, 584
Expenditures:				
Benefits paid	101, 874, 000	5, 358, 572	168, 725, 000	8, 874, 935
Administrative expenses	13, 700, 000	720, 620	14, 932, 000	785, 423
Total	115, 574, 000	6, 079, 192	183, 657, 000	9, 660, 358

Luxemburg

THE basic unemployment-insurance law in Luxemburg was enacted August 6, 1921, and amending decrees fixing the amount of relief or benefits to be paid were issued in February, 1927, and January, 1931. The system has never been put into effect, however, and so far the decrees have seemed merely to serve the purpose of providing a basis for payments of relief from Government funds.

Netherlands ²⁵

THE unemployment-insurance system of the Netherlands is conducted by the labor unions and not by the Government, although both the national and municipal governments contribute to the insurance funds of the insurance associations formed by various unions. The Government contributions are equal to the sums raised by these unions from contributions from the members. The unions themselves are in reality official bodies, each being properly recognized and chartered by the Government and thus differ from labor unions as known in the United States. This status of the unions and the fact that these organizations carry on the insurance system with only general supervision by the Government and the municipalities are of importance in any consideration of the system. The unemployment-insurance system was established by a royal decree of December 2, 1916, which became effective in January, 1917. The system may be voluntarily accepted by any union, but once it has been accepted it is compulsory as far as the individual members of the unions are concerned. This appears to be only a matter of Government policy, however, as neither the law nor any of the Government decrees make such a stipulation. No classes of persons or industries are excluded from insurance, but it must be carried out through the trade-unions. The unions are divided into trade groups, which in turn are divided into subgroups. The number of trade-union members covered by the unemployment system has increased from about 60,000 in 1917, the year the system was inaugurated, to approximately 540,000 in 1931.

The contribution by the State and local governments is based upon the amount of contribution by the members of the insurance association; the employers do not contribute. The contributions are fixed by the members themselves and depend upon the wages and the age of the worker. The amount of the contribution varies, therefore, in the different unions. Each union reports the amount of the members' contribution and the National Government and the municipalities each contribute half that amount so that normally the total Government subsidy is equivalent to the total contribution by the workers. At the present time the Government subsidies have been increased above the regular proportion of 100 per cent in the case of a number of insured groups but this is provided for in the decree of 1917 so that no change of legislation or practice was involved. Also, in order to meet current payments, some of the labor groups have increased the amount of the contributions made by their members. The contributions of the association of building-trades workers, which may be considered fairly typical of the normal unemployment-insurance dues, range for adult workers from 0.34 florin (14 cents) ²⁶ per week in the lowest of the five wage classes to 0.50 florin (20 cents) in the highest wage class.

²⁵ Data are from report by Charles L. Hoover, American consul general at Amsterdam, Oct. 17, 1932.

²⁶ Conversions into United States currency on basis of florin = 40.2 cents.

The benefit periods and the amount of benefit are fixed by each union in accordance with the scale of contributions and with such regulations as seem to be suitable to the requirements of the members. In general, the waiting period is one week, six days being always counted as one week in legislation pertaining to labor, and, on the average, members must have made contributions for 26 weeks before being eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. The benefit periods are fixed by the unions and vary decidedly in the different unions, ranging among 30 unions from 36 days to 90 days. The unemployment-insurance law provides that the benefits payable to a person who is insured in the subsidized associations may not exceed 70 per cent of the average daily wages. There have been no changes in principle in the regulation of payments or waiting time since the spring of 1931, although some of the groups have somewhat shortened the period during which benefits may be paid and have increased the length of time a member must belong to the insurance group before he may receive unemployment benefits.

There is no provision in the 1917 decree nor in any other law specifically providing for persons who have been dropped from the regular benefits of the unemployment-insurance associations. When workers have been paid all the benefits to which they are entitled for one year, however, they automatically pass into a system known as the "social support" (*maatschappelijke steun*) which is administered by the municipalities and maintained by the municipalities and the National Government, the National Government contributing for this relief three times the amount contributed by each municipality.

The following table shows the amount of members' contributions, Government and municipal subsidies, the total receipts, and the total relief payments for 1930 and 1931.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT-INSURANCE SYSTEM IN NETHERLANDS, 1930 AND 1931

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of florin = 40.2 cents]

Item	Amount			
	1930		1931	
	Nether-lands currency	United States currency	Nether-lands currency	United States currency
	<i>Florins</i>		<i>Florins</i>	
Receipts.....	11, 200, 000	\$4, 502, 400	22, 068, 606	\$8, 871, 580
Members' contributions.....	5, 200, 000	2, 090, 400	5, 826, 073	2, 342, 081
Government and municipal subsidies.....	5, 600, 000	2, 251, 200	16, 005, 435	6, 434, 185
Expenditures: Total relief payments.....	11, 600, 000	4, 663, 200	24, 648, 040	9, 908, 512

In the above table the difference between the total receipts from member contributions and the subsidies and the total from all sources results from the addition to the total receipts of the income from interest on the accumulated capital and special subsidies and advances from the Government. The invested funds owned by the insurance system amounted to 8,246,605 florins (\$3,315,135) but an indebtedness of 2,127,152 florins (\$855,115) left a net balance in October, 1932, of 6,119,453 florins (\$2,460,020).

The table following shows the number of persons insured, the number of unemployed, and the number receiving benefits in December, 1931, and January and June, 1932.

MEMBERSHIP, NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED, AND NUMBER RECEIVING BENEFITS UNDER UNEMPLOYMENT-INSURANCE SYSTEM IN THE NETHERLANDS IN 1931 AND 1932

Date	Average number of members	Number of unemployed	Number receiving benefits
December, 1931.....	517, 507	145, 977	78, 663
January, 1932.....	537, 927	184, 418	130, 384
June, 1932.....	503, 390	138, 934	31, 351

These figures illustrate the working of the unemployment-insurance system which limits the number of days for which relief may be granted in any one year. It will be observed that only about half of the unemployed were receiving benefits in December; in January the percentage rose to about 71 per cent, and in June it had fallen to 22.6 per cent when a large part of the insured had received all the relief to which they were entitled for the year. Even with the limitations provided in the law as to the number of days during which relief may be granted, it will be noted that the sums contributed by the National Government and the municipalities were nearly two and one-half times as great in 1931 as in 1930, this increase having been necessary to enable the different groups to pay the benefits to which their members were entitled.

A commission was appointed on October 5, 1932, by the Minister of Interior Affairs, to study the proposal to extend support to the unemployed partially in kind instead of wholly by means of money payments. In announcing the appointment of the commission the minister stated that the unemployment relief had cost the taxpayers of the country approximately 64,000,000 florins (\$25,728,000) during the first half of 1932, and that the expenditure of such a sum should be planned to contribute to the better distribution of many of the products of industry.

Norway²⁷

A VOLUNTARY system of unemployment insurance subsidized by the Government was established in Norway by the law of June 12, 1906, and a supplementary law passed in 1908. That legislation was of a temporary character, however, and a new law was enacted in 1915 which with subsequent amendments is still in force. There have been no changes in the operation of the system since the previous study by the bureau was made.

The system is under the control of the individual trade-unions and in order to qualify for Government subsidies the insurance organizations are required to conform to certain regulations regarding the amount of contributions by the insured and the extent of relief granted to the unemployed. The insurance funds may be used only for the payment of unemployment benefits when employment can not be furnished by the trade-union; in other words, a worker must accept any work offered him by his union in order to be eligible to participate in the unemployment funds.

The contributions vary in proportion to the number of unemployed persons receiving unemployment relief and the amount of the benefits, but the total contributions must equal at least one-half of

²⁷ Data are from report by Thomas H. Bevan, American consul general at Oslo, Aug. 2, 1932.

the benefits paid. The contributions range from 0.15 krone (4 cents)¹⁰ to 2 kroner (53.6 cents) per week. The State subsidy is equal to one-half of the benefits paid when the amount does not exceed 4 kroner (\$1.07), and if benefits of more than that amount are paid the State grants an additional subsidy of 25 per cent of the amount in excess of 4 kroner per day up to a maximum of 5 kroner (\$1.34) per day. The State collects two-thirds of its subsidy, however, through local taxation from the commune where the person receiving the benefit last resided for a period of six successive months, so that actually the State contribution is only one-sixth of the amount paid the worker.

Benefits are payable after 26 weekly contributions have been paid into the fund and are made after at least 3 days' unemployment (varying in certain funds up to 14 days). The maximum benefit period in one year is 13 weeks. During the depression the Government and the various municipalities have provided considerable relief work for unemployed laborers who do not hold unemployment insurance. For the fiscal year 1930-31, 1,400,000 kroner (\$375,200) was appropriated for this purpose, and this together with a balance of 543,582 kroner (\$145,680) left from the previous year made the amount available for relief work during the period 1,943,582 kroner (\$520,880).

The number of members covered by the present insurance system totaled 44,229 in 1931, representing about 8 per cent of the total number of workmen in the country. The total union membership is about 133,000, while the total number of workmen for whom insurance relief should be provided is about 300,000. Benefits were paid during 1931 to 8,921 persons, not including the members of the book printers' union which did not report the number of beneficiaries. The largest numbers of persons receiving benefits were in the unions of iron and metal workers (4,153), woodworkers (1,080), boot and shoe makers (1,025), and molders (579). The total receipts from all sources in 1931 were 1,498,441 kroner (\$401,582) while the expenditures amounted to 1,562,124 kroner (\$418,649).

The following table shows the number of members, the amount of benefits and of contributions, and the Government subsidy for the years 1929 to 1931:

NUMBER OF MEMBERS, AMOUNT OF BENEFITS PAID AND CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED, AND AMOUNT OF STATE SUBSIDIES UNDER UNEMPLOYMENT-INSURANCE SYSTEM IN NORWAY, 1929 TO 1931

Year	Number of insured	Benefits paid		Contributions received		State subsidy	
		Norwegian currency	United States currency	Norwegian currency	United States currency	Norwegian currency	United States currency
		<i>Kroner</i>		<i>Kroner</i>		<i>Kroner</i>	
1929.....	37,945	1,060,309	\$284,163	829,865	\$222,404	720,896	\$193,200
1930.....	42,471	1,205,201	322,994	917,763	245,960	435,630	116,749
1931.....	44,229	1,382,656	370,552	721,220	193,287	640,257	171,589

Since the contributions vary in proportion to the number of unemployed persons and the extent of relief granted, there is, as a rule, only a very small balance at the end of each year. Thus at the end of 1931 there was a surplus of 665,258 kroner (\$178,289) only for all the funds in operation.

¹⁰ Conversions into United States currency on basis of krone = 26.8 cents.

Poland ²⁸

THE unemployment-insurance law which was enacted in Poland in 1924 provided for the compulsory insurance of all wage earners 16 years of age and over (classified in the law as physical workers) in industrial or commercial enterprises. In 1926 the system was extended to cover salaried workers for a period not to exceed two years, and in 1928 a separate system of insurance for these workers was established. Agricultural workers, who form by far the largest group in Poland, are excluded from the State unemployment insurance.

The law operated fairly successfully up to 1930. Although there were deficits in 1925, 1926, and 1929, the receipts substantially exceeded expenditures in 1927 and 1928, so that for the entire period there was a surplus of approximately 30,000,000 zlotys (\$3,366,000).²⁹ With the beginning of the present depression, however, expenditures began to mount so rapidly that the system threatened to break down entirely, since the State treasury was not in a position to assume the heavy deficits for an indefinite period. A new law was passed (March 17, 1932), which contained extensive amendments to the basic act of 1924 and the regulations and decrees which had been issued under that law. The original law exempted workers in establishments employing fewer than five workers from compulsory insurance but it is provided under the new law that the authorities may make insurance compulsory in such establishments, although no such order had been issued up to the middle of August, 1932. Other workers exempt from the provisions of the act are those employed on drainage projects lasting less than 8 months during the year; workers employed in departments of industrial plants active only 6 months in the year, such as factories refining or manufacturing certain food products and sawmills; and unskilled workers employed for less than 6 months in the year on highway, waterway, and railway construction. No change has been made in the rate of the assessment, which amounts to 3 per cent of the wages paid the insured workers; of this the employer pays 1½ per cent, the employee one-half of 1 per cent, and the State the remaining 1 per cent. The earlier law fixed the maximum wage to be used in the computation of assessments at 10 zlotys (\$1.12) per day, but this maximum is now removed so that the assessment is computed on the actual daily wage, with the result that the actual average contribution of the worker and his employer is increased from about 1.8 per cent to the full 2 per cent provided by law. Seasonal workers employed in various kinds of construction work, in internal waterway-communication enterprises, in the rafting of lumber, and in brick factories are assessed at the rate of 4 per cent of wages, equally divided between the employer and the worker, the State also contributing. These workers draw the normal benefit, which formerly was not paid in the slack season.

One of the most important changes in the new law is the extension in the length of the working period which entitles a worker to benefits. First fixed at 20 weeks' "employment relation" during the 12 months preceding unemployment, it is now required that in order to receive

²⁸ Data are from report by C. Warwick Perkins, American consul at Warsaw, Aug. 19, 1932.

²⁹ Conversions into United States currency on basis of zloty=11.22 cents.

benefits a worker must have been engaged in actual work for 26 weeks during the 12 months preceding unemployment. Six days constitute a working week at present, but in case of a particularly unfavorable condition of the labor market, the Minister of Labor and Public Welfare may reduce the number of days counted in a working week. Benefits are computed on the average wages during the 13 weeks immediately preceding unemployment and are based on the daily wage, with a maximum of 6 zlotys (67.3 cents) instead of the former maximum of 10 zlotys (\$1.12). The regular benefit period is fixed at 13 weeks, which originally could be extended to 17 weeks. As this extension was responsible for the rapid depletion of the unemployment reserve it is now provided that extensions of the normal benefit period depend upon the financial condition of the fund and may be made only when there is a surplus of receipts over expenditures.

Benefits have been reduced under the new law, the present benefits being 30 per cent (formerly 33 per cent) of the last wage received in the case of unmarried workers; 35 per cent (formerly 38.5 per cent) for workers with 1 or 2 dependents; 40 per cent (formerly 44 per cent) for workers with 3 to 5 dependents; and 50 per cent (formerly 55 per cent) for a worker supporting over 5 eligible dependents. Emergency benefits are paid in case of acute unemployment to workers who have exhausted the right to the normal benefit, but a worker receiving an emergency allowance is required to accept any work provided by the authorities for the relief of the unemployed under penalty of forfeiture of the right to such allowances. Of great importance to the unemployment fund and the labor market is the restriction of eligibility to benefit to manual workers. The present law provides that "those whose principal source of income is not hired work are not eligible to benefit." Therefore, workers who are employed occasionally or as extras do not receive the benefit although they must pay the contribution. The object of this rule is to discourage the influx of farm labor to the cities in search of odd jobs, the termination of such employment previously having entitled the unemployed to regular benefits.

The largest number of wage earners insured against unemployment was reached in 1929 when the average number covered was 1,094,913. In 1930, the average number of insured persons was 923,885; in 1931, 815,925; and in the first quarter of 1932, 673,750.

Contributions paid to the fund by workers and employers and by the State, from 1929 to 1931, are shown in the following table:

CONTRIBUTIONS PAID BY WORKERS AND EMPLOYERS AND STATE UNDER UNEMPLOYMENT-INSURANCE SYSTEM IN POLAND, 1929 TO 1931

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of zloty=11.22 cents]

Year	Contributions					
	Workers and employers		State		Total	
	Polish currency	United States currency	Polish currency	United States currency	Polish currency	United States currency
	<i>Zlotys</i>		<i>Zlotys</i>		<i>Zlotys</i>	
1929.....	34,057,500	\$3,821,252	17,028,750	\$1,910,626	51,086,250	\$5,731,877
1930.....	31,964,952	3,586,468	15,982,476	1,793,234	47,947,428	5,379,701
1931.....	28,860,900	3,238,193	14,430,500	1,619,102	43,291,400	4,857,295

The total benefits paid during the years 1929 to 1931 and the first quarter of 1932, together with the number receiving benefits per 100 insured persons, are shown in the table following.

TOTAL BENEFITS PAID AND PROPORTION OF INSURED RECEIVING BENEFITS
UNDER UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN POLAND, 1929 TO 1932

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of zloty = 11.22 cents]

Year	Total benefits paid		Number drawing benefits per 100 insured persons
	Polish currency	United States currency	
	<i>Zlotys</i>		
1929.....	48, 234, 291	\$5, 411, 887	4.9
1930.....	104, 453, 000	11, 719, 627	11.5
1931.....	101, 272, 001	11, 362, 719	14.2
1932, first quarter.....	33, 779, 510	3, 790, 061	27.8

Salaried workers.—All persons in administrative and executive positions in industry, trade, or commerce, office employees and clerks, members of the liberal professions, artists, etc., are subject to the unemployment-insurance law. The unemployment-insurance assessment, amounting to 2 per cent of actual wages, is included in the general insurance scheme covering illness, accident, invalidity, and unemployment. The assessments on monthly salaries below 60 zlotys (\$6.73) are paid by the employer but above that amount they are divided between the employer and the employee at a rate ranging from three-fifths by the employer on salaries from 60 to 400 zlotys (\$6.73 to \$44.88) to two-fifths by the employer on salaries in excess of 400 zlotys (\$44.88 to \$89.76) per month.

The number of salaried workers covered by compulsory insurance increased from 250,761 at the end of 1929 to 263,057 at the end of 1930, decreasing again to 257,619 at the beginning of 1932. The number of unemployed registered at the end of 1929 was 10,745, of whom 3,516 drew benefits, while at the end of 1931 there were 31,247 registered unemployed, of whom 18,544 drew benefits.

Benefit disbursements were 5,336,725 zlotys (\$598,781) in 1929, 14,819,671 zlotys (\$1,662,767) in 1930, and 27,325,376 zlotys (\$3,065,907) in 1931.

In 1932, in the Warsaw branch of the fund, monthly benefits have amounted to about 2,000,000 zlotys (\$224,000) while receipts from assessments totaled only 600,000 zlotys (\$67,000). The total deficit for the year for the entire country it is estimated will amount to approximately 27,000,000 zlotys (\$3,029,000).

Queensland³⁰

THE unemployed workers' insurance plan of Queensland became operative in 1923, and though the act establishing it has been amended several times in matters of detail, its main features have remained unchanged up to the present time.

The plan is compulsory and covers all workers aged 18 and over, except rural workers engaged in other than the sugar and pastoral

³⁰ Data are from report by F. Vernon Schweitzer, American vice consul at Brisbane, Aug. 22, 1932.

industries, the employees of the Commonwealth (Australian) Government, and small groups of workers employed under Commonwealth awards. The insurance fund is made up of contributions, equal in amount, from the employer, the employee, and the Government. The contribution was originally 3d. (6 cents)²⁰ per week for each employed worker from each party, but as the situation grew worse it was increased, and since July, 1928, it has been 6d. (12 cents) per week from each. In 1931 it was found necessary to reduce the benefits, which by an act passed March, 1931, were established at rates ranging, according to the district, from 14s. to 17s. (\$3.41 to \$4.14) for the individual worker, male or female, unmarried or widowed, and from 24s. to 29s. 6d. (\$5.84 to \$7.18) for a married male worker supporting a wife. From 4s. to 5s. (97 cents to \$1.22) a week is allowed for each child, up to four, under 16 years of age who is wholly supported by the recipient of the benefit.

A worker must have been a resident of Queensland for six months before being eligible for benefit. The maximum benefit period is 13 weeks (reduced in 1930 from 15 weeks) in any one year, and this is payable only to those who have been employed for at least 26 weeks during the preceding year. If the applicant has been employed for less than 26 weeks he is allowed benefits computed on the basis of one week's benefit for each two weeks of employment. There is a waiting period of two weeks after unemployment commences. In 1930 the act was amended to provide that a worker who had earned or otherwise received more than £220 (\$1,071) during the preceding 12 months was not entitled to benefit under the unemployment insurance plan.

Changes Since 1930

No changes have been made in the general plan of the scheme, but according to a report received from the United States consul at Queensland, it occupies a less important place in the industrial organization of the State now than it did two years ago, owing to the decrease in employment, which has reduced the coverage of the scheme, and to the establishment of a relief plan to take care of the unemployment not covered by insurance. The consul states:

The operation of the unemployment-insurance scheme has declined in importance during the past two years as a result of a decrease in the number of employed, and consequent reduction in the number of persons covered by the system. Moreover, there has been inaugurated a State unemployment-relief scheme financed by a tax on incomes; the total expenditure for the relief of the unemployed under this scheme during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932, was £1,200,674 as compared with total benefits paid by the unemployment-insurance fund of £361,440 during the same period.

There was a considerable increase in total benefits paid under the unemployment-insurance scheme during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1930, and June 30, 1931, due to the large number of persons becoming unemployed who were previously in steady employment, and, therefore, had made maximum contributions to the fund and were entitled to maximum benefits.

A reduction in total benefits paid from £492,117 in 1930-31 to £361,446 during 1931-32 is attributed to a decline in the number entitled to benefits and the action of the authorities in charge of the administration of the unemployment insurance in reducing the amount of weekly benefits and the reduction in the maximum period for which benefits could be received.

²⁰ Conversions into United States currency on basis of pound = \$4.8665; shilling = 24.33 cents; penny = 2.03 cents.

Finances of the Scheme

The following table shows the receipts and expenditures of the scheme for each fiscal year from 1929 to 1932. It will be noticed that the measures adopted in 1930-31 have resulted in a marked reduction of the debit balance accumulated in that fiscal year.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT-INSURANCE FUND OF QUEENSLAND, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1929 TO 1932

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of pound = \$4.8665; exchange rate varies]

Item	1929		1930		1931		1932	
	English currency	United States currency	English currency	United States currency	English currency	United States currency	English currency	United States currency
<i>Receipts</i>								
Contributions:								
Employees.....	£165,070	\$803,313	£162,962	\$793,055	£147,152	\$716,115	£137,384	\$668,579
Employers.....	130,092	633,093	128,071	623,258	113,405	551,885	105,072	511,333
State (as employer).....	34,978	170,220	34,891	169,797	33,747	164,230	32,313	157,251
State endowment.....	161,016	783,584	164,467	800,379	159,000	773,774	136,910	666,273
Miscellaneous.....	347	1,689	177	861	135	657	188	915
Total.....	491,503	2,391,899	490,568	2,387,349	453,439	2,206,661	411,867	2,004,351
<i>Expenditures</i>								
Benefits paid.....	414,257	2,015,982	494,484	2,406,406	492,117	2,394,887	361,446	1,758,977
Administrative expenses:								
Salaries and traveling expenses.....	18,105	88,108	18,295	89,033	20,462	99,578	18,915	92,050
Printing, stationery, etc.....	3,237	15,753	2,913	14,177	3,063	14,906	1,716	8,351
Postage and incidentals.....	845	4,112	820	3,991	1,118	5,441	1,877	9,134
Rail fares and cartage.....	233	1,134	202	983	187	910	84	409
Fees to members of unemployment council.....	34	165	38	185	50	243	31	151
Interest on treasury advances.....					238	1,158	1,013	4,930
Furniture and equipment.....	530	2,579	87	423	58	282	23	112
Unemployment investigations.....	1,930	9,392	942	4,584				
Total.....	439,171	2,137,226	517,781	2,519,782	517,293	2,517,406	385,105	1,874,113
Balance at end of period.....	62,998	306,580	35,785	174,148	128,070	136,603	11,308	16,365

¹ Deficit.

The number claiming unemployment-insurance benefits and the average amount of benefit paid each is shown for six years in the following table:

NUMBER OF CLAIMANTS AND AVERAGE AMOUNT OF UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT IN QUEENSLAND, 1927 TO 1932

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of pound = \$4.8665; exchange rate varies]

Year ending Mar. 31	Number of claimants	Average amount paid per claimant	
		English currency	United States currency
1927.....	48,980	£6.36	\$30.95
1928.....	52,226	7.22	35.14
1929.....	56,160	7.48	36.40
1930.....	55,903	8.05	39.18
1931.....	65,547	8.10	39.42
1932.....	69,165	5.50	26.77

Attitude of Legislative Authorities Toward Unemployment-Insurance Scheme

At the time that the unemployment-relief scheme was undertaken there was some discussion of the propriety of amalgamating the two plans, but an adverse decision was reached. The consul states:

There appeared to be some grounds for the unification of the two organizations. However, it was stated that the unemployment-insurance scheme had come to be regarded as part of the settled social policy of the State, while the unemployment-relief (income) tax was considered a temporary measure instituted to meet an emergency and framed in such a way as to disappear when the necessity for its continuance no longer existed. Under the unemployment-insurance scheme contributors have vested rights in the insurance fund for 12 months after the payment of the last contribution, and, therefore, discontinuance of benefits could only take place 12 months after discontinuance of contributions. A further consideration for the separate continuance of the unemployment-insurance scheme was the difficulty of providing employment on relief works of a nature other than manual labor. Persons having professional experience or manual skill, when unemployed, would be provided with unskilled labor; whereas unemployment insurance provides a period of time in which the skilled worker, as well as female employees, are able to seek reabsorption in occupations in which they are proficient. Furthermore, in normal times unemployment insurance has served to uphold the morale of the worker by relieving him of the necessity of relying on either private or public charity. In view of these considerations, the unemployment council deemed it inadvisable to take action with a view to amalgamation of the two funds.

Spain ³¹

A DECREE providing for a system of voluntary unemployment insurance was promulgated in Spain May 25, 1931, and another decree providing for its enforcement was issued September 30, 1931. The latter decree provided for the creation of a National Fund for Involuntary Unemployment (*Caja Nacional Contra el Paro Forzoso*), to be administered by the National Welfare Institute.

The decree provided that the unemployment-insurance office should study the causes of unemployment and the means of reducing it and alleviating its effects, and that it should administer the unemployment-insurance fund. The board of directors includes representatives of certain Government departments, the National Welfare Institute, employers and employees, and other persons concerned with matters of public welfare and insurance. The funds are to be secured through State appropriations, gifts, contributions from assisted insurance associations, and the income from money or property under its own management. The Caja is authorized to assist only recognized associations for insurance against involuntary unemployment which are legally organized and which are not run for profit. The Caja works only through insurance societies and does not grant direct subsidies to unemployed workers.

All workers between the ages of 16 and 65 whose annual earnings do not exceed 6,000 pesetas (\$1,158) ³² are eligible for unemployment benefits, provided the unemployment is involuntary and they have been registered in one of the recognized associations for six months preceding the beginning of unemployment. The insurance provisions, however, do not cover State, provincial, or municipal employees, or domestic servants. Foreign workers whose countries grant reciprocal rights are eligible for unemployment benefits.

³¹ Data are from report by Daniel M. Braddock, American vice consul at Barcelona, Aug. 3, 1932.

³² Conversions into United States currency on basis of peseta = 19.3 cents.

The unemployment benefits may not exceed 60 per cent of the wages normally paid in the district for the class of work customarily performed. The benefits are paid for a maximum of 60 days in any 12 consecutive months.

Although it was provided in the decree that the new system should go into effect January 1, 1932, it was not put into operation until April 1, 1932, as the necessary machinery could not be set up before that time. The establishment of the new organization had no effect on the existing unemployment situation, nor was it expected that it would, as those workers who were already unemployed were outside the scope of its action. It was expected, however, that the Caja would have some effect in preventing the unemployment situation from becoming worse. Up to the middle of October, 1932, no benefits had been distributed, as sufficient time had not elapsed for the accumulation of funds. The membership at that time was reported to be relatively small but to be growing steadily.

Switzerland³³

THE first unemployment-insurance funds to be instituted in Switzerland were set up by several trade-unions about 1884. These funds were without supervision on the part of the State and were maintained solely from the assessments of the insured. In 1893 a communal fund was created by the city of Berne, followed two years later by the formation of a similar organization at St. Gall. These experiments were not successful, due largely to inefficient organization and management, but they served to draw attention to the question of insurance against unemployment. A Federal decree was issued in 1909 granting subsidies under certain conditions to employment offices, which assisted in making uniform and centralizing the public employment service. The first serious steps toward the solution of the unemployment-insurance problem were taken in 1918 by the Swiss Government when measures for unemployment relief were supported by both cantonal and Federal authorities. Large sums were first appropriated for public works but as it became apparent that these expenditures were failing of their purpose the Swiss authorities decided that this system should be replaced, as soon as possible after the abnormal conditions resulting from the war had disappeared, by insurance against unemployment. Accordingly the special measures of relief were abandoned in 1924 and a Federal law was enacted setting up regulations for an unemployment-insurance system on a permanent basis. Each of the Swiss Cantons has the right to legislate upon all questions not expressly reserved to the Confederation and the chief features of the Federal law, therefore, are the conditions to be fulfilled by the insurance companies, insurance funds, or mutual funds in order to obtain the Federal subsidy; questions such as the classes of persons to be insured, age limits, etc., are left to the cantonal legislatures for regulation.

The contributions of the workers vary according to the type of insurance fund to which they belong, to the occupational group to which they are assigned, and to the risk involved. As a general rule insured persons must contribute at the rate of at least 30 per cent of the daily benefits paid.

³³ Data are from report by John R. Putnam, American consul at Zurich, Aug. 15, 1932.

The Federal law provides that subsidies shall be granted only to funds which devote themselves solely to insurance against unemployment and which guarantee the proper use of their funds. The law fixes the maximum benefit at 60 per cent of the wages lost, with 10 per cent additional for members with dependents; no minimum is prescribed. Under certain conditions benefits may be paid in cases of partial unemployment. In order to be eligible for benefits, the insured person must have been a member of a fund for at least 180 days and have paid his contributions without interruption.

Soon after the enactment of the Federal law the various Cantons began to legislate on the subject. At the time of the bureau's previous study, in the first part of 1931, there were 7 Cantons which had made the insurance compulsory for all or part of their workers, 7 which subsidized recognized funds but allowed the communes to decide as to whether the insurance should be compulsory, 8 which subsidized recognized funds but left the insurance to be sought voluntarily by the workers, 1, the twin Canton of Unterwalden, which had passed no laws on the subject, and 1, Fribourg, for which no report was made on this point. Since the earlier report, unemployment insurance has been made compulsory by the Canton of Appenzell Outer Rhodes by a law dated April 26, 1931, and by the Canton of St. Gall by a law of July 8, 1931. In the Canton of Berne, under a law dated September 6, 1931, the communes have been empowered to make unemployment insurance compulsory. These three laws became effective on January 1, 1932. The Canton of Appenzell Outer Rhodes also issued a special decree June 2, 1932, which provided for extra assistance to the unemployed in the embroidery and allied industries during the present depression.

As the normal resources of the unemployment funds have been generally inadequate to meet the demands resulting from the crisis, the Federal Assembly, by the act of September 23, 1931, authorized the Federal Council in certain cases to increase the Federal grants to the unemployment-insurance funds by 10 per cent. The increase in the expenditures for 1931 on this account amounted to 2,000,000 francs (\$386,000).³⁴ However, as most of the unemployment funds were unable, even with the increased grants from the Federal Government and Cantons, to pay the insured the benefits which were needed, a new regulation based on the Federal act of December 23, 1931, was issued granting extraordinary aid to the unemployed subventioned by the Federal Government.

In the report of the Federal Council, Bureau of Industry, Arts and Trades, and Labor, for 1931, it was stated that, while the number of beneficiaries was increasing, the benefit period had to be extended for the workmen in industries suffering from the depression and, as a result, in the regions in which the watch industry is important the time limit of support had to be extended to 210 days. In order to obtain an even distribution of the support over the whole year, waiting periods have been interposed after each period of support of 21 days. The depression has also been severe in the embroidery and silk-ribbon industries for a long time. The Federal Department of Public Economy has been authorized, as in preceding years, to grant to certain insurance funds the right to extend the time of support to

³⁴ Conversions into United States currency on basis of franc=19.3 cents.

120 days or even to 150 days, and in several places the benefit period has been increased to 150 days in other branches of the textile industry and in the metal industry. It was found that the waiting periods imposed on the unemployment-insurance funds covering workmen in the watch industry carried too great hardships on the insured, particularly those with families, as it was practically impossible for them to find work during the waiting periods. Many communes and social welfare associations therefore came to the assistance of the unemployed during these waiting periods and the Federal Government also found it necessary to grant additional aid, a monthly allowance of 20,000 francs (\$3,860) being made to these localities in the five months, April to August, 1932, after which time the allowance was increased to 60,000 francs (\$11,580) per month.

The table following shows the number of persons insured against unemployment in Switzerland in 1930 and 1931 and the number drawing insurance benefits during the same period.

NUMBER INSURED AND NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES OF SWISS UNEMPLOYMENT-INSURANCE FUNDS IN 1930 AND 1931

Type of fund and year	Total number of persons insured ¹	Beneficiaries		
		Men	Women	Total
Public funds:				
1930.....	67, 137	13, 208	7, 693	20, 901
1931.....	94, 915	25, 961	14, 062	40, 023
Workers' funds:				
1930.....	187, 644	30, 038	8, 741	38, 779
1931.....	234, 945	62, 785	13, 202	75, 987
Factory funds:				
1930.....	68, 973	6, 653	7, 609	14, 262
1931.....	86, 951	16, 799	13, 625	30, 424
Total:				
1930.....	323, 754	49, 899	24, 043	73, 942
1931.....	416, 811	105, 545	40, 889	146, 434

¹ According to a report in *La Vie Économique*, November, 1932, the total number of insured unemployed workers at the close of September, 1932, was 483,772.

The total receipts and disbursements in 1930 and 1931 were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF SWISS UNEMPLOYMENT-INSURANCE FUNDS IN 1930 AND 1931

Class of funds	Receipts		Disbursements	
	Swiss currency	United States currency	Swiss currency	United States currency
Public funds:				
1930.....	Franks 4, 540, 779	\$876, 370	Franks 3, 843, 422	\$741, 780
1931.....	¹ 8, 406, 236	1, 622, 404	7, 581, 448	1, 463, 219
Workers' funds:				
1930.....	14, 055, 967	2, 712, 802	11, 229, 365	2, 167, 267
1931.....	¹ 24, 553, 017	4, 738, 732	24, 430, 331	4, 715, 054
Factory funds:				
1930.....	2, 722, 014	525, 349	2, 166, 508	418, 136
1931.....	¹ 6, 604, 988	1, 274, 763	5, 931, 048	1, 144, 692
Total:				
1930.....	21, 318, 760	4, 114, 521	² 17, 239, 297	3, 327, 184
1931.....	² 39, 564, 250	7, 635, 900	37, 942, 827	7, 322, 966

¹ Provisional figures.

² Not the exact sum of items, but as given in the report.

Unemployment Insurance in the United States

Wisconsin

AN unemployment-insurance law was enacted in Wisconsin under date of January 28, 1932.

The Wisconsin Legislature, by the enactment of the law, intended to make certain that by July 1, 1933, a majority of the employees working for industrial companies in the State would have some adequate system of unemployment compensation. Before June 1, 1933, therefore, it is incumbent upon the employers of at least 175,000 employees to establish voluntarily some unemployment-insurance plan which meets the standards prescribed by the act; otherwise the act will automatically become compulsory on July 1, 1933. Proposed voluntary plans may be submitted to the Wisconsin Industrial Commission for its written approval.

By June 15, 1933, the industrial commission must ascertain whether a sufficient number of employers have undertaken voluntary plans, and file its findings with the secretary of state. Public notice of the results must be given in the official State paper by the secretary of state. In the event the compulsory plan does not become operative, the industrial commission continues a supervision over the voluntary plans, and must keep itself informed of the operations of all such plans of unemployment insurance established in the State and publish pertinent statistics regarding the plans.

In order to assist in carrying out the purposes of the act, it provides that any county or municipality may, subject to the approval by the industrial commission, establish and maintain local free employment offices, and the industrial commission may also establish such offices on its own responsibility.

An appropriation of \$25,000 is made available until June 30, 1933.

Briefly the act provides the following:

1. It recognizes the economic loss resulting from unemployment and endeavors to provide a constructive solution of the problem.
2. It covers all employers employing 10 or more persons for four or more months during the preceding calendar year. The following are specifically excluded: Farm laborers, domestic servants, public officers, school-teachers, interstate railroad employees, or persons engaged in governmental unemployment relief projects, or anyone who is unable or unwilling to work normal full time.
3. Contributions to the unemployment reserve fund are made by the employer at the rate, for the first two years of contribution, of 2 per cent of his annual pay roll (not including salaries of employees receiving more than \$1,500 per year or \$300 or more per month). Thereafter, whenever a reserve has been built up amounting to \$55 per employee, the rate of contribution is reduced to 1 per cent, and when and during the period that the reserve per employee amounts to \$75 contributions cease. Whenever the reserve falls below \$75 contributions begin again. In addition, the employer is obliged to contribute to the administration fund at the rate of two-tenths of 1 per cent of his annual pay roll. Any agreement between employer and employee by which the latter agrees to pay any part of the regular contribution is void. However, employees may contribute voluntarily to the fund in order to obtain higher benefits than those established by the act.

4. Benefits for total unemployment become payable after a waiting period of two weeks and are at the rate of \$10 a week, or 50 per cent of the average weekly wage, whichever is lower, unless the wage is less than \$5, when a benefit of \$5 is paid. For partial unemployment the benefit is the difference between the employee's actual wages and the weekly benefit to which he would be entitled if totally unemployed. An additional \$1 per week is provided in the event the employee attends a vocational or other school during the period of his unemployment. The maximum period of benefit in any one calendar year is limited to 10 weeks.

No benefits are to be paid if the employee has lost his employment because of misconduct or has quit voluntarily or because of a trade dispute, if the place of business is destroyed, if he earned \$1,500 or more during the preceding 12 months, or for several other reasons. Benefits cease in case of refusal to accept suitable employment.

5. The act is administered by the State industrial commission.

6. For violations of the act—making false statements, deducting contributions from an employee's wages, refusing to pay contributions, failing to testify or produce books, etc.—a penalty of \$25 to \$100, or imprisonment for a maximum of 30 days, or both, is provided.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

Unemployment in Buffalo, N. Y., November, 1932¹

THE preliminary results of the fourth annual study of unemployment in Buffalo, N. Y., were made public last month. The study covered selected areas of the city of Buffalo. Studies of a like nature and covering the same areas were conducted in November of 1929, 1930, and 1931, and therefore comparisons may be made for the last four years.² The Buffalo Foundation cooperated with the State department of labor in sponsoring the investigation. Over 200 students of State Teachers' College and the University of Buffalo made over 10,000 house-to-house visits to enumerate the unemployed.

In November, 1932, data were obtained of 14,909 usually employed persons of both sexes able and willing to work. Of these 4,653 or 31.2 per cent were unable to find work while 3,355 or 22.5 per cent were on part time and 6,901 or 46.3 per cent were fully employed.

Summarizing the data for 1932 for males who were able and willing to work it appears that 44 per cent were employed full time, 23.4 per cent were employed part time, and 32.6 per cent were unable to find work. Combination of the figures of those unemployed and those employed part time shows that of the able-bodied men willing to work 56 per cent were unemployed or underemployed.

Comparing the results of the four studies of unemployment it was found that among the men who were able and willing to work, those who could not find work constituted 6.2 per cent in November, 1929, 17.2 per cent in November, 1930, 24.3 per cent in November, 1931, and 32.6 per cent in November, 1932. The proportion of males able and willing to work but unable to secure jobs was thus one and one-third times as great in 1932 as in 1931.

Of the men who were able and willing to work, those who were employed part time were 7.1 per cent in 1929, 18.6 per cent in 1930, 23.2 per cent in 1931, and 23.4 per cent in 1932. The proportion of men working part time was only slightly greater in 1932 than in 1931.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PERSONS ABLE AND WILLING TO WORK, IN BUFFALO, BY SEX, NOVEMBER, 1932

Employment status	Number			Per cent		
	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes
Employed full time.....	5,262	1,639	6,901	44.0	55.6	46.3
Employed part time.....	2,795	560	3,355	23.4	19.0	22.5
Two-thirds but less than full time.....	846	141	987	7.1	4.8	6.6
Half but less than two-thirds time.....	1,090	235	1,325	9.1	8.0	8.9
One-third but less than half time.....	464	96	560	3.9	3.2	3.8
Less than one-third time.....	394	88	482	3.3	3.0	3.2
Fraction not reported.....	1	—	1	(a)	—	(a)
Unemployed, able and willing to work.....	3,903	750	4,653	32.6	25.4	31.2
Total.....	11,960	2,949	14,909	100.0	100.0	100.0

^a Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

¹ Data are from press release of New York State Department of Labor, Dec. 1, 1932. A detailed report of the findings in this study will be published shortly by that department.

² For data regarding these studies see Monthly Labor Review, December, 1929 (p. 192), December, 1930 (p. 68), and February, 1932 (p. 262).

Unemployment had been of considerably longer duration in 1932 than in 1931. Of the men who could not find work, four-fifths had been out of work 10 weeks or more in 1931, while nine-tenths had been out of work 10 weeks or more in 1932. Unemployment had lasted a year or more for two-fifths of those out of work in 1931, while in 1932 unemployment had continued a year or more for three-fifths of those unable to find work. A little more than one-third of the men out of work in 1932 had been unemployed two years or more.

TABLE 2.—DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT OF MALES IN BUFFALO ABLE AND WILLING TO WORK BUT UNABLE TO FIND JOBS, 1929 TO 1932

[Does not include males not reporting as to duration of unemployment]

Duration of unemployment	Number				Per cent			
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1929	1930	1931	1932
Under 2 weeks.....	112	79	75	55	15.8	4.3	2.6	1.4
2 and under 4 weeks.....	158	147	145	104	22.2	7.9	5.0	2.7
4 and under 10 weeks.....	216	389	371	245	30.4	21.0	12.7	6.3
10 and under 20 weeks.....	87	331	392	305	12.3	17.9	13.4	7.8
20 and under 30 weeks.....	44	264	342	419	6.2	14.3	11.7	10.7
30 and under 40 weeks.....	22	147	189	230	3.1	7.9	6.4	5.9
40 and under 52 weeks.....	5	103	153	199	.7	5.6	5.2	5.1
52 weeks and over.....	66	391	1,259	2,343	9.3	21.1	43.0	60.1
Total.....	710	1,851	2,926	3,900	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Includes 1,425 persons who were unemployed 104 weeks or over.

Census of Unemployment in Argentina in 1932

A PRELIMINARY report on an official census of unemployment in Argentina was issued by the chief of the census on October 27, 1932, covering the situation up to that date. The following figures from this report have been furnished by Theodore S. Cleveland, American vice consul, at Buenos Aires. They apply to the country as a whole except Los Andes and Tierra del Fuego.

NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED IN ARGENTINA IN 1932, BY SEX

Item	Men	Women
Permanently unemployed prior to Jan. 1, 1931.....	137,455	11,350
Permanently unemployed since Jan. 1, 1931.....	109,101	5,929
Partially enemployed ¹	34,660	954
Seasonally unemployed ²	34,257	291
Total.....	315,473	18,524

¹ Includes persons with regular employment working one or two days a week and persons without regular employment, occasionally employed.

² Includes periodic unemployment such as harvest laborers who perform no other labor out of season.

Canadian Census of Unemployment, 1931

A PRELIMINARY report on the results secured in the seventh Canadian Census, showing the number of wage earners in Canada at work and not at work, June 1, 1931, has been issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The following figures are taken from an article in the Canadian Labor Gazette of November, 1932, which reproduces in part that report.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN CANADA AT WORK AND NOT AT WORK ON JUNE 1, 1931, BY SEX AND PROVINCE, AND BY SPECIFIED CAUSES

[Preliminary figures]

Province	Total number of wage earners	Number at work	Number not at work	Number giving specified causes for not being at work						
				No job	Temporary lay-off	Strike or lock-out	Illness	Accident	Other causes	Causes not stated
Prince Edward Island:										
Male.....	9,117	8,407	710	540	41		93	10	26	
Female.....	3,174	3,049	125	80	6		34	1	4	
Total.....	12,291	11,456	835	620	47		127	11	30	
Nova Scotia:										
Male.....	94,854	73,281	21,573	13,212	5,802	2	1,560	372	283	342
Female.....	22,590	21,127	1,463	911	170		266	6	45	65
Total.....	117,444	94,408	23,036	14,123	5,972	2	1,826	378	328	407
New Brunswick:										
Male.....	65,892	50,507	15,385	13,206	750	5	745	188	120	371
Female.....	17,869	16,500	1,369	855	160		214	11	43	86
Total.....	83,761	67,007	16,754	14,061	910	5	959	199	163	457
Quebec:										
Male.....	532,401	429,054	103,347	90,126	4,836	73	6,489	1,043	315	465
Female.....	160,950	147,340	13,610	10,316	1,272	8	1,639	65	185	125
Total.....	693,351	576,394	116,957	100,442	6,108	81	8,128	1,108	500	590
Ontario:										
Male.....	751,019	608,834	142,185	117,749	14,579	65	7,083	1,261	633	815
Female.....	212,617	194,767	17,850	12,519	2,567	15	2,219	83	217	230
Total.....	963,636	803,601	160,035	130,268	17,146	80	9,302	1,344	850	1,045
Manitoba:										
Male.....	132,901	100,783	32,118	28,566	1,895	13	1,067	227	77	273
Female.....	37,891	33,480	4,411	3,610	369	3	311	17	37	64
Total.....	170,792	134,263	36,529	32,176	2,264	16	1,378	244	114	337
Saskatchewan:										
Male.....	116,058	90,055	26,003	23,877	1,136	5	677	133	43	132
Female.....	29,387	26,513	2,874	2,449	131		226	4	26	38
Total.....	145,445	116,568	28,877	26,326	1,267	5	903	137	69	170
Alberta:										
Male.....	116,089	87,891	28,198	22,119	4,570	21	760	225	94	409
Female.....	26,001	23,500	2,501	2,093	165		204	9	30	
Total.....	142,090	111,391	30,699	24,212	4,735	21	964	234	124	409
British Columbia:										
Male.....	197,659	144,283	53,376	47,065	3,360	169	1,793	781	76	142
Female.....	36,662	32,194	4,468	3,425	632		339	23	23	26
Total.....	234,321	176,477	57,844	50,490	3,992	169	2,122	804	99	168
Yukon:										
Male.....	1,214	1,115	99	89	2		8			
Female.....	81	78	3	2			1			
Total.....	1,295	1,193	102	91	2		9			
Northwest Territories:										
Male.....	402	402								
Female.....	51	51								
Total.....	453	453								
Canada:										
Male.....	2,017,606	1,594,612	422,994	356,549	36,971	353	20,265	4,240	1,667	2,949
Female.....	547,273	498,599	48,674	36,260	5,472	26	5,453	219	610	634
Total.....	2,564,879	2,093,211	471,668	392,809	42,443	379	25,718	4,459	2,277	3,583

TABLE 2.—PER CENT OF WAGE EARNERS IN CANADA AT WORK AND NOT AT WORK ON JUNE 1, 1931, BY SEX AND PROVINCE, AND BY SPECIFIED CAUSES

Province and sex	Per cent at work	Per cent not at work	Per cent giving specified causes for not being at work						
			Industrial			Personal		Other	
			No job	Temporary lay-off	Strike or lock-out	Illness	Accident	Other causes	Not stated
Prince Edward Island:									
Male.....	92.21	7.79	5.92	0.45	-----	1.02	0.11	0.29	-----
Female.....	96.06	3.94	2.52	.19	-----	1.07	.03	.13	-----
Total.....	93.21	6.79	5.04	.38	-----	1.04	.09	.24	-----
Nova Scotia:									
Male.....	77.26	22.74	13.93	6.12	0.00	1.64	.39	.30	0.36
Female.....	93.52	6.48	4.03	.75	-----	1.18	.03	.20	.29
Total.....	80.39	19.61	12.03	5.08	.00	1.55	.32	.28	.33
New Brunswick:									
Male.....	76.65	23.35	20.04	1.14	.01	1.13	.29	.18	.56
Female.....	92.34	7.66	4.78	.90	-----	1.20	.06	.24	.48
Total.....	80.00	20.00	16.79	1.09	.01	1.14	.24	.19	.54
Quebec:									
Male.....	80.59	19.41	16.93	.90	.01	1.22	.19	.06	.09
Female.....	91.54	8.46	6.41	.79	.00	1.02	.04	.12	.08
Total.....	83.13	16.87	14.49	.88	.01	1.17	.16	.07	.09
Ontario:									
Male.....	81.07	18.93	15.68	1.94	.01	.94	.17	.08	.11
Female.....	91.60	8.40	5.89	1.21	.01	1.04	.04	.10	.11
Total.....	83.39	16.61	13.52	1.78	.01	.96	.14	.09	.11
Manitoba:									
Male.....	75.83	24.17	21.49	1.42	.02	.80	.17	.06	.21
Female.....	88.36	11.64	9.53	.97	.01	.82	.04	.10	.17
Total.....	78.61	21.39	18.84	1.32	.01	.81	.14	.07	.20
Saskatchewan:									
Male.....	77.59	22.41	20.57	.98	.00	.58	.12	.05	.11
Female.....	90.22	9.78	8.33	.44	-----	.78	.01	.09	.13
Total.....	80.15	19.85	18.10	.87	.00	.62	.09	.05	.12
Alberta:									
Male.....	75.71	24.29	19.05	3.94	.03	.65	.19	.08	.35
Female.....	90.38	9.62	8.05	.63	-----	.78	.03	.13	-----
Total.....	78.39	21.61	17.04	3.33	.01	.68	.17	.09	.29
British Columbia:									
Male.....	73.00	27.00	23.81	1.70	.09	.91	.40	.04	.07
Female.....	87.81	12.19	9.34	1.73	-----	.93	.06	.06	.07
Total.....	75.31	24.69	21.55	1.70	.07	.92	.34	.04	.07
Yukon:									
Male.....	91.85	8.15	7.33	.16	-----	.66	-----	-----	-----
Female.....	96.30	3.70	2.47	-----	-----	1.23	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	92.12	7.88	7.03	.15	-----	.69	-----	-----	-----
Northwest Territories:									
Male.....	100.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Female.....	100.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	100.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Canada:									
Male.....	79.03	20.97	17.68	1.83	.02	1.00	.21	.08	.15
Female.....	91.11	8.89	6.63	1.00	.00	1.00	.04	.11	.11
Total.....	81.61	18.39	15.32	1.66	.01	1.00	.17	.09	.14

English Study of Unemployment in Seasonal Trades

IN THE fall of 1931 the English Government adopted new regulations as to the payment of unemployment insurance benefits during the off-season to persons normally employed in seasonal trades, and during the period October, 1931, to June, 1932, about 27,000 claims for benefit were disallowed under these regulations. It was considered desirable to ascertain, as far as possible, the extent to which the persons presenting these claims had received unemployment benefit during the period of normal seasonal employment in their respective trades, and an investigation into the matter was undertaken. The Ministry of Labor Gazette, in the October, 1932, issue (p. 362), gives the following account of the investigation and its results:

A 10 per cent sample has been taken of all the cases disallowed benefit between October, 1931, and June, 1932, in respect of the "off-season," and an analysis has been made of their benefit experience during the "on-season" of 1931. The principal results of the analysis were as follows:

A large number of seasonal occupations were included in the sample. The most numerous classes were: Hotel and boarding-house workers; attendants (pier, beach, chair, etc.); fish workers; seamen (e. g., on pleasure boats); ice-cream vendors; sugar-beet workers; shop assistants at holiday resorts, etc.; and jam and preserve workers.

The average duration of the 1931 season for the sample as a whole was just over five months for men and just under five months for women. About 38 per cent of the men in the sample had a season lasting for six months or more, and about 44 per cent had a season lasting from four to six months. Among women, about 21 per cent had a season of six months or more, and about 63 per cent had a season lasting four to six months.

Among the men in the sample, 63.4 per cent received benefit at some time or other during the 1931 season. Among women, 60.5 per cent received benefit at some time or other during the 1931 season. The average number of days of benefit received during the on-season by the men who actually received some benefit was 43, or 31.2 per cent of the average season. In this respect there were variations between different occupations. Among the women who actually received benefit the average amount received was 39 days, or 29.1 per cent of the season; but there was less variation among women than among men between the various occupations, in the amount of benefit drawn. In the case of both men and women, over 50 per cent of those who drew some benefit received it for not more than a quarter of the on-season; and about 20 per cent received it for more than one-half of the season.

The analysis showed that the total amount of contributions paid during the on-season by persons disallowed benefit during the succeeding off-season, together with the contributions paid in respect of them by their employers and by the State, was considerably less than the amount of benefit drawn by such of them as were unemployed during the on-season.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR CONDITIONS

Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor, 1931-32

THE twentieth annual report of the Secretary of Labor reviews the work of the various bureaus and services of the United States Department of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932. A brief résumé of some of these activities is presented below:

Conciliation Service

DURING the year 759 specific cases of disputes, strikes, threatened strikes, and lockouts came within the consideration of the Conciliation Service, affecting 342,890 workers directly and 106,279 indirectly.

In the 17 years of its operation the Conciliation Service had a part in the ultimate adjustment of about 11,000 labor disputes, involving directly or indirectly about 14,000,000 workers and an unknown number of dependents. It is impossible to estimate what the efforts of this service have saved to the industries and communities affected, and to what extent the example afforded of the efficacy of peaceful and impartial mediation has prevented other similar controversies.

In addition to their regular duties during the past nearly two years particularly, many of the commissioners of the Conciliation Service have devoted their special efforts to the settlement of wage controversies on Federal building-construction projects. This work has been gradually increasing in connection with the extensive building-construction program of the Federal Government caused by the failure to pay the prevailing rates of wages in the localities in which the building projects were being carried on. On March 3, 1931, Congress enacted the Davis-Bacon prevailing rate law, which obligates all contractors and sub-contractors on public buildings of the United States or the District of Columbia to maintain the prevailing wage scales. The building trade situations were frequently followed by serious controversy between laborers and mechanics on Government projects and their employers. In numerous cases conciliators have been able to induce the contractors to pay the prevailing-wage rates of the community and to employ local labor in preference to labor from points without. A majority of the cases presented were adjusted between the parties at interest, aided by the department representatives without the necessity of calling on the Secretary of Labor for a decision, as the law provides.

This new legislation has been helpful to the localities in which Federal buildings were being constructed, and the Executive order of President Hoover issued January 19, 1932, has tended to clarify and remove certain misunderstandings that frequently developed prior to that date.

Employment Service

THE appropriations for the Employment Service during the year amounted to \$938,780, and these funds were spread throughout the country for the furtherance of the work of 123 placement offices and also the offices which specialize in the finding of jobs for war veterans and their families.

During the year the service and its cooperating offices were able to place in employment at total of 2,174,174 men and women. These placements were, of course, without cost to either party. Jobs

found have been distributed in industry, commerce, agriculture, and domestic service, wherever they could be located, and the work of uncovering situations has entailed campaigns designed to stimulate and increase local or state-wide use of State products, as employment is generally necessary to be found at home, to preserve home ties and interests. This can not be so true of farm employment, for this is usually seasonal, and the worker must be brought from outside the community. Nor, of course, is it true with respect to immense engineering and construction projects in isolated sections, when the labor has to be imported from a distance.

Veterans' employment service.—There are now 30 of these specialized employment offices in the field located in sections of the country in which best results are possible or may be expected. Widows and wives of the veterans have likewise the special solicitude of the department in providing them with suitable employment when necessary. This distinctive service continues to have the active aid of the various organizations of veterans, and it especially cooperated with the campaign last winter of the American Legion to find 1,000,000 jobs for ex-service men, and with the Disabled American Veterans of the World War in finding places for these seriously handicapped citizens.

Bureau of Immigration

THE smallest number of immigrants in over 100 years gained entry in the fiscal year 1931–32, or 35,576, a drop of over 64 per cent from the preceding year's figure of 97,139, and even of the 35,576 a considerable proportion were the alien wives and unmarried children under 21 of American citizens. Going back no farther than the first fiscal year of the present quota act, ending June 30, 1925, it is found that 294,314 were then admitted, so that in comparison only 1 in 8 secured admission last year. In the 1930 fiscal year, the first full one of the present economic depression, 241,700 newcomers for permanent residence were recorded, or more than six times the admissions in that classification in the past 12 months.

To illustrate what was happening in the days of the wide-open policy concerning immigration, the admissions just 25 years ago might be cited as an example. In that year the new permanent arrivals reached the highest figure in the history of the country, 1,285,349, more than thirty-six times the similar admissions in the present period; while even as late as 1914 the immigrants exceeded 1,000,000.

The aliens ordered deported in the past fiscal year reached the total of 19,426, the greatest number in the history of the department, and considerably more than 1,000 in excess of the prior comparable period. If there is added to this number the 10,775 really subject to deportation but who were permitted to depart without the institution of such proceedings, or without the issuance of a final order, and likewise the 2,637 aliens removed to native countries at their own request because of destitution, as provided by law, a procedure which also does not have the legal effect of deportation, there is presented a total of 32,838 aliens whose departure from the country was effected by the department through its Bureau of Immigration.

Bureau of Naturalization

THERE were 101,345 declarations of intention made during the fiscal year 1932, which is a decrease of 4,927 under the preceding fiscal year, but an increase of 39,207 over 1930. Of the declarations made, 75,145 were by males and 26,200 by females.

The petitions for citizenship filed during the fiscal year equaled 131,062, a decrease from 145,474 filed during the fiscal year 1931. These 131,062 petitions represented 89,788 males and 41,274 females. There were included with these petitions 19 filed by veterans of the World War, who filed their petitions under the terms of the act of May 25, 1932. This act granted exemptions from the general provisions of the naturalization law to alien veterans of the World War, and at the same time provided safeguards relating to residence and character.

The number of certificates of citizenship issued was 136,600, of which 95,901 were issued to males and 40,699 to females. This shows a decrease of 6,895 under the number of certificates issued in 1931. There were 5,478 applicants for citizenship denied admission by the courts.

On applications for new naturalization papers in lieu of such papers declared by their owners to have been lost or destroyed, the bureau issued 3,148 new certificates and 3,701 new declarations, a total of 6,849 new papers.

There were 788 applications received from persons who believed themselves to have derived citizenship through the naturalization of their parents or through marriage, and 552 certificates of citizenship of this character were issued.

Housing Corporation

THE activities of the Housing Corporation in administering the affairs of the properties acquired during the war for the principal purpose of providing housing facilities for workers near munitions factories, or for needed transportation facilities for war workers, have produced excellent results in the past year considering the difficulties of the times. A considerable amount of property has been sold, obviously on time payments. During the year collections made as purchasers' payments on the principal of their sales contracts amounted to \$214,972.02 and as payments of interest \$54,664.61.

These properties in the main are being purchased by wage earners; and because of their reduction of earnings or entire loss of work, it is often exceedingly difficult to keep up payments and also pay the municipal or other taxes on the homes. Under my instructions the corporation has exercised every possible consideration and leniency in behalf of these purchasers in this period of business depression, but of course it has no power to take effective and direct action toward reductions in or postponements of tax payments. It has, however, on many occasions made appropriate representations to the taxing powers, but these have not had very gratifying results.

The amounts covered into the Treasury on account of sales or other disposition of properties since the beginning of this activity in 1918 have amounted to \$72,822,681.15 of the original appropriation of \$100,000,000. The corporation utilized for construction purposes the sum of \$66,933,321.62, which, increased by expenditures on account of operating expenses from subsequent appropriations and receipts, established the total cost of the war housing program at \$76,028,647.47.

In the fiscal year 201 purchasers made full and final payments of balances due on their contracts, but the active accounts still total nearly 900, the amounts of principal due being a little over \$1,250,000.

Bureau of Labor Statistics

RESEARCHES on the subject of employment and unemployment were the chief concern of the bureau in the year under review and as a corollary it devoted considerable attention to the effects of what has come to be termed technological unemployment.

The widespread adoption of labor-saving devices had profound effects even in what were called normal times, in the decrease of workers in the large industries and in overproduction of commodities. Particular industries have been studied from this point of view, and the studies of others are now in progress. The eventual solving of this problem, what disposition can be made of the displaced workers, will tax the ingenuity of the Nation's leaders in government, industry, commerce, and economics. On its successful solution the happiness and well-being of our people, and particularly the growing generation, will depend to a great degree.

The work of the bureau has been expanded as much as possible, with the money and personnel available, so that, for instance, the report of employment for June represents 26 per cent more establishments than a year ago, and 16 large industrial groups were surveyed to obtain the data. The last report covers over 64,000 establishments with over 4,000,000 employees. Data regarding changes in wage rates in nonmanufacturing groups of industries, except building construction, were obtained for the first time, the last-mentioned industry having been the object of a special and intensive survey in the past couple of years. In the middle of the year the bureau made a start in the collection of data concerning man-hour operation from all reporting establishments except that of building construction.

The monthly reports are now, with the exception of two large industries, segregated by States, and a tabulation of employment and earnings in 13 cities of over 500,000 population each is also being made.

Mention was made in last year's report of the comprehensive study of unemployment benefit provisions in this country, and of unemployment-insurance systems abroad. This is constantly becoming a more important and vital question in our social system, as is also the somewhat related subject of old-age pensions, the third survey of this latter feature having been made in the past year. Reports were obtained from 645 of the 681 counties in the 15 States in which old-age pension payments are provided by law.

The foregoing represent but a few of the many and diversified activities of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the past fiscal year.

Children's Bureau

DURING the fiscal year 1932, 24 new and 3 revised publications were issued by the Children's Bureau in addition to 18 issues of planographed tables in the field of social statistics. Twelve publications were in press at the close of the fiscal year. The most important of those issued are as follows:

Infant and child hygiene.—No. 8, Infant Care (revised 1932); No. 50, The Child From One to Six, his care and training (revised January, 1931); Folder No. 3, Why Drink Milk? (revised); Folder No. 5, Sunlight for Babies (revised); Emergency Food Relief and Child Health; How to Spend Your Food Money.

Child labor.—First Regular Employment Certificates Issued to Working Children in 1930; No. 210, Employment of Mentally Deficient Boys and Girls.

Delinquency and dependency.—No. 206, Child Welfare in Selected Counties in Washington; No. 207, Juvenile-Court Statistics, 1929, based on information supplied by 96 courts; No. 208, Leisure-Time Activities of Rural Children in Selected Areas in West Virginia; Improvement in Rural Public Relief, the Lesson of the Coal-Mining Communities.

Social statistics in child welfare and related fields.—Annual reports for the year 1930 on family welfare (including mothers' aid and veterans' aid); temporary shelter for homeless or transient persons and travelers' aid; legal aid; protective case work for young people and maternity homes; number of aged in public and in private institutions, 1930; care of children in day nurseries; 10 monthly statistical reports on child welfare and related fields; 8 current reports on statistics of relief.

Child-Welfare News Summary.—The Child-Welfare News Summary was issued 26 times during the past year and sent to a mailing list of approximately 1,100 child-welfare agencies and publications and persons actively engaged in child-welfare work. For reasons of economy it has been found necessary to suspend regular issuance of the Child-Welfare News Summary during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1932. It is hoped that issuance may be resumed at a later date.

In last year's report attention was called to the great increase in demands upon the Children's Bureau. During the past year the number of letters received by the bureau was approximately 185,000, an increase of approximately 16,000 over the previous year. Each year requests for service multiply, coming from other Federal departments, national agencies, and State and local organizations, both public and private.

Women's Bureau

THE past year was the busiest in the history of the Women's Bureau because of the continuance and even the increase of the abnormal conditions affecting employment and unemployment. The wage-earning woman is peculiarly unfavorably affected in times like these. Always at a disadvantage in comparison with male workers because of the double standard of compensation, her condition in the past year has been one of trial and great uncertainty.

Among the subjects dealt with in the bureau's bulletins issued in the fiscal year 1931-32 are the following:

The Employment of Women in Slaughtering and Meat Packing.

The Industrial Experience of Women Workers at the Summer Schools, 1928 to 1930.

Oregon Legislation for Women in Industry.

Women in Industry: A Series of Papers to Aid Study Groups.

Wage-earning Women and the Industrial Conditions of 1930: A Survey of South Bend.

Household Employment in Philadelphia.

State Requirements for Industrial Lighting: A Handbook for the Protection of

Women Workers, Showing Lighting Standards and Practices.

Women Office Workers in Philadelphia.

During the year the bureau completed its study of the employment of women in the enameling of stoves, which employment in a considerable proportion brings about lead poisoning. A survey of earnings and trend of employment of office workers in Ohio for a period of 15 years was also concluded and results published, as was also a similar inquiry concerning such employment in St. Louis in the past few years. An important survey was made relating to the employment of women, most of them very young, in the machine-sewing trade in Connecticut. This showed that very meager wages were paid and very long hours worked.

The study of human waste in industry as particularly affecting women has now been pursued for two years and will be continued as fast and as intensively as funds and available help will permit.

Many studies and researches were pending at the end of the year, probably the most important relating to employment fluctuations and unemployment of women for the past four years.

An exhibit completed early in the year, "Steps to Safety and Efficiency for Wage-Earning Women," has been used extensively. A new wall display, a combination of poster and chart in effective colors, illustrates the minimum standards advocated by the Women's Bureau for the employment of women in industry.

During the year the bureau's four motion pictures have had intensive and extensive use. One of the films, entitled "Behind the Scenes in the Machine Age," is a 3-reel picture completed in January. In six months it had over 75 bookings.

Conclusion

IN BRINGING his report to a close, the Secretary said in part:

Aside from the abnormal amount of unemployment occasioned by the financial and economic depression, a matter of grave concern, which has been referred to before in this report, is the ability of many of our major industries to produce in much less time than a year more goods and products than the purchasing power of the country can absorb; which, of course, occasions a vast amount of part-time employment. This situation will remain, even when normal conditions return, unless and until we are able to devise a solution or adjustment of the attendant problems; such as the absorption of the surplus of commodities or a decrease in production commensurate with the country's demands; with either the employment of released labor elsewhere or reduced hours or days of work so as to spread employment over a greater number of workers. The development of markets, the easier and cheaper distribution of our products, the maintenance of wages at scales which will permit and induce purchases beyond actual needs of subsistence and housing will all assuage this condition. The necessity confronts the country to solve these problems with as little delay as possible, as it is a truism that a high standard of wages is necessary for a resumption of commodity purchases on a large scale—what we vitally need.

Shorter Work Periods in Industry

THE extent to which employers have instituted shorter working periods in the attempt to provide employment during the present crisis and also as a permanent measure was the subject of a study recently published by the National Industrial Conference Board.¹

There is a twofold aspect to the question of shorter work periods, the report states. It is necessary to consider the problem both from the standpoint of the emergency conditions resulting from the present depression and from that of the more normal conditions which will

¹ National Industrial Conference Board (Inc.). Shorter Work Periods in Industry. New York, 1932.

prevail upon business recovery. Although the movement for sharing work as a temporary measure is obviously important, there is a question as to the extent to which this will affect the larger problem of economic adjustment when industry returns to a normal output. At present it does not appear certain that upon the resumption of business activity, particularly manufacturing, there will be the same employment opportunities as formerly. Many persons believe that, as a result of increasing mechanization and other factors, there is danger of a permanent shortage of work and that even after business recovery there will be a larger proportion of unemployed than in the past, unless measures are taken to prevent such a development. There is always danger, it is said, in dealing with a problem which affects a large group in the population that remedies may be advocated without sufficient consideration of all the results of such measures. It is considered that this danger is present in the proposal permanently to shorten work periods, as the immediate advantage of at least partial employment for all may obscure the ultimate economic effects of such a policy. Because this is a matter which will vitally affect a large proportion of the population, the present study was made, with a view to determining both the immediate and the more far-reaching results of such a policy.

There has been a steady downward trend in working hours during the past century, from as much as 12½ and even 15½ hours per day in earlier years to the present general 8-hour day. Progress in the reduction of working hours has been especially rapid since 1910. In 1909 a little less than 8 per cent of the wage earners in manufacturing industries were reported in the census of that year to be working 48 hours per week or less, while in 1929, the latest year for which similar figures are available, nearly 46 per cent of the wage earners in establishments reporting on this point were working 48 hours per week or less.

During the past 20 years legislation has played an increasingly important part in limiting the length of work periods. It was first demanded in order to do away with excessively long working hours, but such laws have been made increasingly restrictive as legislative bodies have adopted more liberal views with regard to what constitutes a proper period of work. With the increase of political interest in the length of work periods, various organized groups of a social or economic character have worked for the enactment of statutes that will progressively limit the hours of work. The argument for shorter work hours has been based on different grounds as the length of the workday has been reduced. At first it was based on the physical strain involved in long working hours, then, as hours became shorter and industry was speeded up, on the mental strain associated with repetitive work, and recently the emphasis has been shifted to the diminishing demand for labor.

The problems involved in increasing mechanization have been intensified and brought into prominence by the present business depression. Drastic curtailment of production, which has resulted in the temporary unemployment of millions of persons, may lead to permanent unemployment for many, as the effort to reduce costs to meet declining prices is likely to result in a diminished need for human labor in the manufacturing industry when production and distribution return to normal levels. The business depression has hastened

experimentation with shorter work periods, and managements have in many instances reduced working time, at least temporarily, to 3, 4, or 5 days per week, or have instituted the 6-hour day. The majority, however, have probably changed work schedules according to the changing business conditions. Even though these changes in working time are temporary expedients, it is said that the experience gained from short-time operation may influence the attitude of the managers of industrial enterprises toward the question of permanently shortened hours and the ways in which distribution of work can be best accomplished.

The interrelationship of working hours, wages, production costs, prices, and markets is such that a changed set of conditions affecting any one element is likely to have far-reaching effects on the others. The adoption generally of substantially shortened working hours would, therefore, be felt throughout the entire business structure and would affect in varying degrees the entire fabric of production and distribution. All these questions must be considered, therefore, in determining whether or not an arbitrary shortening of work periods, generally applied throughout industry, in order to expand opportunities for employment is a wise and desirable long-time policy.

Effect of Shortened Work Schedules on Different Phases of Economic Conditions

THE agitation for a shorter workday, aside from the general desire for greater leisure, is based mainly on the assumption that the establishment, for example, of the 6-hour day will provide more jobs and consequently relieve unemployment. This takes into account not only the need for a more even distribution of employment and earnings during the present emergency but also the belief that as a result of technological improvements and improved efficiency fewer workers will be required by industry than formerly if the longer work periods are maintained. The effects of the reduction of hours, however, it is said, would be to diminish purchasing power and therefore the demand for manufactured products, for which production facilities had been expanded. By the change to a shorter working period the problem of underemployment would have been substituted for the problem of unemployment, and although at the existing wage levels everyone would presumably earn at least a bare subsistence wage, comparatively few would be able to earn what has been variously designated as the American wage, the saving wage, and the cultural wage. In the event of the establishment of the shorter working week there are three possible ways of dealing with the wage problem, i. e., by maintaining existing wage rates so that there would be no increase in labor costs per unit of product; by increasing the wage rates so that workers would earn as much as under the longer hours; or by increasing wage rates enough partially to compensate for the time lost as a result of the reduced working time. The last-named course is perhaps the most equitable, as under such an arrangement both management and employees would be making concessions, and this appears to offer, therefore, a basis on which a fairly satisfactory agreement might be reached if price conditions permit.

The effect upon trade of the division of wages among a larger number of persons would probably be to divert a large part of the purchases of nonessentials or luxuries and also of savings and investment

to the purchase of necessities. While from an economic standpoint it may not matter, it is said, whether earnings are spent for necessities or luxuries, the changes in the distribution of purchasing might seriously affect individual industries.

Unless plant equipment is materially increased, the volume of output may be expected in general to vary with the hours of normal plant operation, although technological improvements may have the effect of increasing the output of the workers. With any large reduction in working hours, such as to 40 or 36, however, the volume of output may be expected to decline, at least for the time being. This may be an advantage if it is true that the manufacturing facilities of the country can produce under normal conditions more than available markets can consume. It is the contention of some, the report states, that shorter work periods will tend to limit total production and will help to coordinate production with demand, and that their general adoption, therefore, is a necessary step toward economic stability. With curtailed output, however, costs will tend to rise and this increase in costs will naturally be reflected in prices. An increase in prices resulting from the general adoption of shorter work periods, it is believed, might have the effect of increasing the competition with goods produced with much lower labor costs in other countries. The effect of an increase in costs resulting from shorter working periods is also very likely to provide the impulse to greater mechanization, and thus in this instance as in several others, tend to stimulate the movements producing the effects which are being combatted.

Conclusions

IN summing up the study it is said that the present business conditions have brought into sharp focus the question as to whether or not there is a permanent oversupply of labor. This alleged permanent surplus is ascribed mainly to the rapid substitution during recent years of mechanical methods of production for hand labor, which has resulted in the machine replacing the man. While this claim has been made at intervals ever since the industrial revolution in England, it is undoubtedly true that every rapid advance in the adaptation of power machinery to industrial processes has resulted in temporary derangement of the balance between demand and supply of labor. Up to the present time each temporary displacement of labor has been followed ultimately by increased employment opportunities, as the lower costs and prices resulting from mechanized production have increased the demand for manufactured goods, and thus eventually created more jobs. Examples of new industries and fields of employment which have been opened up by invention and mechanization are the automobile, radio, and airplane industries. Between 1914 and 1925 there had been such great improvement in agencies of production that, on the average, 76 workers in 1925 could produce a volume of output which required the labor of 100 men in 1914, showing an apparent displacement of 24 per cent of these workers. However, as a matter of fact, the demand for manufactured commodities had increased so greatly that these workers were reabsorbed and an additional 1,500,000 workers were given employment. This increase in employment was the result not only of a wider distribution of existing products because of lower prices and higher purchasing power, but also because of the demands for labor in new industries, many of which

were based on new inventions. It is said to be more difficult to determine accurately what has occurred since 1925. While the labor requirements in some industries have undoubtedly diminished, employment indexes are inadequate to show whether such displaced labor remained unemployed or was employed in new industries for which adequate employment-measuring indexes have not yet been perfected. The development of the so-called service industries has offered employment to large numbers, many of whom were probably formerly in industrial employment, while new industries, also, have sprung up. Distribution has become more complex and agencies for transportation, communication, and distribution have increased, with an increase also in employment opportunities. "All of these facts," it is said, "would seem to point to a probability that conditions at the present time do not differ essentially from those in earlier periods. In the past, absorption of displaced labor has not followed immediately upon its release from older industries. A period of adjustment has been necessary, and during such periods the unemployed have unquestionably suffered. We may at present be in another such period of adjustment, from which will follow further industrial expansion that will require the services of a large proportion of available labor. Several developments lend support to this possibility."

Survey of Transient Boys in the United States

IN THE spring of 1932 the United States Children's Bureau undertook a survey of conditions relative to boys under 21 who had taken to the road, either seeking employment which they could not find in their own community, or simply driven forth by the want at home. Lack of time and means prevented a complete statistical study, but the survey brought to light some striking conditions, which have been summarized in a mimeographed memorandum recently issued.

The purpose of the survey was to secure as definite information as possible as to how many boys are leaving their own homes and wandering through the country, what local communities are doing to take care of them, whether local resources are adequate to the demand, and how the boys are actually faring. Material was sought through correspondence with chiefs of police and executives of community chests or councils of social agencies in 25 cities in different parts of the country, and through field visits to certain points in the South and Southwest.

One of the first points noted was the breakdown of the approved method of handling transients, which had been carefully built up through the years preceding the depression. A cardinal point of that method was that each case should receive individual attention, that if the transient had a valid claim on any given community he should, if possible, be returned to that community, and that if he had no such claim or if for any reason he could not be returned, an effort must be made to secure for him a job or the training which would enable him to take a job, and to fit him, as far as possible, into the new environment. Under existing conditions this program has become in many instances impossible.

Communities do not have the funds to pay transportation to the place of established responsibility. Many communities lack even the resources necessary to maintain transients during the period required to make an investigation in a distant area. Hence there has been a widespread relapse into the vicious practice of "passing on," due to the sheer inadequacy of local resources. At the same time social agencies are confronted with a transient problem that transcends anything the country has yet known. The numbers of wandering families, unattached men and women, and boys and girls, vastly exceed those of former years. And the make-up of the groups has changed radically. The traditional single transient of earlier years was the seasonal laborer, the "knight of the road," commonly called the hobo, and the occasional runaway boy or adventurous youth. To-day young men and boys who would normally be at work or in school predominate.

Number of Young Transients

As to the number of such young transients, only indications could be secured. Local observers gave estimates which seemed to show that the problem is more serious than had been supposed.

Men and boys swarm on every freight in such numbers that the railroad police would be helpless to keep them off. Along the route of the Southern Pacific many small towns in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona reported the daily passing of about 200 men and boys during the winter and spring. The Santa Fe at Albuquerque averaged 75 a day. From September 1, 1931, to April 30, 1932, the Southern Pacific, with 9,130 miles of track, recorded 416,915 trespassers ejected. * * * In Kansas City in May the railroad men emphatically stated that a conservative estimate of the men and boys riding the freights through that city at that time was 1,500 per day. In general the estimates as to what proportion of these freight riders are under 21 clustered in the neighborhood of 20 to 25 per cent. This is borne out by sample counts where ages were recorded.

Reports from shelters and other local agencies confirm these estimates. The Volunteers of America in Phoenix, Ariz., fed and lodged 1,529 different boys under 21 during the three and a half months ending April 4, 1932. Yuma fed approximately 30,000 men and boys at its soup kitchen from November 1 to March 15, of whom at least one-fifth are estimated to have been under 21. At El Paso, Tex., during April and May, the Salvation Army reports feeding and lodging 9,551 men and boys, of whom 2,059 were under 21.

Type of Boys on the Road

THERE is much testimony that these boys who come from practically every State in the Union, represent, in the main, substantial American families. High-school students are not uncommon among them, and the class of professional wanderers is not conspicuous.

Social workers, police, and railroad men, who are in constant touch with these boys, assert their belief that the overwhelming majority of them are young men and boys who would normally be in school or at work; that they are "on the road" because there is nothing else to do—sometimes because sheer pride will not permit them to sit idle at home—sometimes because support for the whole family came from a relief agency and was wholly inadequate properly to feed the younger children; that they are, on the whole, not of the habitual hobo or criminal types.

Treatment Received

FOR the most part the communities through which they pass are too heavily burdened with the care of their own unemployed to be able to give these wanderers intelligent and effective aid.

The local agency charged with service to transients will usually give him lodging for one night and two meals. Then he must move on. In the urban centers the time limit is sometimes a little longer. But in the whole mass of

evidence assembled the universality of the policy of keeping these wanderers moving stands out conspicuously. Shelter facilities range all the way from a basement jail devoid of sanitary arrangements or from permission to sleep in the sandhouse on railroad property, where the warmed sand lends some degree of comfort on a frosty night, up to a well-regulated lodging house, with beds equipped with fresh linen, and with bathing arrangements and a place to launder soiled clothing. In cities where conservation of resources is a primary consideration, the food given the transients has sunk to a dead level of monotony. Coffee, bread, beans, and an occasional vegetable stew constitute the menu at station after station. Occasionally persons with imagination and initiative have found ways to vary this diet at little increase in cost. Riding freights and hitch hiking are hard on clothes and shoes. Cities are now providing little help in this line to nonresidents. Medical care for those sick as a result of exposure or hardship is practically not to be had until the sufferer is in an obviously serious condition. Except in a very few of the larger cities no case work, even of the most rudimentary character, is attempted. In most places a simple form of registration, varying greatly from place to place, is all that is undertaken.

The effect of such conditions upon boys, many of them accustomed to decent standards of living, needs no elaboration, and the survey does not labor the point. Instead, it points out briefly the lines along which improvement is needed. Community action, both preventive and protective, is called for. The first object of the preventive program is to induce the boys to stay at home. Where work can not be found, more adequate relief is one measure indicated; others are plans for keeping up the morale of energetic boys in their enforced idleness, such as diversifying and enlarging school curricula, instituting trade courses when possible, making all the school equipment for recreational and vocational training available for evening use by community groups, opening gymnasiums, athletic fields, and parks to wider use, and establishing special projects suitable to local circumstances. The forestry camps of California are cited as examples of such projects. Along the lines of protective action, it is suggested that each community should plan for more careful treatment of the youthful transients who are stranded within their bounds. Provision should be made for food and shelter of acceptable standards, for registration and interviewing, and for a training program for those who can not be sent home and who should not be passed on. Not all cities could afford to undertake such a program, but some might, and each center of this kind would help to diminish the proportions of the problem.

PRODUCTIVITY OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Productivity and Earnings of Coal Miners in Great Britain

IN ITS issue for October, 1932, the Ministry of Labor Gazette gives some figures, recently published by the Mines Department of Great Britain, relating to the coal-mining industry since the beginning of 1930. The proportion of the industry covered by the figures varies from 96 per cent to 97 per cent, and only the salable coal mined is included in the figures for the output. The earnings per man-shift do not include the value of allowances in kind made to the miners, but it is stated that the value of these allowances ranges from 0.43d. to 4.20d.¹ per shift, except in Northumberland and Durham, in which it was 1s. 0.41d. and 1s. 1.73d., respectively. For Great Britain as a whole the value of such allowances was 4.65d. per shift.

OUTPUT, COST, AND PROCEEDS OF THE BRITISH COAL-MINING INDUSTRY

[At par shilling = 24.3 cents, penny = 2 cents; exchange rate for October, 1932, was, shilling = 17 cents, penny = 1.4 cents]

Quarter ending	Tons of coal mined	Credit or debit balance per ton	Number of workers employed	Output per man-shift worked	Earnings per man-shift worked
		s. d.		Cwts.	s. d.
1930					
Mar. 31.....	64,749,447	+1 1.37	911,218	21.94	9 3.25
June 30.....	55,850,573	-0 1.94	886,229	21.32	9 3.25
Sept. 30.....	54,249,688	-0 2.40	853,477	21.34	9 3.65
Dec. 31.....	57,061,222	+0 6.20	849,344	21.84	9 3.70
1931					
Mar. 31.....	56,723,277	+0 9.04	838,696	21.78	9 2.40
June 30.....	51,595,921	-0 1.34	818,718	21.44	9 2.18
Sept. 30.....	49,189,334	-0 2.05	787,749	21.35	9 2.40
Dec. 31.....	55,190,862	+0 7.06	799,374	21.86	9 2.22
1932					
Mar. 31.....	53,916,267	+0 6.46	800,921	21.98	9 2.11
June 30.....	50,090,452	-0 1.91	781,704	21.78	9 1.90

Employment, Output, and Earnings in Indian Mines in 1931

THE report of the chief inspector of mines in India for the calendar year 1931 gives the following figures as to the daily average number of persons employed:

TABLE 1.—DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED IN INDIAN MINES, 1930 AND 1931

Place of employment	Men		Women	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
Underground.....	101,649	98,885	18,684	16,841
In open workings.....	50,396	38,833	21,186	16,079
Surface.....	52,709	45,157	17,043	14,967
Total.....	204,754	182,875	56,913	47,907

¹ Penny at par = 2 cents; exchange rate for October, 1932 = 1.4 cents.

As compared with 1930, the year 1931 showed a decrease in the daily average number of persons employed of 30,885, or 11.8 per cent. The average number of woman employees decreased by 15.8 per cent, while the number employed underground decreased by 9.9 per cent. With the exception of 209 in the salt mines of the Punjab, all the women working underground were in coal mines, and by far the larger part were in the Provinces of Bihar and Orissa.

The output of coal per person employed underground and in open workings showed considerable variation, being for British India, 183 tons; for Bengal and Bihar, 187 tons; for Assam, 106 tons; for Baluchistan, 76 tons; for the Central Provinces, 159 tons; and for the Punjab, 90 tons.

The steady improvement in the average output of coal per person employed during the last few years was not maintained. The average fell to a figure below the average in the year 1927. The decline may be ascribed mainly to the lessened proportion of coal mined by coal-cutting machines.

Daily Earnings

THE earnings differ considerably from field to field. For two of the most important coal fields the daily earnings in December, 1931, were as follows:

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE DAILY EARNINGS IN TWO COAL FIELDS IN BRITISH INDIA IN DECEMBER, 1931

(Conversions into United States currency on basis of par value of rupee=36.5 cents; anna=2.28 cents; and pice=0.57 cent. Average exchange rate of rupee for December, 1931=25.4 cents)

Class of worker and place of work	Jharia coal field (Bihar and Orissa)		Raniganj coal field (Bengal)	
	Indian currency	United States currency	Indian currency	United States currency
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Underground:				
Supervisors, foremen, and mates.....	1 5 0	47.9	1 1 3	40.5
Miners.....	0 11 6	28.5	0 11 0	25.1
Loaders.....	0 11 6	28.5	0 9 6	23.9
Skilled labor.....	0 12 0	27.4	0 11 6	28.5
Unskilled labor.....	0 8 6	21.7	0 8 3	20.0
Females.....	0 7 6	19.4	0 6 6	17.1
Open workings:				
Supervisors, foremen, and mates.....	1 0 6	39.9	0 15 3	35.9
Miners.....	0 12 0	27.4	0 7 9	21.1
Loaders.....	0 9 3	22.2	0 5 9	16.5
Skilled labor.....	0 11 0	25.1	0 8 0	18.2
Unskilled labor.....	0 9 0	20.5	0 8 0	18.2
Females.....	0 8 0	18.2	0 5 0	11.4
Surface:				
Clerical and supervising staff.....	1 6 0	50.2	1 1 6	42.2
Skilled labor.....	0 11 9	30.2	0 10 9	27.9
Unskilled labor.....	0 8 3	20.0	0 7 9	21.1
Females.....	0 6 3	15.4	0 5 3	13.1

INSURANCE, BENEFIT, AND PENSION PLANS

Developments in Old-Age Pension Movement in the United States, 1932¹

DURING the past several months a number of developments have taken place affecting the old-age pension movement.

In certain States the law requires that the matter of adoption of the old-age pension must come before the voters in a general or special election. Thus, in Minnesota a majority of all votes cast is necessary for adoption, and failure to vote on the question therefore counts as an adverse vote. In the recent election four counties in that State (Crow Wing, Hubbard, Mower, and Polk) voted on the subject and adoption was obtained in the first named by a vote of 6,247 to 2,043. Failure in the other three counties was attributed by the American Association for Old Age Security to the fact that many voters did not express themselves on the question and were therefore counted among the "nays."

Reports from West Virginia, where there is a similar requirement, indicate that only Mingo County voted upon the question and in that county the system was adopted.

In Missouri an amendment to the State constitution making possible the enactment of an old-age pension law was submitted to a referendum vote and was passed by a very large majority.

In Ohio, it is reported, a sufficient number of signatures has been obtained for the initiation of an old-age pension bill and the petition was presented to the secretary of State of Ohio on December 5.

The table following shows, for five States, the latest available data regarding pensioners. In all of these States, the State bears part of the cost—one-third in Massachusetts, one-half in California and New York, three-fourths in New Jersey, and all of the cost in Delaware. From the pension viewpoint, California, Massachusetts, and New York are the three most important States, having on their rolls at the end of 1931 nearly 90 per cent of all the persons in the United States receiving State old-age pensions.

NUMBER OF PENSIONERS AND AVERAGE MONTHLY PENSIONS IN SPECIFIED STATES

State	Period to which figures apply	Number of pensioners	Average pension per month
California.....	November 1, 1932.....	12,062	\$22.42
Delaware.....	November, 1932.....	1,561	9.86
Massachusetts.....	do.....	16,802	(a)
New Jersey.....	October, 1932.....	7,254	15.08
New York.....	November, 1932.....	53,856	23.94

* No data.

¹ Data are from Old Age Security Herald (New York), December, 1932, and January, 1933; and reports to the Bureau of Labor Statistics from New York State and from 43 counties in West Virginia.

Revision in Benefit System of Structural-Iron Workers

SWEEPING changes were made by the 1932 convention in the system of benefits provided by the International Association of Bridge, Structural, and Ornamental Iron Workers. The union has since 1903 been paying death benefits ranging from \$100 to \$400. In 1920 an old-age and disability benefit was adopted, payable at the rate of \$25 per month (except that a pensioner whose earnings aggregated \$60 or more per month received no pension for that month). Twenty years' membership and attainment of 60 years of age was required in order to receive the old-age pension and 15 years' membership to receive the disability benefit; in the latter case the member also had to show that the disablement was due to injury received while in the course of his occupation.

Old-age and disability pension.—Figures supplied to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics by the international union in 1927 showed that in August, 1927, there were on the pension roll 331 members; disbursements for pensions during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, amounted to \$86,300. At the end of 1930, the union reported that the pensioners had increased to 595 and the yearly disbursement to \$164,975. At that time the pension roll, it was stated, was increasing at the rate of 10 persons per month. By 1932 there were 772 persons receiving these benefits and the outlay for 1931-32 had mounted to \$206,275.

The pensions were paid from a separate fund maintained by setting aside 15 per cent of the receipts from dues. In case the pension fund fell below \$50,000, it was provided in the constitution of the organization that an assessment should be levied on each member.

The contingency foreseen in the above provision materialized and resort was had to the assessment. In 1927 each member was assessed \$6 to make up the necessary funds, and in addition the general funds of the union had to be called upon. The auditors' report submitted to the 1932 convention of the union¹ showed that at the end of the fiscal year 1927-28 the pension fund had borrowed from the general fund the sum of \$9,107. During the next four years additional funds were needed and at the end of June, 1932, the pension fund was overdrawn to the amount of \$502,993.

It was shown that in the four years ending in 1932 the income of the pension fund had been cut practically in half, while the disbursements for pensions, on the other hand, had almost doubled. At that rate, it was emphasized, the union would soon be bankrupt unless some drastic reorganization in dues or benefits, or both, was made.

Considerable attention was, accordingly, given to the pension system by the convention, with the result that the former system was abolished and a new one established, the main features of which are as follows:

The age limit for the old-age pension is set at 65 years and the membership requirement at 25 years. As before, there is no age requirement in case of disability, but the membership requirement is set at 20 years, instead of 15 as formerly.

¹ Given in Supplement to Bridgemen's Magazine, October, 1932.

The funds are to be raised from dues of 50 cents per member per month. The amount of benefits per pensioner will depend on the amount of money in the fund in a given month, the fund being divided equally among the members on the pension roll. Any member able to earn as much as \$30 during the month receives no pension for that period. The plan further provides that when a beneficiary has received a total of \$1,000 in pension he is automatically stricken from the roll and his benefit ceases.

Death benefit.—The same situation on a smaller scale was shown by the death benefit, due to the increasing number of the higher rates of benefit payable for longer membership in the union.

This fund was maintained in the same way as the pension fund—by setting aside 15 per cent of receipts from dues, and with the same provision regarding assessments. During the four years ending June 30, 1932, the expenditures exceeded receipts by the amount of \$111,787. Assessments were levied in 1924 and again in 1927, but in spite of this at the end of 1931–32 the death benefit fund had a deficit of \$43,065. It was felt that in view of the unemployment among the members it would be unwise to levy another assessment and the deficit was therefore met from the general fund of the union.

In view of this situation the 1932 convention revised the death-benefit system also. The monthly dues for this purpose are to be increased from 15 to 50 cents per month. The scale of benefits was also revised and will hereafter range from \$100 payable after 1 year's membership to \$400 after 6 years' membership.

Old-Age and Death Benefits Paid

THE following table shows the old-age and death benefits paid by the international union since 1924–25. As this table shows, nearly a million and a half dollars have been paid for these two types of benefit during the past eight years.

OLD-AGE AND DEATH BENEFITS PAID BY STRUCTURAL-IRON WORKERS' UNION,
1924–25 TO 1931–32

Year	Amount disbursed in—	
	Old-age pensions	Death benefits
1924–25.....	\$64, 750	\$51, 900
1925–26.....	127, 900	51, 589
1926–27.....	86, 275	50, 600
1927–28.....	103, 500	52, 175
1928–29.....	121, 925	65, 200
1929–30.....	145, 000	63, 500
1930–31.....	169, 825	60, 200
1931–32.....	206, 275	55, 100
Total.....	1, 025, 450	450, 264

Report of Ohio Commission on Unemployment Insurance¹

ON THE basis of its findings through public hearings and individual studies of the problems arising out of unemployment, the Ohio Commission on Unemployment Insurance concludes, in the first part of its report recently issued, that unemployment insurance is feasible

¹ Ohio Commission on Unemployment Insurance. Report, Part I: Conclusions and recommended bill, Columbus, 1932.

and that the State should not face the job insecurity of the future without providing a compulsory unemployment-insurance system. In making this recommendation, the committee calls attention to the fact that corporations, railroads, insurance companies, and banks have been forced to seek relief from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and that in view of the failure of these organizations to provide against distress it is not to be expected that individual wage earners could have provided sufficient savings through their own efforts to meet their requirements in the present period of depression.

The committee commends the activities that have led to charitable relief, but considers charity inadequate to meet the distress of able and willing workers who have become unemployed owing to general economic causes. It further states that charity could be more efficiently dispensed were the efforts in this direction concentrated in order to serve those who are unemployed because of physical, mental, and moral handicaps, this being the group for which charity is essential. For those able normally to support themselves through their own labor, unemployment insurance is considered the best means of meeting the workers' need, the insurance principle having been used successfully in meeting all kinds of industrial risks. Recommended features of such a system are that: (1) The system should be compulsory for all industries; (2) all funds should be pooled, and the premiums should be graduated according to the unemployment rate in the respective industries after the plan has been in operation for three years; (3) employers and employees should both contribute, the original rate of the contribution to be 2 per cent of pay roll and 1 per cent of earnings, respectively; and (4) the benefit should amount to 50 per cent of normal weekly earnings of the insured, beginning after a waiting period of 3 weeks and payable for 16 weeks, the maximum benefit per week not to exceed \$15.

The committee is of the opinion that the expenditures, in times of depression, of unemployment-insurance funds accumulated during years of prosperity would make it possible to maintain greater stability in the business world during periods when purchasing power is normally at a low ebb. While it is recognized that compulsory unemployment insurance to cover all industries in all States would reduce the competitive disadvantage in interstate commerce that might arise should Ohio have such an insurance system and other States be free from the costs of unemployment insurance, the committee believes that the advantages of other social legislation have more than compensated for the costs and that the additional cost of unemployment insurance would not prove burdensome.

Final Report of British Commission on Unemployment Insurance

IN December, 1930, the British Government appointed a royal commission to inquire into the workings of the unemployment insurance system and to make recommendations as to the means by which it could be rendered solvent and self-sustaining, and also as to what arrangements outside of the scheme should be made for the unemployed who are capable of work and available for it. In June,

1931, the commission presented a preliminary report, advising some immediate changes (see Monthly Labor Review, August, 1931, p. 20), but reserving its recommendations as to the system as a whole for further consideration. The final report, published in November, 1932, embodies its considered view of the plan, and also its ideas for the treatment of the unemployed who are outside insurance or who have exhausted their insurance rights.

The commission consisted of Judge Holman Gregory, chairman; Councillor W. Asbury, Prof. Henry Clay, Dr. H. J. W. Hetherington, Mr. E. C. P. Lascelles, Mrs. C. D. Rackham, and Mr. H. M. Trouncer. Councillor Asbury and Mrs. Rackham, the Labor members, submitted a minority report, based on the principle that a worker has a right to work or maintenance, and that the machinery of an insurance plan is therefore unnecessary. Apparently recognizing, however, that this principle is not likely to be accepted at present as a working basis, they made various recommendations and suggestions for the better working of the recommendations made by the other five, so that the majority report, signed by these five, may be taken as representing in a general way the attitude of the whole body.

Necessity for Unemployment Insurance Recognized

IN THE hearings held by the commission on the whole subject, the only suggestion for doing away with unemployment insurance came from representatives of the trades-union council, who held that as the worker has a right to maintenance if he can not find work the machinery of an insurance scheme is irrelevant and superfluous. Apart from this group, representatives of employers' organizations, local authorities, and the members of the commission themselves alike considered insurance the best method of meeting the needs of workers unemployed for periods of short duration. Unemployment of this kind, the commission points out, constitutes the larger part of the present difficulty.

* * * The experience of the year 1930 was that out of approximately 12,000,000 insured workers about 5,000,000 made claims for benefit in the course of the year, and of these over 3,500,000 satisfied the 30-contributions condition and were qualified for benefit when they made their claims. An insurance scheme which can cover such a large proportion of workers, even in a time of exceptional unemployment, is in our view fully justified as a practical measure for the relief of ordinary unemployment of limited duration.

* * * An insurance scheme has an invaluable part to play in making provision for unemployment. It can provide a first line of defense over a large part of the field of employment for the great majority of the unemployed * * *. Insurance should remain, even after the reforms required to make the scheme solvent, the most important provision for unemployment and the most effective protection of the wage earner's standard of life during unemployment.

After full deliberation we recommend that, in the interests of the worker and in the wider interests of the community, the principle of contributory insurance should be retained.

Two Kinds of Unemployment Distinguished

IN ANALYZING postwar unemployment, the commission finds that for the most part it has been of a temporary nature, but that for a small proportion of the population it has been long-continued, or even permanent.

Unemployment is like a pool fed by a stream of labor continuously discharged from industry on the cessation of jobs, and drained by a stream of labor absorbed by industry. In the worst period since 1920, there have never been as many as 25 per cent of the insured workers in the pool at once, but over 60 per cent have been in it at some time or other.

* * * More or less continuous unemployment is confined to a very small section of the insured population which can not include more than about 100,000 men and 3,000 women. This group represents the maximum size of the "standing army" of the unemployed.

It is largely the situation of this comparatively small group, the commission holds, which has led to the alteration in the insurance scheme, making it the agency for relief unrelated to contributions paid.

* * * Throughout the currency of the unemployment insurance scheme the only alternative form of assistance for able-bodied unemployed workers has been the poor law, which imposes upon local authorities the cost of relieving distress due to unemployment. Unemployment has been so unevenly distributed that, in areas which were severely hit by the decline of local industries, the burden upon local authorities would have been intolerable if all unemployed workers who had exhausted their title to insurance benefit had been relieved out of local funds, unaided by the exchequer.

Provision for unemployment of this kind must be made outside of an insurance scheme, the commission felt, and since the character of any insurance scheme must be affected by such provision, its scope is considered first.

Unemployment Assistance

TO PROVIDE for the able-bodied unemployed who have exhausted their insurance rights, or who do not come within the scope of the insurance plan, the commission proposes a new service. As long as a worker is unemployed involuntarily and is willing to accept training, instruction, or occupation, he should be entitled to assistance in the form of cash payments, administered by a committee of the local authority. The amount of relief should be less than the level of prevailing wages, and a means test should be applied. The cost of this assistance should be divided between the local authorities and the general Government. As a beginning, it is suggested that the local authorities of each area should meet the cost of their own unemployment up to the extent of a rate of 4d. in the £,¹ and that the Treasury should make up whatever is required above this amount.

New Commission to Supervise Scheme

THE commission recommend the creation of a new commission to keep watch over both the insurance scheme and the assistance provided outside it, to watch with special care its financial aspects, and to recommend changes whenever needed. It should make an annual report on finances and should be consulted before any orders are issued affecting the whole scheme.

¹ At par, £=\$4.87, shilling=24.3 cents, penny=2.03 cents; exchange rate October, 1932, £=\$3.40.

Changes in Insurance Plan

THE commission recommends the continuance of the unemployment insurance scheme on the same general lines as at present, continuing to exclude agriculture and domestic service from its scope, but making some minor changes in regard to other exempted classes. The age of entry into insurance should be made to correspond with the school-leaving age, which at present would mean lowering it from 16 to 14 years. The principle of relating the benefit period to the period of insurable employment over a recent period should be restored, and a new formula is proposed, varying the benefit period from a minimum of 13 to a maximum of 39 weeks within the benefit year. The present waiting period should be retained, a few changes are suggested in the dependents for whom benefits should be allowed, the conditions for receiving such benefit are more closely defined, and the present provisions for dealing with "anomalies" are retained. (See Monthly Labor Review, December, 1931, p. 72.) In determining benefits, earnings made by a claimant while in the main unemployed should be taken into account, if they exceed a specified minimum. The present rates of contribution from employer, employee, and the Government should remain unchanged, but the benefit rates should be somewhat reduced, the following scale being recommended:

RECOMMENDED WEEKLY RATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

Age	Males	Females
	<i>Shillings</i>	<i>Shillings</i>
Over 21.....	15	13
18 to 21.....	12	10
17 to 18.....	7	6
16 to 17.....	5	5

If the recommendation as to lowering the age of entry into insurance should be adopted, then the benefit for juveniles under 16 should be 3s. (73 cents) a week.

The only change recommended in dependents' benefit is raising the rate for the first dependent child from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per week.

Finances of Unemployment Insurance Schemes

THE present debt of the unemployment insurance scheme is £115,000,000, the larger part of which has been incurred in the past two years. The commission recommends transferring the debt to a separate fund, with provisions for its amortization in 65 years by an annual payment of £4,500,000, of which two-thirds should be borne by the Treasury and one-third by the unemployment insurance fund.

The cost of administration is at present £7,000,000 per annum, of which £4,000,000 may properly be charged to the insurance scheme, the rest being for the employment exchanges. Since these would have to be kept up, regardless of the insurance scheme, it is recommended that the cost of administration be divided equally between the two, making the charge to the insurance scheme £3,500,000.

If no changes were made in the scheme, the expenditures for 1933-34, on an estimated live register of 3,000,000 unemployed, would be £68,500,000, of which £59,000,000 would go for benefits,

£4,000,000 for administration, and £5,500,000 for interest on the debt. The income would be £59,100,000, consisting of £19,700,000 in contributions from each of the three parties, leaving a deficit of £9,400,000 to be made up by the Treasury. If, however, the commission's recommendations were adopted, there would be savings amounting to £1,000,000 from the change in benefit rates, £4,000,000 from the change in benefit period, £2,500,000 from the earnings test for workers employed for part of the unemployed week, and £50,000 from changes in the classes of dependents. The account would then stand as follows:

Expenditures:

Benefits, less savings noted above.....	£51, 700, 000
Additional benefit for first dependent child.....	340, 000
Cost of administration.....	3, 500, 000
Contribution to amortize debt.....	1, 500, 000
Total expenditures.....	57, 040, 000
Receipts: Contributions at present rates.....	59, 100, 000
Excess of receipts over expenditure.....	2, 060, 000

The above statement makes no allowance for either contributions or benefits for juveniles under 16. If the commission's recommendations as to them are accepted, it is estimated that when the scheme is in full operation the balance of income over expenditure will be £700,000 per annum, on an average.

Cost of Unemployment Assistance

AT PRESENT the Treasury is bearing the full cost of the so-called "transitional payments," which, under the commission's recommendations, would fall upon the unemployment-assistance plan. The change in the benefit period proposed would increase the number applying for this form of relief, and other factors would affect the general situation, so that it is impossible to forecast with certainty what its cost would be. The present cost of transitional payments, including administration, is £55,500,000. Taking this as a basis, the commission thinks it safe to estimate that for the year 1933-34, with a live register of 3,000,000 unemployed, the cost of the unemployment assistance might be £58,000,000.

Comparative Cost of Present and Proposed Systems

THE following statement offers a comparison between the liability of the Treasury under existing arrangements and its liability under the proposals of the commission for the financial year 1933-34 with a live register of 3,000,000:

Under existing arrangements:

Ordinary contribution to unemployment fund.....	£19, 700, 000
Deficiency grant.....	9, 400, 000
Cost of transitional payments, including administration.....	55, 500, 000
	84, 600, 000

Under proposed arrangements:

Ordinary contribution to unemployment fund.....	£19, 700, 000
Contribution for juveniles aged 14 to 16 years.....	470, 000
Contribution to debt account.....	3, 000, 000
Increased liability for administration.....	500, 000
Contribution to unemployment assistance.....	58, 000, 000
Total.....	81, 670, 000

The commission calls attention to the fact that this is purely an estimate, which developments of the coming year may render inaccurate. In that case, however, it would be possible for the supervisory commission, whose creation it has advised, to see what was happening and to suggest suitable adjustments at once. In other words, the scheme would have a potential flexibility which at present it lacks.

Training

THE commission hold that the provision of occupation for unemployed workers is of much importance, and that this may well take the form of training. It reviews and commends the training schemes hitherto supported by the Ministry of Labor, but feels that there is need for a more extended and comprehensive system, in which the Central Government, the local authorities, and voluntary associations should each take a part. Allotments for cultivation by the unemployed are specially recommended as a means of furnishing occupation and interest, at the same time giving a substantial addition to the family's means of support. Training schemes must be varied according to age and sex and to the circumstances of the particular locality. Warning is given that effective supervision must be provided, and that this will be expensive, but that it will prove an economy in the long run.

Old-Age Pension Legislation in the Irish Free State

ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1932, a new act came into force in the Irish Free State, making changes in the noncontributory old-age-pension system, which, it is estimated, will increase the annual cost of the system by between £300,000¹ and £400,000. The November 14, 1932, issue of Industrial and Labor Information (Geneva) gives the principal features of the scheme as amended.

An old-age pension is payable to every person aged 70 or over who has lived within the territory of the Irish Free State for a total period of 30 years, of which not less than 6 years if he is a citizen and not less than 16 years if he is not must have been subsequent to his reaching the age of 50. The whole cost of the pension is borne by the State. The rate varies according to the claimant's means. In estimating this, furniture and personal effects are omitted from the calculation, and so are free board and lodging, should this be provided. No account is taken of the first £25 of the capital value of property, of the first £15 12s. 6d of annual income from any source, nor of sick benefits paid by a friendly society or trade-union during six months of the year. The next £375 of the capital value of property is deemed to yield annual income at the rate of 5 per cent, while the

¹ Pound at par = \$4.87; exchange rate for October, 1932 = \$3.40.

annual income from all property in excess of £400 is taken as 10 per cent of the capital value. If the annual income, thus calculated, exceeds £39 5s. no pension is allowed, but for incomes below that amount a pension is granted varying from 1s. a week if the annual income is £36 12s. 6d and under £39 5s. to 10s a week if it does not exceed £15 12s. 6d.

Blind persons are entitled to pensions calculated in the same way as old-age pensions. They become payable at the age of 30 to persons whose blindness is such that they can not perform any work for which eyesight is essential or continue their ordinary occupations. In reckoning the means of a blind person, the amount which he might reasonably be expected to earn in any occupation open to him is taken into consideration.

CHILD LABOR

Report of English Committees on Juvenile Employment

THE British Ministry of Labor has recently issued a report on the work during 1931 of the local committees for juvenile employment and a summary of its main points is given in the Ministry of Labor Gazette (London) for November, 1932.

The lowered birth rate due to the war has for some time affected the number of juveniles seeking employment, and in 1931 its effect was felt for the first time among those aged 16 to 18, the age of entry into employment insurance.

There were 80,000 fewer juveniles available for work in 1931 than in 1930. The number of insured juveniles also showed a decline, for the first time since 1928; it stood at 1,010,000 for the whole of Great Britain.

Employment was better among girls than among boys, and the disparity increased during the year. The report suggests that this disparity is likely to continue as girls replace boys, especially in the lighter manufacturing industries, and in clerical and commercial work. Unemployment increased among boys throughout the year, and among girls during the early part of the year. It continued to be most severe among the senior age groups, not least among boys and girls from the secondary schools. All parts of the country were affected, but juvenile unemployment was less pronounced in London and the south than in the industrial north and in Wales. Taking the country as a whole, the percentage of insured juveniles unemployed remained much lower than among adults: The average for the year was 7.6 per cent in 1931, as compared with 5.7 per cent in 1930; but these percentages compared with 22.7 per cent in 1931 and 16.8 per cent in 1930 for insured adults unemployed.

An important part of the work of the committees is giving advice as to choice of occupation and supervising the boy or girl after placement, and this has been carried on as usual during the year. The total number of vacancies filled was 306,821, the number by boys being 155,486 and by girls, 151,335. This total was nearly 170 per cent greater than in 1922, and only 3 per cent less than in 1929, the peak year. Short-time working among juveniles decreased during the year, but nonprogressive occupations were still so prevalent as to cause serious concern. Transference from distressed areas was carried on as usual.

From the beginning of the transference scheme in 1928 up to December 26, 1931, 6,643 boys and 5,688 girls had been transferred from the distressed areas to the more prosperous districts. The boys went into a great variety of occupations, the girls nearly all into domestic service. The numbers so transferred in 1931 were: Boys, 868; girls, 1,986. This shows a further decline in the case of boys, but a slight increase in the case of girls. About 46 per cent of the boys and girls transferred up to the end of 1931 came from Wales, and about 39 per cent from the northeastern division.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

Coke-Oven Accidents in the United States, 1931

ACCORDING to the report of the United States Bureau of Mines on coke-oven accidents during the calendar year 1931, the coking industry has been materially affected by the general business depression. The number of workers employed was 20 per cent smaller in 1931 than in 1930, the number of days of labor performed was reduced by practically the same proportion, and the production of coke was about 30 per cent less.

Improvement was, however, made in accident prevention. The death rate per thousand 300-day workers dropped from 1.22 in 1930 to 0.50 in 1931, a reduction of 59 per cent, and the injury rate per thousand 300-day workers dropped from 44.56 in 1930 to 29.40 in 1931, a decrease of 34 per cent, both reaching a lower point than in any previous year.

It is estimated by the Bureau of Mines that the 9 deaths, 2 permanent total disabilities, 33 permanent partial disabilities, and 499 temporary disabilities reported in 1931 represent a loss of 98,887 days, or an average time loss of 182 days.

The following table shows the number of employees, days worked, fatalities, and lost-time nonfatal injuries, by States, for 1931.¹

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, DAYS OF LABOR PERFORMED, FATALITIES, AND LOST-TIME NONFATAL INJURIES AT COKE OVENS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES, 1931

State	Men employed		Days of labor performed	Average days of operation	Fatalities	Non-fatal injuries
	Actual number	Equivalent in 300-day workers				
Alabama.....	825	997	298,949	362	2	37
Illinois.....	1,378	1,677	502,970	365	-----	32
Indiana.....	1,043	1,267	380,695	365	-----	8
Michigan.....	1,010	1,229	368,650	365	-----	24
Minnesota.....	251	306	91,615	365	-----	3
New York.....	1,847	2,247	673,947	365	3	100
Ohio.....	1,507	1,772	531,537	353	-----	17
Pennsylvania.....	3,890	4,268	1,280,375	329	2	98
Tennessee.....	126	140	42,175	335	-----	4
Virginia.....	212	101	30,338	143	-----	5
West Virginia.....	690	787	236,046	342	1	11
Not segregated.....	2,785	3,372	1,011,626	363	1	195
Total.....	15,564	18,163	5,448,923	350	9	534

¹ For yearly totals, 1916 to 1930, see Monthly Labor Review for June, 1932.

Industrial Injuries in Massachusetts in 1931

THE annual report of the Department of Labor and Industries of Massachusetts for the year ended November 30, 1931, contains a report of the division of industrial safety, in which is given a review of a survey of injuries resulting from employment in industrial establishments and building operations.

Among the injuries investigated by the division, 1,022, classed as general accidents, occurred in the following classes of establishments:

Textile.....	222	Chemical.....	24
Metal trades.....	87	Printing.....	22
Paper trades.....	87	Clay, glass, and stone products.....	20
Foundries.....	83	Radio and musical instruments.....	14
Shoe manufacturing.....	82	Celluloid products.....	12
Mercantile.....	44	Garages.....	12
Gas and electric.....	42	Laundries.....	12
Manufacturing food products.....	42	Transportation.....	11
Rubber.....	36	Athletic goods.....	9
Woodworking.....	29	Coal and wood.....	5
Tanneries.....	26	Miscellaneous.....	76
Garment making.....	25		

The principal occupations in which the injuries were sustained are: Molders, welders, machine operators, grinders, and lathe workers in foundries; speeder tenders, cutters, spreaders, and vulcanizers in the rubber trade; back tenders, calender operators, stampers, cutters, and folders in the paper trade; cutters, stitchers, fitters, skivers, and dinkers in shoe factories; beam-house workers, shavers, and embossers in tanneries; ironers, feeders, and mangle operators in laundries; saw operators, carpenters, cutters, and jointers in woodworking; press operators, tool stampers, and rollers in metal trades; pressmen, cutters, and stereotypers in printing and publishing; and weavers, winders, card operators, speeder tenders, pickers, warpers, and loom fixers in textile mills.

Of these injuries, 719 were due to contact with machinery, 139 to other conditions about the factory, and 10 to slippery floors. Death resulted in 93 cases, of which 36 were due to fractures or breaks, 14 to crushing, 8 to burns and scalds, 7 to electric shocks, 7 to lacerations, 6 to abrasions, bruises, and contusions, 4 to amputations, 4 to explosions, 4 to sprains and strains, 2 to internal injuries, and 1 to concussion of the brain.

Investigation was also made of 99 eye injuries, occurring in the following industries: Foundry, 24; shoe and leather, 16; textile, 10; garage, 8; woodworking, 5; chemical, construction, electric and electrical, and metal trades, 4 each; granite, 2; mercantile, rubber, and paper, 1 each; and all others, 15. Causes of the eye injuries are given as: Irritation from acid fumes, chips flying from metal and emery wheels, irritation from glare of torches, punctures by wires and needles, and burns from acids and caustic solutions.

A total of 169 injuries occurring on buildings in the course of alteration or erection were investigated. These included 28 resulting in death, and are classified by employment, as follows: Building construction, 103; painting, 40; roofing, 15; alterations and repairing, 6; and all others, 5. The causes of the building-trade accidents are listed as follows: Lost balance, 59; staging collapsed, 21; struck by falling objects, 13; broken ladders, 11; broken gutters, 10; faulty scaffolds, 9; explosions, 7; struck by hoisting derrick, 7; falls through openings, 5; contact with live wires, 2; and all others, 25.

LABOR LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS

Laws Regulating Hours of Labor of Motor-Bus Drivers

LAWS limiting the hours of labor of men are applicable mostly to those employees engaged on public works, dangerous or unhealthful employments, and in the business of transportation.¹

The State can not in general regulate the laws of labor of men, except in the interest of the life, health, safety, and morals of its citizenry. The constitutionality of the laws limiting the hours of labor of men on public works and in hazardous employments has been upheld by the courts. In limiting the hours of labor of employees engaged in transportation, the element of public safety is primarily involved. Since the length of the working-time hours has a direct bearing on the efficiency of an employee, a State may enact legislation for the protection of life and property, by restricting the hours of work of employees engaged in the transportation of passengers and property.

Twelve States² have enacted laws limiting the hours of labor of men engaged in transportation by motor. In addition to the enactment of statutory laws, some 20 States³ have, through a public utility commission or other regulatory agency, issued rules or orders limiting the hours of work of such employees. In most cases the law or regulation prohibits the employment of a bus or other motor-vehicle operator for more than a certain number of consecutive hours, or if the hours of labor are not continuous, then a limitation is placed on a maximum spread of hours. An exception is usually provided for emergency cases, in which life or property may be in imminent danger.

In North Carolina the corporation commission has made no special rule, but the commission has prevailed upon the employers generally to limit the hours of labor of bus drivers to a maximum of 8 consecutive hours or to 16 hours in any 24-hour period. This practice is regulated to a great extent by the distance of the runs on the several operating divisions.

Many of the laws and regulations define motor transportation as the business of carrying and transporting passengers or property in any motor-propelled vehicle for hire.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has received many requests from State officials for copies of laws restricting the hours of labor of motor-bus or truck drivers. This type of legislation has received considerable attention during the past two years, and indications are that more interest will be shown in the years immediately ahead. For this reason the complete text of the laws or regulations governing the hours of labor of motor-bus, etc., drivers has been here reproduced.

The table following shows the maximum hours of labor (continuous and noncontinuous) permitted for drivers and the number of hours of rest required before an operator may resume his duties. It shows also the regulatory agency in each State which has a law or regulation limiting the hours of labor of motor-bus, etc., drivers, and whether it is limited to the transportation of persons or property or both.

¹ For a general review of legislation regulating the hours of labor of male workers, see p. 1.

² Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, New York, and Texas.

³ California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

HOURS OF LABOR OF MOTOR-BUS, ETC., OPERATORS RESTRICTED BY LAW OR REGULATION

State	Maximum hours of labor		Hours of rest before resuming duties	Regulation covers transportation of—	Regulatory agency
	Continuous	Noncontinuous			
Alabama	8	8 in 12	8	Passengers and property	Public Service Commission.
Arizona	12 in 24			do	Corporation Commission.
Arkansas	12		8	do	Railroad Commission.
California	10 in 24	15 in 24		do	Do.
Colorado	10 in 24		8	do	Public Utilities Commission.
District of Columbia	12		8	Passengers	Do.
Florida	12 ¹		8	Passengers and property	Railroad Commission.
Georgia	10		10	do	Public Service Commission.
Idaho	8	10 in 24		do	Public Utilities Commission.
Indiana	6 ²	9 in 24		do	Public Service Commission.
Iowa		16 in 24		Property	Board of Railroad Commissioners.
Kansas	12 in 24	14 in 24 ³		Passengers and property	Public Service Commission.
Kentucky	12	16 in 24 ⁴	8	do	Commission of Motor Transportation.
Massachusetts	10 in 16			Passengers	Department of Public Utilities.
Michigan	10 in 18 ⁵	14 in 24 ⁶		Passengers and property	Public Utilities Commission.
	14 ⁷	14 in 24	{ 8 10 9 8	Property	Do.
Mississippi	12 in 24	16 in 24		Passengers and property	Railroad Commission.
Missouri	10 in 20		(10)	do	Public Service Commission.
Montana	10 in 24		8	do	Board of Railroad Commissioners.
Nebraska	12	16 in 24	8	do	Railway Commission.
New York	10 ¹¹		8	do	Public Service Commission.
North Dakota	10 in 24		8	do	Board of Railroad Commissioners.
Oklahoma	14		10	do	Corporation Commission.
Oregon	8	10 in 24		do	Public Utilities Commission.
Rhode Island	10 in 16			Passengers	Do.
South Carolina	10 in 24 ¹²		8	Passengers and property	Railroad Commission.
Tennessee	11 in 24 ¹³		8	Passengers	Railroad and Public Utilities Commission.
Texas	14	14 in 24	8	Property	Railroad Commission.
Virginia	8		10	Passengers and property	State Corporation Commission.
Washington	10 in 24		8	do	Department of Public Works.
Wisconsin	12	12 in 24	{ 8 10 9 8	do	Public Service Commission.
Wyoming	10 in 24		8	do	Do.

¹ Period not less than 4 consecutive hours off duty during 12-hour period not counted as part of 12-hour period.

² Rest period of 1 hour required.

³ Rest period of 2 hours required.

⁴ 10 hours consecutive off duty after a 16-hour period on duty. Period off duty must be at least 3 hours to break continuity of service.

⁵ Drivers of public and private carriers.

⁶ Limited to actual driving of 10 hours.

⁷ Truck drivers.

⁸ Continuous driving.

⁹ Noncontinuous driving.

¹⁰ 4 days off duty in month.

¹¹ Provision does not apply to local buses.

¹² Also limited to 55 hours in any 7 consecutive days.

¹³ Also limited to 63 hours in any 7-day period.

ALABAMA

ACTS OF 1931 (Act No. 273, P. 303)

SECTION 15. It shall be unlawful for any motor transportation company, its officers, or agents, subject to this act, to require or permit any driver to be or remain on duty for a longer period than 8 consecutive hours, or where the service is not continuous, to be on duty more than 8 hours in a spread of 12 hours. When one driver is relieved, he shall not be permitted or required to again go on duty until he has had 8 hours off duty, except: (a) The second trip can be completed with an aggregate of not to exceed 8 hours on duty for both trips, and (b) the

second trip can be completed within 12 hours of the time he first went on duty for the first trip. These limits shall not be exceeded except in cases of accident or unforeseen emergency a driver may remain on duty not to exceed 10 hours in a spread of 14 hours, or for such time as will enable him to complete his regular run.

ARIZONA

FIRST SPECIAL SESSION 1931 (CHAPTER 6)

SECTION 1. Any person operating as driver, or requiring or permitting another to operate a motor vehicle as driver or for the transportation of passengers or property for hire, when such operator has been on duty in any capacity for a longer period than 12 hours in any 24-hour period except in case of emergency where life or property is in imminent danger, but in any event in excess of 15 hours, whether or not such tour of duty be wholly within this State or partly within this State and partly without, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

ARKANSAS

CASTLE'S ANN. SUPP. TO STATUTES, 1931

SECTION 7077a. It shall be unlawful for any company, companies, firms, corporation or corporations, officer or officers of courts or individuals owning or operating, leasing or subleasing any line or lines using vehicles propelled by any form of energy on the highways of Arkansas for the purpose of transporting passengers, freight, mail, express, or any commodity, to keep their drivers on duty more than 12 consecutive hours, and at the expiration of 12 hours' duty said driver must have at least 8 hours' rest.

CALIFORNIA

RAILROAD COMMISSION ORDER 86

17. No transportation company owning, controlling, operating, or managing any motor vehicle used in the transportation of persons or property as a common carrier for compensation shall cause or allow, except in an absolute emergency, any driver or operator of any motor vehicle to work as a driver or operator for more than 10 consecutive hours in any 24-hour period; *Provided*, That where time between schedules or runs is sufficient to permit of relaxation or relief from duty, the 10 working hours may be spread over a total of 15 hours in any one 24-hour period; *And, provided, further*, That in urban service (as defined in these rules) when said driver at the end of said 10 hours is at some point other than a regularly established relief point, the time required for return to relief point provided it does not exceed one hour, shall not be included in the 10-hour period.

COLORADO

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION RULE 29

* * * No motor vehicle carrier shall cause or allow any driver or operator to work as such for more than a maximum of 10 driving hours in any 24-hour period and such driver or operator shall have at least 8 consecutive hours' rest in each 24-hour period.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION ORDER 1032

* * * (3) That no employee engaged in operating a motor bus shall be required or permitted to be continuously so employed for a period longer than 12 hours, and that the working periods shall be so arranged that each and every such employee shall be given an opportunity to have not less than 8 consecutive hours of rest in each 24-hour period.

FLORIDA

ACTS OF 1931 (CHAPTER 14764)

SECTION 19. In the interest of safety and for the protection of the public, it shall be unlawful for any auto-transportation company subject to the provisions of this act to require or permit any driver or chauffeur operating a motor vehicle under the provisions of this act to be or remain continuously on duty for a longer period than 12 consecutive hours, and whenever any such driver or chauffeur of such auto-transportation company shall have been continuously on duty for 12 hours he shall be relieved and not required or permitted again to go on duty until he has had at least 8 consecutive hours off duty; *Provided*, That in case of emergency over which such auto-transportation company has no control, such driver or chauffeur may be permitted to complete his run or tour of duty; *And provided*, That a period of not less than 4 consecutive hours off duty during any 12-hour period shall not be counted as a part of any such 12-hour period.

GEORGIA

ACTS OF 1931 (ACT No. 243, P. 199)

SECTION 25. It shall be unlawful for any motor common carrier, its officers or agents, subject to this act to require or permit any driver to be or remain on duty for a longer period than 10 consecutive hours; and whenever any such driver shall have been continuously on duty for 10 hours, he shall be relieved and not required or permitted to go on duty until he has had at least 10 consecutive hours off duty, except that in cases of unforeseen emergency a driver may remain on duty not in excess of 12 hours or for such time as will enable him to complete his regular run.

IDAHO

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION RULE 33

No [carrier owning or operating any] motor-propelled vehicle, as defined herein, shall cause or allow any driver or operator of such motor vehicle to work as a driver or operator for more than 8 consecutive driving hours, nor more than 10 hours in any 24-hour period, except when otherwise authorized by the commission.

INDIANA

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION RULE 43

It shall be sufficient cause for the revocation by the commission of any certificate of public convenience and necessity issued by it, authorizing the operation of motor vehicles by any common carrier upon the public highways of the State, if the holder of such certificate shall require or permit the driver of any motor vehicle operated under such certificate to remain on duty as such driver, more than 9 hours in any period of 24, or more than 6 consecutive hours, without a period of rest of not less than 1 hour, except in cases in which the emergencies of an accident may require such service for longer periods.

IOWA

CODE OF 1931

SECTION 5079-d8. No person shall operate a commercial motor vehicle for hire for more than a period of 16 hours out of any period of 24 hours upon the public highways of this State.

SEC. 5079-d9. No person, firm, partnership, association or corporation shall require or permit any employee or person to drive or operate any commercial motor vehicle upon the public highways of this State for a period in excess of 16 hours out of any period of 24 hours.

KANSAS

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION RULE 35

* * * (g) No transportation company or individual owning, controlling, operating, or managing any motor vehicle used in the transportation of persons and/or property as a public motor carrier, contract carrier or private carrier of such property and/or persons as defined in chapter 236, Laws of Kansas, 1931, shall cause or allow any driver or operator of any such motor vehicle to drive or operate the same for more than 12 continuous hours in any 24-hour period; *Provided*, That such driver or operator of such motor vehicle may drive or operate the same for a period not exceeding 14 hours per day when such driver or operator has a regular rest period of 2 hours or more during such period of driving or operation.

KENTUCKY

ACTS OF 1932 (ARTICLE 4, CHAPTER 104)

SECTION 7. It shall be unlawful for any common carrier, or contract carrier, to require or permit any driver or chauffeur operating a motor vehicle for hire under the provisions of this act to be or remain continuously on duty for a longer period than 12 hours, and when such driver or chauffeur has been continuously on duty for 12 hours, he shall have at least 8 consecutive hours off duty and it shall be unlawful for any common carrier, or contract carrier, to require or permit any driver or chauffeur operating a motor vehicle for hire under the provisions of this act to be or remain on duty for a longer period than 16 hours in the aggregate in any 24-hour period, he shall have at least 10 consecutive hours off duty.

The periods of release from duty herein required shall be given at such place and under such circumstances that rest and relaxation from the strain of the duties of the employment may be obtained. No period off duty shall be deemed to break the continuity of service unless it be for at least 3 consecutive hours and given at a place and under such circumstances that rest and relaxation from the strain of the duties of the employment may be obtained. In case of an unforeseen emergency not resulting from the negligence of the carrier, its agents, servants or employees, the driver or chauffeur may complete his run or tour of duty, if such run or tour of duty, but for the delay caused by such emergency, could reasonably have been completed without a violation of this section. The commission may require such reports as it may deem necessary for the enforcement of the provisions of this section.

MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES RULE 12

No owner of a motor bus shall cause or allow any driver to work for more than 10 hours in any period of 16 consecutive hours, except in cases of emergency.

MICHIGAN

ACTS OF 1931 (ACT NO. 129, P. 197)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for the owner of any truck or trucking concern to require or permit the driver of any truck to be or remain on driving duty for a longer period than 14 consecutive hours, and, whenever any such driver shall have been continuously on driving duty for 14 hours he shall be relieved and not required or permitted again to go on driving duty until he has had at least 10 consecutive hours off duty; and no such driver who has been on duty 14 hours in the aggregate in any 24-hour period shall be required or permitted to continue or again go on driving duty without having had at least 8 consecutive hours off duty.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION RULE 16

30 * * * (d). No transportation company or individual owning, controlling, operating, or managing any motor vehicle used in the transportation of persons or property shall cause or allow any driver or operator of such motor vehicle to work as driver or operator for more than a maximum of 10 hours in any 18-hour period of continuous driving and not more than 14 hours out of any 24-hour period when driver or operator has regular rest periods so that his actual driving or operation does not exceed 10 hours.

MISSISSIPPI

ACTS OF 1932 (CHAPTER 332)

SECTION 7. It shall be unlawful for any person, or for the owner or lessee of a motor bus or truck to require any employee to operate same continuously for more than 12 hours out of each 24 hours on any State highway without relief or rest, or for any person to operate, or any owner or lessee to require an employee to operate a truck or bus more than 16 hours out of 24 without relief or rest.

MISSOURI

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION RULE 57

No operator of a motor vehicle shall cause or allow any driver to work as such for more than 10 hours in any period of 20 consecutive hours except in cases of emergency, and each driver shall be permitted to have at least 4 days off duty each month.

MONTANA

BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS RULE 25

No motor carrier owning, controlling, operating, or managing any motor vehicle used in the transportation of persons or property, shall cause or allow any driver or operator of such motor vehicle to work as a driver or operator for more than a maximum of 10 driving hours in any 24-hour period, and such driver or operator shall have at least 8 consecutive hours rest in each 24-hour period.

NEBRASKA

ACTS OF 1931 (CHAPTER 102)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any motor carrier of passengers and/or freight for hire, its officers or agents, to require or permit any driver of a bus or truck operated by them, or either of them, to remain on duty for a longer period than 12 consecutive hours, and whenever any such driver of such motor carrier shall have been continuously on duty for 12 hours, he shall be relieved and not be permitted or required to again go on duty without having had at least 8 consecutive hours of rest off duty, and no such driver who has been on duty 16 hours in the aggregate in any 24-hour period shall be required or permitted to continue or again go on duty without having had at least 8 consecutive hours off duty.

SEC. 2. * * * *Provided*, The provisions of the preceding section shall not apply in any case of casualty or unavoidable accident or the act of God; nor where the delay was the result of a cause not known to the motor carrier, or its officers and agents in charge of such bus or truck drivers at the time said drivers, or any of them, left a terminal, and which could not have been foreseen.

NEW YORK

ACTS OF 1932 (CHAPTER 471)

SECTION 167. When any person shall have driven a motor truck or motor bus 10 hours, including time for meals, he shall not drive any motor truck or bus again without having had at least 8 hours off duty. The term "motor truck" as used in this section, shall be deemed to mean and include a motor vehicle equipped or used for the transportation of goods, wares, and merchandise, commonly known as an auto truck or light delivery car. The term "motor bus" as used in this section, shall be deemed to mean and include an omnibus held and used for the transportation of passengers for hire. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding \$50 or by imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, or both. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the operation of a motor truck or motor bus while being operated exclusively in a city or incorporated village.

NORTH DAKOTA

BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS RULE 33

No auto-transportation company owning, controlling, operating, or managing any motor vehicle used in the transportation of persons or property, shall cause or allow any driver or operator of such motor vehicle to work as a driver or

operator for more than a maximum of 10 driving hours in any 24-hour period, except in emergency, and such driver or operator shall have at least 8 consecutive hours' rest in each 24-hour period.

OKLAHOMA

CORPORATION COMMISSION RULE 40

No chauffeur or driver of any motor vehicle operated as a motor carrier shall be required or permitted to be or remain on duty after 14 hours continuous service, until he shall have had relief from duty for a period of 10 hours, unless such longer service be required by extreme emergency, and report of the excessive service shall be made to the commission within 48 hours after passing of such emergency and termination of such excessive period of service.

OREGON

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION RULE 36

No motor carrier, as defined herein, shall cause or allow any driver or operator of such motor vehicle to work as a driver or operator for more than 8 consecutive driving hours, nor more than 10 hours in any 24-hour period.

RHODE ISLAND

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION RULE 12

* * * No driver shall work or be permitted to work more than 10 hours in any period of 16 consecutive hours, except in cases of emergency.

SOUTH CAROLINA

RAILROAD COMMISSION RULE 59

No motor-vehicle carrier controlling, operating or managing any motor vehicle used in the transportation of persons or property shall allow any driver or operator of such motor vehicle to work as a driver or operator for more than a maximum of 10 driving hours in any 24-hour period, and such driver or operator shall have at least 8 consecutive hours' rest in every 24-hour period, and owners and operators of all intercity motor bus lines shall in no instance allow drivers in their employ to drive buses in their charge for more than 55 hours in any 7 consecutive days.

TENNESSEE

RAILROAD AND PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION RULE 58

No motor-vehicle passenger carrier shall cause or allow any driver or operator of any motor vehicle to work as a driver or operator for more than a maximum of 11 driving hours in any 24-hour period, or 63 driving hours in any 7-day period, and such driver or operator shall have at least 8 consecutive hours' rest in every 24-hour period.

TEXAS

ACTS OF 1931 (CHAPTER 277)

SECTION 6cc. No motor carrier operating in whole or in part in this State under a certificate or permit issued by the Railroad Commission of Texas, or any officer or agent of such motor carrier, shall require or knowingly permit any truck driver or his helper to drive or operate a truck for a period longer than 14 consecutive hours; and whenever such driver or helper shall have been continuously on such duty for 14 hours, he shall be relieved and shall not be required or knowingly permitted to again go on duty until he has had at least 8 consecutive hours off duty; and no such driver or helper who has been on such duty 14 hours in the aggregate in any 24-hour period, shall be required or knowingly permitted to continue or again go on duty without having had at least 8 consecutive hours off duty; and venue for prosecution under this section shall lie in the county of the residence of the defendant; *Provided*, That in cases of emergency caused by the act of God, the foregoing restrictions as to hours shall not apply.

VIRGINIA

STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION RULE 46

No motor-vehicle carrier controlling, operating, or managing any motor vehicle used in the transportation of persons or property shall cause or allow any driver or operator of such motor vehicle to work as a driver or operator for more than a maximum of 8 actual driving hours without such driver or operator having had at least 10 consecutive hours' off-duty rest in every 24-hour period.

WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS RULE 69

No auto-transportation company owning, controlling, operating, or managing any motor vehicle used in the transportation of persons or property shall cause or allow any driver or operator of such motor vehicle to work as a driver or operator for more than a maximum of 10 driving hours in any 24-hour period, and such driver or operator shall have at least 8 consecutive hours' rest in each 24-hour period.

WISCONSIN

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION ORDER R-3460

25. (1) No common carrier or hauling company, its officers or agents, shall permit any employee operating a bus or truck to be on duty more than 12 consecutive hours, and whenever any such employee shall have been continuously on duty for 12 hours he shall be relieved and not permitted again to go on duty until he has had at least 10 consecutive hours off duty, and no such employee who has been on duty 12 hours in the aggregate in any 24-hour period shall be permitted to continue or again go on duty without having had at least 8 consecutive hours off duty.

(2) The provisions of this rule shall not apply in case of casualty or unavoidable accident or the act of God; nor where a delay was the result of a cause not known to the carrier or hauling company or its officers or agents in charge of an employee at the time he left the terminal and which could not have been foreseen; nor to the crews of wrecking or relief buses or trucks.

WYOMING

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION RULE 14

(a) No motor-vehicle carrier, holder of a certificate or permit shall cause or allow any driver of a motor vehicle to work as such for more than 10 driving hours in any 24-hour period and such driver shall have at least 8 consecutive hours' rest in each 24-hour period.

Prisoner Injured While Serving Term Held not "Employee" Within Compensation Act

A PRISONER injured while working in a county jail under a sentence of three months for failure to pay a fine of \$125 is not an "employee" within the meaning of the Massachusetts workmen's compensation act. (Greene's Case, 182 N. E. 857.)

The petition for compensation was filed by Thomas F. Greene against the Charles Street jail and Suffolk County, Mass. Greene had been "sentenced to the Charles Street jail for three months to work out a fine of \$125"; and while there he was directed to assist in cleaning the jail. While performing this work he fell into some boiling water and received severe burns. He remained in the hospital during the balance of his term—80 days.

The claim was dismissed by the industrial accident board and the superior court, Suffolk County, affirmed the decision. From this decree Greene appealed the case to the Supreme Judicial Court of

Massachusetts. The only question involved was whether Greene was an "employee" at the time he was injured. The term is defined by the compensation act to include "every person in the service of another under any contract of hire, express or implied, oral or written, except masters of and seamen on vessels engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, and except one whose employment is not in the usual course of the trade, business, profession, or occupation of his employer * * *."

The court was of the opinion that the fact that a person confined in jail was compelled to perform labor "did not constitute him an employee of the county 'under any contract of hire, express or implied, oral or written.'" The term "contract of hire" was considered as suggesting a "voluntary relation between the parties" and not one applicable to a prisoner.

The decree of the lower court dismissing the claim for compensation was therefore affirmed.

Right of Widow to Compensation Held not Restored by Annulment of Second Marriage

THE Superior Court of Pennsylvania has held that the right to compensation payments ends upon the remarriage of the widow and is not restored unless the marriage is declared a nullity from the beginning by a court having proper jurisdiction and upon the ground that the requirements for a valid marriage were not satisfied. (*Dodds v. Pittsburgh, M. & B. Rys. Co.*, 162 Atl. 486.)

On September 5, 1926, an employee of the Pittsburgh, M. & B. Rys. Co. was killed by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment within the State of Pennsylvania. Compensation was paid under the Pennsylvania workmen's compensation act to his widow, Dillie Dodds, for herself and their adopted daughter.

Payments were made regularly until August 2, 1928, when it was discovered that on June 14, 1928, the widow had married Benjamin Oldmixon at Tia Juana, Mexico. The marriage in Mexico complied with all the requirements of a valid marriage under the Mexican law. The couple went to Los Angeles, Calif., where they lived together until October 1, 1928, at which time Dillie Dodds brought suit under a California statute to have the marriage annulled. The ground for annulment was fraud, which was a statutory ground for annulment in California, but was not a ground in Mexico, where the marriage was performed. On March 29, 1929, the California court, having both parties before it, decreed, after a hearing, that the marriage be annulled and set aside.

On July 2, 1929, the Pittsburgh, M. & B. Rys. Co. petitioned the workmen's compensation board of Pennsylvania that the agreement to pay compensation be terminated because of the marriage of Dillie Dodds to Oldmixon.

The referee dismissed the petition after a hearing at which both parties were represented and his decision was sustained by the entire board and affirmed by the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County. Appeal was taken by the railway company to the Pennsylvania Superior Court.

The two questions involved upon appeal were: (1) Was the widow's Mexican marriage a "remarriage" under the Pennsylvania workmen's compensation act; and (2) under the "full faith and credit" clause of the Federal Constitution is the California decree binding on the Pennsylvania courts, as of March 29, 1929, when the decree was rendered or as of the 1928 date of the marriage in Mexico?

The attention of the court was turned first to the validity of the Mexican marriage. As the marriage was in full compliance with the Mexican laws the general rule would be that the marriage was a valid marriage there and elsewhere. The court followed the general rule as stated in *Stull's Estate* (183 Pa. 625) that "a marriage which is valid by the law of the place where it is solemnized is valid everywhere."

As the Mexican marriage was valid when the marriage was contracted, the next question presented was the effect of the California decree. The court said that between the parties there could be no question as to their personal status, for the court decree would be binding as between themselves, but so far as the decree must be given full faith and credit by other States an entirely different principle controls. The distinction was made between a divorce and an annulment, and the court referred to the case of *Millar v. Millar* (167 Pac. 394) in which the California Supreme Court said:

Strictly speaking the word "divorce" means a dissolution of the bonds of matrimony, based upon the theory of a valid marriage, for some cause arising after the marriage, while an annulment proceeding is maintained upon the theory that, for some cause existing at the time of marriage, no valid marriage ever existed.

The main question involved in this case, therefore, seemed to be whether the courts of California had the power to declare the marriage null and void from the beginning or whether their decree was effective only from the time it was rendered. As the annulment must be based upon some ground existing at the time the marriage contract was entered into by the parties, and as the fraud used as ground for the annulment in California was not such a ground in Mexico, the court was of the opinion that "the California court had no jurisdiction, power, or capacity to annul the Mexican marriage *ab initio* [from the beginning] by virtue of the California statute." As the California court was erroneously applying the law of the State of California rather than the law of Mexico in decreeing an annulment, the court followed the decision of the United States Supreme Court in *Supreme Council, R. A., v. Green* (237 U. S. 531) and held that such an error resulted in a denial of the operation of the "full faith and credit" clause of the Federal Constitution.

This view is supported by the Restatement of the Law of Conflict of Laws, 1930, by the American Law Institute, in which it is provided in section 122 that "a State can exercise through its courts jurisdiction to nullify a marriage from its beginning only in so far as the marriage in respect to the requirement for its validity which it is claimed were not satisfied, was governed by its law."

Therefore the Pennsylvania courts would not be bound to give the decree of the California court full faith and credit, and were free to

hold that the marriage was dissolved on March 29, 1929, the date of the California decree. The court therefore held that—

Dillie Dodds did remarry, and therefore her right to weekly compensation from appellant ended on June 14, 1928, under section 307, clause 7 of the workmen's compensation act of Pennsylvania [cases cited] and thereafter she became entitled only to such payment as the workmen's compensation law of Pennsylvania provides for.

Without questioning the validity of the California decree in its application to the parties involved in that case, we are satisfied it did not have the effect to restore to her the rights under the compensation agreement which she had lost by her remarriage.

The decision of the lower court dismissing the petition was therefore reversed.

Recharging of Batteries Used in Railroad Signaling Held Part of Interstate Commerce

CHARLES E. STEWARD, an employee of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Co., died as the result of alleged injuries sustained in the course of his employment. His widow and children petitioned the Industrial Commission of Utah for an award of compensation under the workmen's compensation act of that State. The employer, the railroad company, denied liability upon the ground that the employee at the time of his alleged injury was engaged in interstate commerce and hence the industrial commission was without jurisdiction to make an award. The commission found the employee was engaged in interstate commerce and therefore denied compensation. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of Utah for review. (*Steward v. Industrial Commission of Utah*, 15 Pac. (2d) 335.)

It appeared that the Oregon Short Line Railroad Co. is engaged in both interstate and intrastate commerce in Utah and Idaho. Along its railroad it uses certain signals known as block signals, which are operated by means of an electric current supplied by storage batteries.

It was Steward's duty to gather up these batteries, recharge them, and replace them in their position along the track between Salt Lake City, Utah, and Oxford, Idaho. He performed this work in the following manner:

On each Monday the employee went out on the railroad line with the battery car and took a certain number of charged batteries. He placed these in position in the various block signals and took up a similar number of used batteries for the purpose of recharging them. These used batteries he took to the shop in Salt Lake City where, during the balance of the week, he would recharge the batteries. On each Saturday he would load the charged batteries in the battery car and on the Monday following would go out on the road with the charged batteries and exchange them for used batteries in the various block signals and return with the used batteries and recharge them as before.

The cause of Steward's death was pneumonia and it was alleged that his illness was "caused or contributed to by the irritating fumes given off by the batteries in process of charging." This question, however, was not before the court, as the sole question involved was the question of jurisdiction of the commission, which was based upon the employment of the deceased.

In determining whether the employee was engaged in interstate commerce, the court applied the test adopted by the Supreme Court of the United States in cases under the Federal employers' liability

act. The test is stated to be "that if at the time of injury he was engaged in interstate commerce or the work was directly related to such commerce or so closely connected with it as to be a part of interstate commerce" he is engaged in interstate commerce and subject to the Federal act. Cases were cited in which the Supreme Court held that "an employee is employed in interstate commerce when making repairs, working upon, or keeping in usable condition instrumentalities used in interstate commerce."

However, it was contended that the batteries were withdrawn from interstate commerce when taken to the shop, and that the employee while working in the shop recharging the batteries was not engaged in interstate commerce. The plaintiff contended that "the recharging of the batteries bears analogy to the repairs on an engine withdrawn from service and placed in a repair shop," in which cases courts have held that the engine loses its interstate character.

Mr. Justice Folland, speaking for the court reviewed many cases on this subject and concluded by saying:

Applying the rule stated in the Davis case and in the Oglesby, Kuchenmeister, and Peters cases, it would seem the facts before us bring the case within the margin of cases so closely related to interstate commerce as to be a part of it. The batteries were withdrawn for a definite period, for a definite purpose, and with a definite intent to be replaced in actual interstate service as soon as charged. They were not withdrawn generally or for an indefinite period, nor was the purpose of their repair and future use left in doubt. They were taken from actual use as part of an interstate system of signaling to be recharged, returned as soon as charged, and connected with and made a part of an interstate block-signaling system. They were not withdrawn at all from interstate commerce. The whole movement by which they were taken out of the block-signaling system, recharged, and returned, was one continuing transaction. It is illogical to draw a line and say the employee was engaged in interstate commerce on Monday, but not engaged in such commerce the remainder of the week. His entire service had to do with instrumentalities of interstate commerce, the task of conditioning the batteries being so closely related to such commerce as to be a part of it.

The order of the Industrial Commission of Utah denying compensation was therefore affirmed.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Period of Waiting Time Required Under Workmen's Compensation Laws

MOST workmen's compensation laws require a minimum duration of disability as a condition precedent to the payment of compensation benefits. The interval during which no compensation is paid is technically termed the "waiting period" or "waiting time." The object of this requirement is to prevent malingering among employees, i. e., to eliminate the cases of those who may be exaggerating the gravity of their injury, or feigning inability to work. This does not, however, apply to the furnishing of medicine and hospital benefits, which accrue immediately upon the happening of the injury. The State of Oregon requires no waiting time, and hence compensation begins on the day of the accident. In South Dakota a general provision requires a waiting period of 10 days; there is, however, a qualifying provision which provides for the payment of compensation from the date of injury upon certification by the employer's physician that an employee has been incapacitated from earning full wages. It is said that, in practice, the latter provision prevails by reason of an administrative construction of apparent conflicting provisions.

The majority of the States set a period of one week or less, during which no compensation is payable unless the injury continues for a longer prescribed period, in which case compensation is usually paid from the date of the accident. Two States (Alabama and Iowa) and the Territory of Hawaii require a waiting period of two weeks. There is no doubt that a hardship is entailed upon an injured employee when he is required to wait two weeks before the right of compensation even accrues. On the other hand, abolition of the waiting period would increase the cost of insurance and open the way to malingering.

Authorities on the subject of workmen's compensation are agreed that some period of time should elapse prior to the payment of compensation, but are of the opinion that this period should be a week or less.

In response to numerous requests for information as to the waiting period under the workmen's compensation laws in the various States, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has prepared the following table. This table shows the date of the enactment of the original act containing the waiting-period provision, the length of this period in each State, and (in those States having such provision) the number of weeks of disability required to make the compensation retroactive to the date of injury. Similar information is also given regarding the amendments which have been made in the waiting-period provisions.

WAITING PERIOD REQUIRED BY EACH STATE AND TERM REQUIRED FOR FULL PAYMENT¹

State	Original act			Amendments		
	Year	Waiting period	Compensation retroactive to date of injury if disability lasts—	Year	Waiting period	Compensation retroactive to date of injury if disability lasts—
Alabama.....	1920	2 weeks.....	4 weeks.....			
Alaska.....	1915	do.....	8 weeks.....	1923	1 week.....	8 weeks.
Arizona.....	1912	do.....	2 weeks.....	1925	do.....	2 weeks.
California.....	1911	do.....	Not retroactive.	1917	do.....	Not retroactive.
Colorado.....	1915	3 weeks.....	do.....	1919	10 days.....	Do.
Connecticut.....	1914	2 weeks.....	do.....	1915	do.....	Do.
				1919	1 week.....	4 weeks.
Delaware.....	1918	do.....	do.....	1919	2 weeks.....	Do.
				1931	1 week.....	Do.
District of Columbia.....	1928	1 week.....	7 weeks.....			
Georgia.....	1921	2 weeks.....	4 weeks.....	1922	1 week.....	Not retroactive.
Hawaii.....	1915	do.....	Not retroactive.	1917	2 weeks.....	2 weeks. ²
Idaho.....	1918	1 week.....	do.....	1921	1 week.....	(³).
Illinois.....	1912	1 week; none in permanent total cases.	do.....	1919	1 week; none in permanent total cases.	4 weeks.
Indiana.....	1915	2 weeks.....	do.....	1929	do.....	30 days.
Iowa.....	1914	2 weeks; none in permanent partial cases.	do.....	1917	1 week.....	Not retroactive.
				1917	2 weeks.....	(⁴).
Kansas.....	1912	2 weeks.....	do.....	1917	1 week.....	Not retroactive.
Kentucky.....	1916 ⁵	do.....	do.....	1918	do.....	Do.
Louisiana.....	1915	do.....	do.....	1918	do.....	6 weeks.
Maine ⁶	1916	do.....	do.....	1919	10 days.....	Not retroactive.
				1921	1 week.....	Do.
Maryland.....	1914	2 weeks; 1 week in permanent total cases.	do.....	1920	3 days.....	Do.
Massachusetts.....	1912	2 weeks.....	do.....			
				1916	10 days.....	Do.
				1923	7 days.....	Do.
				1924	do.....	4 weeks.
Michigan.....	1912	do.....	8 weeks.....	1919	1 week.....	6 weeks. ⁷
Minnesota.....	1913	do. ⁸	Not retroactive.	1917	do.....	Not retroactive.
				1921	do.....	4 weeks.
Missouri.....	1926	3 days.....	4 weeks.....			
Montana.....	1915 ⁹	2 weeks.....	Not retroactive.	1921	2 weeks.....	6 weeks.
				1929	1 week ¹⁰	3 weeks. ¹¹
Nebraska.....	1913	do.....	8 weeks.....	1917	1 week.....	6 weeks.
Nevada.....	1913	do.....	do.....	1915	do.....	2 weeks.
				1919	do.....	1 week.
New Hampshire.....	1912	do.....	Not retroactive.	1923	do.....	Do.
New Jersey.....	1911	do.....	do.....	1919	10 days.....	Not retroactive.
				1923	do.....	7 weeks.
				1925	7 days.....	Do.
New Mexico.....	1917	3 weeks.....	do.....	1919	2 weeks.....	Not retroactive.
				1921	10 days.....	Do.
				1929	7 days.....	Do.
New York.....	1914 ¹²	2 weeks.....	do.....	1917	2 weeks.....	7 weeks.
				1924	1 week.....	Do.
North Carolina.....	1929	1 week.....	4 weeks.....			
North Dakota.....	1919	do.....	1 week.....			

¹ Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, and South Carolina have no workmen's compensation law.

² Retroactive to date of injury, in case of partial disability; in case of total disability lasting 2 weeks or more, compensation is retroactive only to the eighth day after the injury.

³ Waiting period reduced by 4 days if disability lasts 4 weeks, and by 1 additional day for each day of disability beyond 4 weeks.

⁴ If disability extends beyond thirty-fifth day, compensation for fifth week is increased by two-thirds of a week's compensation; if beyond forty-second day, compensation for sixth week is increased by two-thirds of a week's compensation; if beyond forty-ninth day, compensation for seventh week is increased by two-thirds of a week's compensation; thereafter only regular weekly compensation is paid. Above does not apply to permanent partial disabilities, compensation for which begins on day of injury.

⁵ 1914 act declared unconstitutional.

⁶ 1931 amendment provided no waiting time in compensation for death.

⁷ Or if death results from the injury.

⁸ Amendment of 1916 limited this provision to temporary total or temporary partial disability.

⁹ 1909 act declared unconstitutional.

¹⁰ Unless dependents reside outside of United States, when it is 2 weeks.

¹¹ Unless dependents reside outside of United States, when it is 6 weeks.

¹² 1910 act declared unconstitutional.

WAITING PERIOD REQUIRED BY EACH STATE AND TERM REQUIRED FOR FULL PAYMENT—Continued

State	Original act			Amendments		
	Year	Waiting period	Compensation retroactive to date of injury if disability lasts—	Year	Waiting period	Compensation retroactive to date of injury if disability lasts—
Ohio.....	1912	1 week.....	Not retroactive.			
Oklahoma.....	1915	2 weeks.....	do.	1919	1 week.....	3 weeks.
				1923	5 days.....	Not retroactive.
Oregon.....	1914	None.....				
Pennsylvania.....	1916	2 weeks.....	Not retroactive.	1919	10 days.....	Do.
				1927	7 days.....	Do.
Philippine Islands.....	1907	None.....		1927	14 days.....	(2).
Puerto Rico.....	1916	None.....		1925	7 days.....	Not retroactive.
				1928	do.....	7 days. ¹³
Rhode Island.....	1912	2 weeks.....	Not retroactive.	1917	2 weeks.....	4 weeks.
				1921	1 week.....	Do.
South Dakota.....	1917	do.....	8 weeks.....	1919	10 days.....	6 weeks. ¹⁴
Tennessee.....	1919	do.....	6 weeks.....	1923	1 week.....	6 weeks.
Texas.....	1913	1 week.....	Not retroactive.	1927	do.....	4 weeks.
Utah.....	1917	10 days.....	do.	1919	3 days.....	Not retroactive.
				1917	1 week.....	Do.
Vermont.....	1915	2 weeks.....	do.	1917	1 week.....	Do.
Virginia.....	1919	do.....	do.	1920	10 days.....	6 weeks.
				1930	7 days.....	Do.
Washington.....	1911	None.....	None.....	1917	1 week.....	30 days.
				1923	3 days.....	Not retroactive.
West Virginia.....	1913	1 week.....	Not retroactive.			
Wisconsin.....	1911	do.....	4 weeks.....	1925	1 week.....	3 weeks.
				1931	3 days.....	10 days. ¹⁵
Wyoming.....	1915	10 days.....	Not retroactive.	1917	10 days.....	30 days.
				1921	1 week.....	3 weeks.
United States: Federal employ- ees' act.	1916	3 days.....	do.			
Longshoremen's and harbor workers' act.	1927	1 week.....	7 weeks.....			

² Retroactive to date of injury in case of partial disability; in case of total disability lasting 2 weeks or more, compensation is retroactive only to the eighth day after the injury.

¹³ Except for temporary disability, in which case compensation is not retroactive.

¹⁴ No waiting period if employee is treated by employer's physician.

¹⁵ Section 102.43 of Wisconsin act conflicts with provisions of section 102.45 of act, but commission considers that former section governs.

Report of Industrial Commission of South Dakota

THE fifteenth annual report of the Industrial Commission of South Dakota, covering the year ended June 30, 1932, shows that 4,935 industrial injuries were reported during the year, or 16 per cent fewer than for the previous year. Eighteen of the injuries were fatal, as against 16 in 1930-31, with 9 of them results of automobile or truck accidents. Five other deaths were caused by falls of persons.

The majority of the injured workers were between 21 and 41 years of age, 1,626 in the group over 21 and under 31, and 1,324 in the group over 31 and under 41, while 4,578 were males and 357 (about 7 per cent of the total) were females.

The following table shows the number of injuries in each occupation, under the special classification used by the commissioner's office, and the average weekly wages of the injured workers.

NUMBER OF INJURIES REPORTED IN SOUTH DAKOTA AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES, BY OCCUPATION, 1931-32

Occupation	Num- ber of injuries	Average weekly wages	Occupation	Num- ber of injuries	Average weekly wages
Bakers.....	41	\$31.00	Miscellaneous.....	178	\$24.00
Blacksmiths.....	17	26.35	Nurses and doctors.....	10	31.00
Bricklayers.....	8	45.75	Nurserymen.....	13	20.00
Bridge-construction workers.....	18	34.00	Plumbers.....	51	25.00
Butchers.....	70	29.85	Painters.....	27	27.04
Clerks and bookkeepers.....	213	19.00	Policemen.....	57	28.60
Creamery workers.....	105	29.90	Produce-plant workers.....	158	21.00
Carpenters.....	106	34.25	Printers.....	47	26.46
Construction workers.....	197	28.10	Pilots.....	1	20.00
Cooks and chefs.....	68	22.25	Packing-plant workers.....	256	20.48
Dairy workers.....	20	28.00	Quarry workers.....	128	22.65
Dry cleaners.....	9	20.00	Road workers.....	159	21.00
Dishwashers.....	33	12.00	Railroad workers.....	9	32.00
Engineers.....	52	30.00	Salesmen.....	107	32.00
Electricians.....	167	25.00	Teamsters.....	47	21.00
Firemen.....	34	21.00	Teachers.....	17	25.60
Farmers.....	219	15.00	Threshers.....	56	18.90
Glaziers.....	7	27.50	Truck drivers.....	294	24.85
Gas and oil station workers.....	109	21.00	Tractor operators.....	31	23.00
Grain-elevator workers.....	63	24.50	Tinners.....	10	26.70
Ice workers.....	59	21.00	Telephone operators.....	26	21.00
Implement-house workers.....	9	25.00	Utah-Idaho sugar refineries.....	33	24.00
Janitors.....	50	21.00	Utilities.....	12	27.50
Lumber mill and yard workers.....	75	22.40	Volunteer firemen.....	19	21.00
Laundry workers.....	22	17.50	Well drillers.....	5	28.30
Laborers.....	593	20.00	Warehouse workers.....	64	22.50
Machinists.....	39	28.50	Welders.....	5	36.67
Mechanics.....	532	24.75	Waitresses.....	40	12.00
Miners.....	116	26.50			

COOPERATION

Loans of Credit Unions in New York in 1931

THE September, 1932, issue of the Monthly Labor Review contained an article showing the status of the credit unions in 20 States at the end of 1931. Since that article was published, data have been furnished by the New York State Credit Union League showing the number of loans made and the aggregate amount of loans made during 1931 by the credit unions of that State. The following table gives these data, along with comparative figures for 1929, the year of the bureau's previous study.

LOANS AND DEPOSITS OF CREDIT UNIONS IN NEW YORK, 1929 AND 1931

Item	1929	1931
Loans:		
Number of societies reporting.....	125	110
Amount.....	\$18,365,000	\$10,349,279
Number of borrowers.....	41,792	33,590
Average amount per loan.....	\$439	\$308
Deposits:		
Number of societies reporting.....	125	39
Amount.....	\$686,138	\$354,531
Number of depositors.....	6,137	6,501
Average per depositor.....	\$112	\$55

Cooperative Credit Societies in China

THE development of cooperative credit in certain Provinces in China is described in the September, 1932, issue of the Chinese Economic Journal (Shanghai).

The following table, taken from the above account, shows the extent to which the cooperative movement as a whole has developed in the various sections of China.

MEMBERSHIP AND CAPITAL OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN SPECIFIED SECTIONS OF CHINA, 1931

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of Chinese dollar=50 cents]

Province or city	Number of societies	Members	Capital	Province or city	Number of societies	Members	Capital
Anhui.....	4	216	\$2,750	Kiangsi.....	10	(²)	\$7,500
Chekiang.....	544	14,119	30,805	Kiangsu.....	877	27,400	50,929
Chihli:				Shansi: Suiyuan.....	1	11	25,000
Peiping.....	6	599	4,903	Shantung.....	66	1,581	3,742
Tientsin.....	2	980	12,500	Szechwan: Chungking.....	1	(²)	5,000
Hopei ¹	40	733	2,086				
Honan.....	3	123	5,545				
Hunan.....	3	2,795	4,069	Total.....	1,557	48,557	160,829

¹ Does not include 939 credit societies with 13,681 members under supervision of China International Famine Relief Commission.

² Not reported.

Of the societies shown above, in the Province of Kiangsu, 13, with 11,333 members, are in the city of Nanking, and 5, with 943 members, are in Shanghai.

The cooperative movement in China is of recent growth, the first society having been formed under the auspices of the China International Famine Relief Commission. In Kiangsu cooperation dates from 1928 and in Chekiang from 1929. At first the movement had to fight not only against the ignorance of the people themselves as regards the cooperative idea, but also against the hostility of the Government. Since the establishment of the Nationalist Government in Nanking, however, the movement has been encouraged in various ways—by appropriations for publicity work, by legislation, by the establishment of a training school for agricultural cooperation, and by a country-wide survey of the movement.

Credit societies.—The major proportion of the total movement is formed by the credit societies. In Chekiang Province, at the end of 1930, of 415 societies 386 were credit associations. In Kiangsu the number of credit societies rose from 20 in 1928 to 50 in 1930, while in the same time the combined membership rose from 10,971 to 38,280. This rapid increase was due primarily to the organization of farmers' banks in the various districts of the Province.

Although these societies have as their principal sources of funds the savings and deposits of the members, these are not sufficient, and advances have been obtained from the Agricultural and Industrial Bank of China, in Chekiang, and from the China International Famine Relief Commission. Advances to cooperative societies by the bank up to April, 1931, amounted to \$35,173, of which \$26,588 was in secured loans.

Consumers' Cooperative Societies in France in 1930

STATISTICS regarding the consumers' cooperative movement in France are given in the April-May-June, 1932, issue of the Bulletin du Ministère du Travail (Paris), from which the following data are taken.

Table 1, following, shows that while the number of consumers' societies has decreased considerably since 1924, the membership and sales have increased. The decrease in the number of societies is due to the disappearance of many small societies through either dissolution or through absorption by larger societies. The extent to which this concentration of societies has taken place is shown by the figures for the "Federal development societies." These societies are organizations formed, in most cases, by the amalgamation of all the societies in a given district into one large society. It is evident from the figures in Table 1 that these societies have been growing at a much faster rate than the whole consumers' cooperative movement. The membership of all societies increased some 6 per cent from 1924 to 1930, while that of the development societies increased nearly 27 per cent from 1924 to 1929; and the sales of all societies increased 81 per cent whereas those of the development societies increased 116 per cent.

TABLE 1.—DEVELOPMENT OF CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN FRANCE, 1924 TO 1930

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of franc=3.92 cents]

Year	All consumers' societies						Development societies			
	Total number of societies	Membership		Number reporting	Business		Number	Members	Business	
		Number reporting	Members		Amount				French currency	United States currency
					<i>Franks</i>				<i>Franks</i>	
1924-----	3, 648	3, 558	2, 152, 702	3, 465	2, 144, 514, 249	\$84, 064, 959	48	567, 680	579, 149, 899	\$22, 702, 676
1925-----	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	48	560, 113	624, 306, 125	24, 472, 800
1926-----	3, 500	3, 304	2, 202, 779	3, 163	2, 935, 773, 861	115, 082, 335	47	568, 161	780, 373, 524	30, 590, 642
1927-----	3, 388	3, 231	2, 212, 132	3, 114	3, 302, 404, 778	129, 454, 267	50	616, 251	965, 734, 581	37, 856, 796
1928-----	3, 513	3, 367	2, 285, 221	3, 074	3, 552, 833, 386	139, 271, 069	52	677, 374	1, 107, 359, 937	43, 408, 510
1929-----	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	51	720, 106	1, 248, 560, 357	48, 943, 566
1930-----	3, 296	3, 204	2, 288, 838	2, 951	3, 831, 186, 712	150, 182, 519	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

¹ No data.

Table 2 shows the 1930 membership and sales of 3,122 societies whose line of business was reported.

TABLE 2.—MEMBERSHIP AND SALES OF SPECIFIED TYPES OF SOCIETIES, JANUARY 1, 1930

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of franc=3.92 cents]

Type of society	Total number of societies	Membership		Business		
		Number reporting	Members	Number reporting	Amount	
					French currency	United States currency
Bakeries.....	1, 009	999	277, 431	834	<i>Franks</i> 260, 800, 383	\$10, 223, 375
Breweries.....	57	55	128, 530	53	167, 215, 427	6, 554, 845
Grocery stores.....	2, 113	2, 068	1, 842, 740	1, 988	3, 272, 662, 698	128, 288, 378
Total.....	3, 179	3, 122	2, 248, 701	2, 875	3, 700, 678, 508	145, 066, 598

Table 3 shows the development of the Wholesale Society of the Cooperatives of France since 1924. The number of member societies has decreased, due again to the amalgamation of societies.

TABLE 3.—DEVELOPMENT OF FRENCH COOPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, 1924 TO 1931

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of franc=3.92 cents]

Year	Affiliated societies	Business		Value of goods manufactured	
		French currency	United States currency	French currency	United States currency
1924.....	1, 561	Franks 353, 986, 123	\$13, 876, 256	Franks 23, 718, 877	\$929, 780
1925.....	1, 533	351, 693, 428	13, 786, 382	20, 321, 951	796, 620
1926.....	1, 480	457, 071, 448	17, 917, 201	22, 779, 892	892, 972
1927.....	1, 474	556, 405, 571	21, 811, 098	21, 124, 019	828, 062
1928.....	1, 454	654, 042, 991	25, 638, 485	30, 214, 743	1, 184, 418
1929.....	1, 425	711, 679, 961	27, 897, 854	38, 087, 229	1, 493, 019
1931.....	(1)	750, 000, 000	29, 250, 000	(1)	(1)

¹ No data.

The Bank of the Cooperatives of France, formed in 1922 from a department of the wholesale society, started with an initial capital of 12,500,000 francs (\$490,000); it now amounts to 23,433,000 francs (\$918,574). It has 99,000 accounts, and its turnover in 1931 amounted to 27,704,000,000 francs (\$1,085,996,800).

Farmers' Cooperative Movement in Germany

THE farmers' cooperative associations are a power in German agriculture, according to a report from C. W. Gray, American vice consul at Berlin, dated October 10, 1932. There were, on January 1, 1932, altogether 40,502 of these associations, nearly half of which were small cooperative credit (savings and loan) associations operating on the Raiffeisen plan.

Of the total number of agricultural cooperative associations, 89 per cent (35,926) are banded together in the National Federation of German Agricultural Cooperative Associations—Raiffeisen (*Reichsverband der Deutschen Landwirtschaftlichen Genossenschaften—Raiffeisen*). There are also 28 regional unions each covering a State or Province. In addition, some of the associations doing business along a particular line have one or more subsidiary central organizations of their own. Thus there are 26 central credit organizations, 17 egg-marketing central organizations, etc.—altogether 77 organizations of this class. There are also 14 legally independent but affiliated companies, including a farm renters' bank, a wholesale egg-sales company, a central fertilizer purchasing association, a central machinery purchasing association, a life insurance company, an auditing association, etc.

Eight permanent committees have been created to give expert advice on financial matters, auditing, methods of production of crops, dairying, etc.

Table 1 shows the distribution of the various types of agricultural societies throughout Germany and of those belonging to the National Federation.

TABLE 1.—TOTAL NUMBER OF FARMERS' COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS IN GERMANY, AND NUMBER IN NATIONAL FEDERATION, JANUARY 1, 1932

Type of society	Total number	Number in National Federation	Type of society	Total number	Number in National Federation
Savings and loan associations.....	19,910	19,350	Service associations—Contd.		
Building societies.....	(¹)	200	Grazing societies.....	288	179
Marketing associations:			Transport societies.....	(¹)	20
Milk.....	4,956	3,952	Bookkeeping societies.....	(¹)	17
Livestock.....	517	454	Brick and lime societies.....	(¹)	10
Eggs and poultry.....	512	438	Breeding societies.....	809	431
Grapes and wine.....	380	320	Productive societies:		
Fruits and vegetables.....	312	247	Distilleries.....	(¹)	119
Fish.....	(¹)	38	Potato flaking and drying societies.....	(¹)	83
Honey.....	(¹)	14	Milling societies.....	(¹)	76
Tobacco.....	(¹)	9	Starch factories.....	(¹)	17
Marketing and purchasing associations.....	4,311	3,599	Miscellaneous.....	1,592	364
Service associations:			Total.....	² 40,502	35,926
Electric-power societies.....	5,863	4,913	Central organizations.....	(¹)	98
Threshing societies.....	1,883	655	Affiliated independent companies.....	(¹)	14
Water-supply societies.....	(¹)	209			
Machinery societies.....	169	130			
Seed-improvement societies.....	(¹)	82			

¹ Included in "Miscellaneous."

² Not the sum of the items but as given in the report.

³ No data.

Table 2 shows the amount of business done by certain types of societies for which data are available in 1930 and 1931. It is seen that, with one exception, the volume of goods handled increased from 1930 to 1931. The exception was in the volume of purchases (mainly of fertilizers, feedstuffs, seeds, fuel, and machinery) made through the regional unions, which decreased about 14 per cent. This decrease is attributed mainly to the diminished purchasing power of the farmers.

TABLE 2.—BUSINESS DONE BY FARMERS' COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS IN GERMANY, 1930 AND 1931

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of mark=23.8 cents]

Type of society and year	Business done			
	Volume		Value	
	Unit	Amount	German currency	United States currency
Credit societies:			Marks	
1930.....			¹ 1, 908, 200, 000	\$454, 151, 600
1931.....			¹ 1, 767, 100, 000	420, 569, 000
Regional unions:				
Sales—				
1930.....	Metric tons.	1, 759, 408	313, 863, 401	74, 699, 489
1931.....	do.	1, 876, 785	327, 088, 460	77, 847, 053
Purchases—				
1930.....	do.	6, 733, 872	527, 144, 291	125, 460, 341
1931.....	do.	5, 798, 561	448, 389, 996	106, 716, 819
Dairies:				
1930.....	Gallons.....	² 1, 100, 000, 000	³ 632, 548, 961	150, 546, 653
1931.....	do.	1, 270, 000, 000	(⁴)	(⁴)
Egg and poultry societies:				
1930.....	Dozen.....	17, 837, 480	(⁴)	(⁴)
1931.....	do.	42, 283, 328	(⁴)	(⁴)
Livestock societies:				
1930.....	Head.....	2, 013, 725	305, 374, 000	72, 679, 012
1931.....	do.	2, 320, 142	254, 252, 000	60, 511, 976
Electric-power societies:				
1930.....	Kw.-hrs.	110, 519, 041	25, 073, 589	5, 967, 514
1931.....	do.	200, 000, 000	(⁴)	(⁴)

¹ Deposits.

² For 2,810 societies.

³ For 2,660 societies.

⁴ No data.

Regarding the cooperative credit societies (Raiffeisen banks), the consular report points out that following the financial crisis of July, 1931, these organizations suffered less severely from withdrawal of deposits than did other financial organizations. During the second half of 1931, the deposits in the credit societies declined 10.5 per cent, as compared with a 19.3 per cent drop in those of the large Berlin banks, and of 21 per cent in the savings departments of the consumers' cooperative societies. This the consul accounts for as follows:

There are four reasons for the foregoing: First, people in the country kept their heads better during the financial crisis than those in the city and were not so easily stampeded into making runs on their banks. Second, the cooperative "feeling" of German farmers for their own agricultural cooperatives is very strong and is rendered greater by the fact that they live in villages, making close cooperation physically easy. Third, credits are usually small and spread over many debtors, in contrast to the big banks which often grant large single credits. Fourth, the cooperative banks have never received any foreign credits which could have been called back as suddenly as those granted to the large private banks and recalled in the summer of 1931.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Strikes and Lockouts in the United States in November, 1932

DATA regarding industrial disputes in the United States for November, 1932, with comparable data for preceding months, are presented below. Disputes involving fewer than six workers and lasting less than one day have been omitted.

Table 1 shows the number of disputes beginning in each year from 1927 to 1931, the number of workers involved and man-days lost for these years and for each of the months, January, 1931, to November, 1932, inclusive, as well as the number of disputes in effect at the end of each month and the number of workers involved. The number of man-days lost as given in the last column of the table, refers to the estimated number of working-days lost by workers involved in disputes which were in progress during the month or year specified.

TABLE 1.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN, AND IN EFFECT AT, END OF EACH MONTH, JANUARY, 1931, TO NOVEMBER, 1932, AND TOTAL NUMBER OF DISPUTES, WORKERS, AND MAN-DAYS LOST IN THE YEARS 1927 TO 1931

Month and year	Number of disputes		Number of workers involved in disputes		Number of man-days lost in disputes existing in month or year
	Beginning in month or year	In effect at end of month	Beginning in month or year	In effect at end of month	
1927: Total.....	734		349,434		37,799,394
1928: Total.....	629		357,145		31,556,947
1929: Total.....	903		230,463		9,975,213
1930: Total.....	653		158,114		2,730,368
1931: Total.....	894		279,299		6,386,183
1931					
January.....	57	19	10,150	2,905	181,169
February.....	52	29	20,473	10,677	223,660
March.....	49	26	26,453	28,012	476,904
April.....	73	39	27,135	22,687	770,512
May.....	115	46	28,000	15,603	400,509
June.....	90	47	18,795	15,223	511,926
July.....	73	51	49,434	56,683	612,864
August.....	79	36	11,019	14,759	1,157,013
September.....	117	65	36,092	37,427	493,649
October.....	77	45	34,384	29,380	1,052,095
November.....	62	39	13,219	13,690	355,818
December.....	50	21	4,145	1,318	150,064
1932					
January.....	79	37	11,105	4,648	117,298
February.....	50	30	31,140	28,691	417,966
March.....	51	28	31,966	11,660	685,949
April.....	73	34	17,707	20,066	572,121
May.....	79	43	43,403	49,232	1,220,202
June.....	64	38	16,010	23,540	927,996
July.....	58	37	19,657	32,597	700,985
August.....	72	35	27,749	27,199	728,201
September.....	71	31	16,676	6,834	536,262
October ¹	42	28	9,197	3,280	137,018
November ¹	23	33	3,683	4,066	106,135

¹ Preliminary figures subject to change.

Occurrence of Disputes

TABLE 2 gives by industrial groups, the number of strikes beginning in September, October, and November, 1932, and the number of workers directly involved.

TABLE 2.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, AND NOVEMBER, 1932

Industrial group	Number of disputes beginning in—			Number of workers involved in disputes beginning in—		
	September	October	November	September	October	November
Auto, carriage, and wagon workers.....		1			400	
Bakers.....		4	2		43	66
Barbers.....	1			170		
Broom and brush workers.....	1			85		
Building trades.....	7	7	3	358	458	74
Chauffeurs and teamsters.....	1	2	2	72	70	88
Clothing.....	19	5	3	8,773	2,198	138
Electric and gas appliance workers.....	1			15		
Farm labor.....		1	1		150	100
Fishermen.....		1			6	
Food workers.....	2	1	3	83	500	1,370
Furniture.....	4			363		
Hotel and restaurant workers.....	1			46		
Iron and steel.....	1			99		
Leather.....	1	1		20	50	
Longshoremen.....	1		1	65		150
Metal trades.....	2		1	317		200
Miners.....		5	3		1,325	846
Motion-picture operators, actors, and theatrical workers.....	5	2		63	24	
Printing and publishing.....	2	1	2	816	10	151
Rubber.....		1			50	
Steamboat men.....	1			60		
Street-railway workers.....		1			207	
Municipal workers.....		1	1		2,000	350
Textiles.....	18	6		5,190	776	
Other occupations.....	3	2	1	81	930	150
Total.....	71	42	23	16,676	9,197	3,683

Size and Duration of Disputes

TABLE 3 gives the number of industrial disputes beginning in November, 1932, classified by number of workers and by industrial groups.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN NOVEMBER, 1932, CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF WORKERS AND BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

Industrial group	Number of disputes beginning in November, 1932, involving—			
	6 and under 20 workers	20 and under 100 workers	100 and under 500 workers	1,000 and under 5,000 workers
Bakers.....	1	1		
Building trades.....	2	1		
Chauffeurs and teamsters.....	1	1		
Clothing.....		3		
Farm labor.....			1	
Food workers.....		1	1	1
Longshoremen.....			1	
Metal trades.....			1	
Miners.....			3	
Printing and publishing.....		1	1	
Municipal workers.....			1	
Other occupations.....			1	
Total.....	4	8	10	1

In Table 4 are shown the number of industrial disputes ending in November, 1932, by industrial groups and classified duration.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN NOVEMBER, 1932, BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS AND CLASSIFIED DURATION

Industrial group	Classified duration of strikes ending in November, 1932				
	One-half month or less	Over one-half and less than 1 month	1 month and less than 2 months	2 and less than 3 months	3 and less than 4 months
Building trades.....	1	2	1		
Chauffeurs and teamsters.....	1				
Clothing.....	1		1		
Food workers.....	1				
Metal trades.....	1				
Miners.....	1		1		
Motion-picture operators, actors, and theatrical workers.....	1			1	
Printing and publishing.....	2				
Textiles.....		1			1
Other occupations.....		1			
Total.....	9	4	3	1	1

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in November, 1932

By HUGH L. KERWIN, DIRECTOR OF CONCILIATION

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised his good offices in connection with 63 labor disputes during November, 1932. These disputes affected a known total of 24,414 employees. The table following shows the name and location of the establishment or industry in which the dispute occurred, the nature of the dispute (whether strike or lockout or controversy not having reached the strike or lockout stage), the craft or trade concerned, the cause of the dispute, its present status, the terms of settlement, the date of beginning and ending, and the number of workers directly and indirectly involved.

There were 24 cases involving the law on the prevailing rate of wages. In these cases it is not always possible to show the number involved, due to lack of information as to total number required before completion of construction.

On December 1, 1932, there were 13 strikes before the department for settlement and, in addition, 47 controversies which had not reached the strike stage. The total number of cases pending was 60.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1932

Company and industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
Disputes on Government construction								
Post-office buildings: Lewisburg, Pa.	Controversy	Bricklayers	Not paying prevailing wage nor employing local workers.	Adjusted. Agreed on prevailing wages; part local men employed.	1932 Nov. 2	1932 Nov. 4	12	55
Whiting, Ind.	do.	Carpenters	Working conditions	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement.	Nov. 1	Nov. 5	10	55
Port Huron, Mich.	do.	Building crafts	Prevailing wages	Pending	do.	do.	10	90
Williamstown, Mass.	do.	do.	do.	Adjusted. Agreed to pay prevailing wages.	Nov. 2	Nov. 8	61	7
Newark, N. J.	do.	Ironworkers, engineers, and dock laborers.	Jurisdiction of certain work and hours of labor.	Adjusted. Jurisdiction settled; four 6-hour shifts employed.	Nov. 1	Nov. 6	72	150
Altoona, Pa.	do.	Cement finishers	Prevailing wages and back pay	Adjusted. Back wages paid in the sum of \$106.92.	do.	Nov. 10	(1)	---
Wheaton, Ill.	do.	Building	Violation of prevailing-wage law	Pending	do.	do.	(1)	---
Texarkana, Ark.	do.	Bricklayers and hoisting engineers.	Employment of local labor	Adjusted. Local labor largely employed.	Nov. 14	Nov. 24	(1)	---
Council Bluffs, Iowa	do.	Common laborers	Prevailing wages	Pending	Nov. 9	do.	(1)	---
Trenton, Mo.	do.	Building crafts	do.	do.	do.	do.	(1)	---
Fort Worth, Tex.	Strike	Marble workers	Alleged violation of agreement	Adjusted. Marble workers allowed \$1.37½ per hour retroactive to Aug. 1, 1932.	Nov. 10	Nov. 18	8	4
Allentown, Pa.	Controversy	Building crafts	Prevailing wages	Pending	do.	do.	400	2
Erie, Pa.	do.	Postal employees	Assembling of metal lockers	Adjusted. Work completed by workers employed as firemen, etc., on building.	Nov. 16	Nov. 22	4	---
McKeesport, Pa.	do.	Operating engineers	Violation of prevailing-wage law and employment of local labor.	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement of wages and local workers largely employed.	Nov. 1	Nov. 13	(1)	---
Youngstown, Ohio.	do.	Carpenters and lathers.	Working conditions	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement.	do.	Nov. 18	25	85
Monroe, La.	do.	Building crafts	Protest rate established for electricians, \$1.12½ per hour.	Adjusted. Referred to Secretary of Labor.	Nov. 21	Dec. 1	100	---
Sheboygan, Wis.	do.	Carpenters	Paying less than prevailing wage	Pending	Nov. 18	do.	10	12
Oklmulgee, Okla.	do.	Common laborers	Prevailing wages	Adjusted. Increased from 25 to 40 cents per hour.	Nov. 15	Nov. 24	50	50
Athens, Ala.	do.	Carpenters	do.	Adjusted. Increased 5 to 15 cents per hour, all crafts.	Nov. 26	Dec. 1	21	---
Jeanette, Pa.	do.	Building crafts	Wage investigation	Pending	Nov. 28	do.	(1)	---

1 Not reported.

1 Not reported.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1932—Continued

Company and industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
<i>Disputes on Government construction—Continued</i>								
Post-office buildings—Contd.								
Miami, Fla.	Controversy	Bricklayers and lathers.	Employment of local labor.	Adjusted. Local labor largely employed.	1932 Nov. 22	1932 Nov. 22	20	500
Danville, Va.	do.	Bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers, plasterers, and ironworkers.	Prevailing wages.	Adjusted. Rates fixed and union men employed.	Nov. 1	Nov. 30	120	175
Terre Haute, Ind.	do.	Hod carriers and common laborers.	Working conditions.	Pending.	Dec. 2		(1)	
Veterans' hospital buildings: Batavia, N. Y.	do.	Plumbers, steam fitters, and pipe coverers.	Prevailing-wage investigation.	do.	Nov. 17		(1)	
Leavenworth, Kans.	do.	Plumbers, steam fitters, tile and marble setters.	Objection to subcontracting work to groups of workmen and non-union bricklayers.	Adjusted. (Complete report not yet received.)	Nov. 29	Dec. 8	(1)	
Des Moines, Iowa.	Strike	Carpenters and ironworkers.	Jurisdiction of roofing work.	Adjusted. Jurisdiction settled. Laborers allowed 55 cents per hour.	Nov. 16	Nov. 16	10	500
Do.	Controversy	Roofers and painters.	Prevailing wages.	Adjusted. (Terms not yet received.)	Nov. 1	do.	(1)	
Fort Snelling, Minn.	do.	Plaster tenders.	Paid at rate of 55 cents per hour; prevailing rate 85 cents.	Adjusted. Allowed difference between 85 cents per hour for remainder of this job.	Oct. 10	Nov. 2	10	
Rutland, Mass., and Pawtucket, R. I.	Strike	Plumbers and steam fitters.	Transportation dispute.	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement.	Nov. 4	Nov. 9	7	68
Seminole Point, Fla.	Controversy	Plasterers.	Employment of local workers.	Adjusted. Agreed to use additional local men.	Nov. 15	Dec. 1	12	36
Do.	do.	Tile setters.	do.	do.	Nov. 24	do.	12	
U. S. Coast Guard Station, Fire Island, N. Y.	do.	Building crafts.	Prevailing wages.	Pending.	Nov. 21		(1)	
Air Base Hangar, Sunnyvale, Calif.	do.	Ironworkers and sheet-metal workers.	Jurisdiction of metal sheathing.	Adjusted. Jurisdiction decided by Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor.	Sept. 3	Oct. 29	25	
Fort George Wright, Spokane, Wash.	do.	Bricklayers.	Rotation of workers.	Pending.	Nov. 9		(1)	
Federal Building, Seattle, Wash.	do.	Terrazzo workers.	Receiving \$8; prevailing wage said to be \$10 per day.	Adjusted. Agreed on \$10 per day for remainder of job.	do.	Nov. 30	3	

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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Do.	Interior painters.	Rotation of labor demanded.	Adjusted. Rotation satisfactory; 6-hour day, 5-day week.	Nov. 10	Nov. 20	25
Reformatory Building, Chillicothe, Ohio.	Carpenters	Prevailing wages not paid.	Pending	Nov. 11	Nov. 20	20
Marine Hospital, Seattle, Wash.	Window washers.	Prevailing rate alleged to be \$5.44 per day.	do.	Oct. 25		5
Quarantine Station, Miami, Fla.	Building crafts.	Prevailing wages.	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement.	Nov. 4	Nov. 4	(1)
Fort Lawton, Seattle, Wash.	Carpenters.	Refusal to pay alleged prevailing wage.	Pending	Oct. 28		(1)
Marine Hospital, Seattle, Wash.	Window cleaners.	Prevailing wage as applied to window cleaners.	Adjusted. Agreed that window cleaning is part of building under prevailing-wage law.	Oct. 25	Nov. 10	5
Fort Sill, Lawton, Okla.	Building.	Refused to pay prevailing wage.	Pending	Nov. 28		(1)
<i>Disputes affecting general industry</i>						
Anderson Herald, Anderson, Ind.	Printers.	Wage dispute.	Pending	Oct. 29		(1)
Leather workers, Woburn, Mass.	Leather workers.	Wages and conditions.	Adjusted. After conferences strike was averted.	Oct. 31	Nov. 9	3,500
Queen Fur Co., New York City.	Fur workers.	Organization trouble.	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement.	Sept. 2	Nov. 3	100
Bronx Brass Foundry, New York City.	Molders and foundrymen.	Wage cuts, etc.	Adjusted. Compromised; accepted cut.	Nov. 1	Nov. 9	14
Bakery workers, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, N. Y.	Bakery drivers.	Recognition of union, wages, and conditions.	Adjusted. Satisfactory adjustment.	Nov. 14	Dec. 1	53
Forsburg Foundry, District of Columbia.	Boilermakers.	Wages and conditions.	do.	Oct. 1	Oct. 31	5
Cincinnati Milk Exchange, Cincinnati, Ohio.	Milk drivers.	Wage cut and changed conditions.	Adjusted. Agreed on arbitration.	Nov. 3	Nov. 14	1,147
Embroidery workers, Greater New York.	Stitchers, pleaters, bonnaz and embroidery workers.	Violation of agreement.	Adjusted. Allowed minimum wage.	Oct. 5	Nov. 1	2,600
Ladies' tailors, New York City.	Tailors and dressmakers.	Asked 5-day week of 40 hours, improved conditions, and better wages.	Adjusted. Granted except no change in wages.	Oct. 12	Oct. 15	1,000
A. Angonoa (Inc.), New York City.	Bakers.	Asked shorter hours.	Adjusted. Compromised; night work 7 hours, day work 7½ hours to January 1, 1933, then all work 8 hours.	Sept. 10	Nov. 15	15
Road work, Belleville, Ill.	Common laborers.	Wage scale.	Adjusted. Agreed pay wages prevailing in the district.	Nov. 12	Nov. 22	75
C. & A. LaPresti (Inc.), New York City.	Shoe and leather workers.	Asked recognition and reinstatement of shop committee.	Pending	Nov. 20		82
Bakers, Hazleton, Pa.	Bakers.	Working conditions.	do.	Oct. 15		80
Iowa and Palace Theaters, Burlington, Iowa.	Film-machine operators.	Wage cut 15 per cent.	do.	Nov. 11		6
State road and bridge, St. Clair County, Ill.	Laborers, carpenters, and engineers.	Violation of contract.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	Nov. 7	Nov. 11	140

1 Not reported.

Work of United States Board of Mediation, 1931-32

THE United States Board of Mediation was constituted under the terms of the railroad labor act of 1926, to handle cases of dispute which the carriers and their employees have been unable to settle either in conference or through mediation. In such cases the law directs that the Board of Mediation shall endeavor to induce the parties to submit their controversy to an arbitration board composed of three or of six members (as the parties may determine), of whom one-third shall represent the carriers, one-third the employees, and one-third shall be neutral. If the representatives of the carriers and of the employees fail to name the neutral member or members of the board, it becomes the duty of the Board of Mediation to appoint such member or members.

The report of the board for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, recently issued, records 728 cases as having been submitted to it since it began operations in July, 1926. These cases involved changes in rates of pay, rules, or working conditions. Of the total cases submitted, 670 had been disposed of by June 30, 1932; 170 of these were acted upon during the fiscal year 1931-32. Of these 170 cases, 45 were settled through mediation, 4 were submitted to arbitration, 69 were withdrawn without mediation, 47 were retired because of refusal to arbitrate, and 5 were closed by action of the board.

Since July, 1926, the board has also received 878 cases involving grievances or differences arising out of the interpretation or application of existing agreements concerning rates of pay, rules, or working conditions, which had not been decided by an appropriate adjustment board by which they had been considered. Of these 878 cases, 647 had been disposed of by June 30, 1932; 234 of these were acted upon during the fiscal year 1931-32. Of these 234 cases, 94 were settled through mediation, 47 were submitted to arbitration, 59 were withdrawn without mediation, 33 were retired, and 1 was closed by action of the board.

Of the total of 1,606 cases of all kinds thus far received and accepted by the board for mediation, 1,317 cases have been disposed of as follows: Mediation agreements, 515 cases; establishing agreements to arbitrate, 229; withdrawals in process of mediation, 370; withdrawals in process of investigation, 16; withdrawals by parties before mediation instituted, 35; withdrawals for arbitration, 5; retired or closed by board action (cases impossible of conclusion, including refusals to arbitrate), 147. At the close of the fiscal year 1931-32, there remained 289 cases unassigned to mediation.

In calling attention to the hearty cooperation of employers and employees in the administration of the railway labor act, the board makes the following statements:

The act approved May 20, 1926, has been in practical operation since August 1, 1926. During this period of approximately 6 years there have been only 2 strikes (October, 1928, and November, 1929) brought to the attention of the Board of Mediation. These were of little significance and were attended by no substantial interruption of interstate commerce.

Our records indicate that during the period of 6 years strike ballots have been spread among railway employees comprehending shopmen, trainmen, conductors, firemen, engineers, maintenance-of-way employees, clerks, telegraphers, longshoremen, switchmen, and Pullman porters to the number of 28 in which 15 carriers were individually involved and also one strike ballot involving a group of 22 carriers.

The disputes which led to the submission and receipt of such strike ballots were ultimately settled otherwise in an orderly way.

Peaceful conditions have been brought about and have continued through the orderly settlement of disputes. Interstate commerce has not been interrupted. The administration of the railway labor act, all features considered, has been accomplished, so far as the United States Government is concerned, at an extremely small expense. When the service to a great number of employees and carriers—with all features involved—is considered, the cost of administration has been very small. One important interruption to interstate commerce as a matter of loss to employees and carriers, to say nothing of the public, would unquestionably exceed the total cost of the administration of the Board of Mediation during the 6 years of its existence and quite likely in addition the cost of such administration for some years ahead.

Arbitration of Disputes Between Cooperatives and Trade-Unions in Finland

AN AGREEMENT was recently entered into between the Central Union of Distributive Cooperative Societies in Finland (usually known by the initials of its Finnish name, "K. K.") and the Confederation of Trade-Unions, providing for procedure in case of disputes between the two organizations. A summary of this agreement is given in the No. 11 issue of Cooperative Information, published by the International Labor Office, Geneva.

The agreement prohibits the calling of a strike against any local cooperative society affiliated with K. K., until the matter in dispute has been submitted to an arbitration board composed of three representatives of the organizations signatory to the agreement. This board is to consider the matter in dispute and make recommendations for settlement. Its recommendations may be accepted or rejected by the parties to the dispute, but, as the account above referred to points out, rejection is unlikely in cases in which the proposals of the board are reached by unanimous action.

In the event a strike finally occurs, the agreement enumerates certain cooperative occupations and activities which are not to be affected by the strike. Among these are the savings banks of the cooperative societies.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND CONGRESSES

Convention of American Federation of Labor, 1932

THE American Federation of Labor held its fifty-second annual meeting¹ at Cincinnati, Ohio, November 21–December 2, 1932. After the invocation and addresses of welcome by various local officials, Mr. William Green, president of the federation, spoke, emphasizing especially the augmenting economic disturbance and the constructive recommendations made by labor for grappling with the present distressing conditions. "The tragic feature of this great depression," he declared, "is the destruction, the impairment, of human values." The unemployed, he said, have had their confidence in our institutions and in humanity itself greatly shaken, and have been compelled to surrender much of their manhood and their self-respect. He voiced his belief that if the 5-day working week and the 6-hour day were accepted and applied universally and immediately "it would serve to electrify this whole economic situation."

The wage-cutting policy which has been followed by short-sighted business management, he contended, is indefensible, not only bearing heavily upon labor but destroying industry's own market. "How is it possible in 1932 to buy and consume goods in the same volume as they were bought and consumed in 1929 when the buying power of the market is 30 billions less?"

Among the other speakers at the convention were Secretary of Labor William N. Doak; Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the United States Women's Bureau; Most Reverend John T. McNicholas, Archbishop of Cincinnati; Senator James J. Davis; Judge Robert R. Nevin; Mr. Louis A. Johnson, commander of the American Legion; Mr. Charles Dukes and Mr. W. Holmes, of the British Trades-Union Congress; Mr. W. V. Turnbull, of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada; Mr. Spencer Miller, director, Workers' Education Bureau; Mr. John P. Frey, secretary, Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor; and Mr. A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Report of Executive Council

THE average paid-up and reported membership of the American Federation of Labor for the year ended August 31, 1932, was 2,532,261, a decrease of 357,289 as compared to the preceding year. This membership was distributed in the 26,362 local unions belonging to 106 national and international unions and in the 307 local trades and Federal unions directly affiliated to the federation.

¹ This article is based on an advance copy of the proceedings of the 1932 convention and the report of the executive council to that meeting.

The balance on hand for the year ended August 31, 1931—\$370,842.07—and the total receipts for the 12 months ended August 31, 1932, amounted to \$837,192.25. The total expenses for the latter fiscal year were \$468,747.28. The balance on hand August 31, 1932, was \$368,444.97, of which \$33,949.88 was in the general fund and \$334,495.09 in the defense fund for local trade and Federal labor unions.

Extent of Unemployment

The following estimates of unemployment were presented in the report of the executive council:

TABLE 1.—UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

Year and month	American Federation of Labor estimate ¹ of total unemployment—Number out of work	Trade-union unemployment	
		Per cent out of work ²	Per cent working part time
1930: April.....	2,964,000	13.3	-----
1932:			
January.....	10,304,000	23.1	19
February.....	10,533,000	23.0	20
March.....	10,477,000	22.5	20
April.....	10,496,000	22.8	21
May.....	10,818,000	22.8	22
June.....	11,023,000	23.6	21
July.....	11,420,000	25.4	21
August.....	11,460,000	25.1	21
September (preliminary).....	10,900,000	24.9	22
Average, 9 months.....	10,826,000	³ 23.7	20.8

¹ Based on unemployment census, April, 1930, and United States Government employment indexes.

² Weighted figures.

³ In October, union reports show 65 per cent out of work in building, 46 per cent in metal trades, 42 per cent in manufacturing, 38 per cent in water transport, 31 per cent in theaters, and 50 per cent among musicians and other professionals. During the summer unemployment in clothing and textile industries reached 51 per cent. Some cities report conditions even worse than this. In October, building trades reported that in Cleveland 76 per cent of their membership were out of work and in addition 14 per cent on part time so that only 10 per cent had full employment; in Buffalo 70 per cent were out of work and only 13 per cent had full employment; in Birmingham, Detroit, Pittsburgh, San Antonio, Seattle, conditions were similar or even worse. Metal trades report that in Los Angeles only 1 per cent of their membership were on full time in October, 66 per cent out of work; in Cleveland only 4 per cent on full time, 63 per cent out of work. Similar reports could be listed indefinitely for other trades.

Hours of Labor

According to the council, in May, 1932, "there were roughly 11,000,000 jobless and 23,000,000 wage and salaried workers at work outside of agriculture." A survey made at that time by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics,² which covered 25,000 firms in 103 industries, showed 2,440,000 workers (or slightly over 10 per cent of all industrial wage and salary workers then employed in the United States) having 41.1 average actual hours of work per week. An average week of 41 hours for 23,000,000 persons makes a total of 943,000,000 man-hours per week. The council points out that if this were divided among 34,000,000 persons, they would each have less than 28 hours' work a week.

The average work week in all industry in 1929 was about 49 hours. If the unemployed had been put to work there would not have been over 45 hours a week for each worker. Trade-union standards averaged 44.8 hours a week at that

² See Monthly Labor Review, for September, 1932, pp. 602-615.

time. Since 1929, depression has forced still greater use of labor-saving devices. The return of normal times could not provide even 44 hours' work a week for all now.

The 5-day 40-hour week and the 6-hour day with a 36-hour week, represent standards applicable to normal times at present. But in the emergency of this fall and winter, hours must be reduced even below this standard to provide work for the unemployed and prevent starvation.

Worker Security

Among the measures proposed by the council to eliminate the wage earners' fear of unemployment are:

- (1) Organization of the job market through a system of State employment services under Federal coordination.
- (2) Organization of wage earners into unions of their own choice and under their own control.
- (3) Distribution of man-hours in order that all may be afforded an opportunity to earn a living.
- (4) Higher wages. Purchasing power should expand in proportion to increase in production and services available to improve living standards.
- (5) Vocational counsel and retraining.

Economic Planning

The council declares that the present depression shows the "intolerable shortcomings of our existing economic institutions and practices and brings into question the organization that precipitated the disaster." There are millions whose living standard falls short of the minimum of health and comfort. If these persons had adequate incomes our mills and factories could operate at capacity. It is the belief of the council "that equitable distribution of income so that all may share in the profits is essential to balance for mass production in our highly interdependent economic structure." In this connection the following measures are urged by the federation as integral parts of a central scheme:

- (1) Steeply graduated income and inheritance taxes.
- (2) Constructive control of credit to finance production.
- (3) Recognition of the equities of workers in the industries in which they work and at least protection equal to that given financial investments.
- (4) Federal agency to collect and collate data on man-hours and wage-earner income, necessary to appraise producing workers' participation in industrial progress. Such an agency would provide the standards for determining economic balance.
- (5) Federal licenses for corporations operating on an interstate scope, with specific requirements as to accounting.
- (6) All accounts available to those interested, and protective service for investors.
- (7) Organization of wage earners to advance their interests intelligently within industry and other relationships.

The calling of a representative national economic conference is also urged, to be participated in by labor as a producing industrial partner. The council holds, however, that our economic planning will be futile if we do not keep in mind that "technical progress, economic efficiency, and balance are to provide opportunities for the development of the moral, intellectual, and spiritual capacities of all our citizens."

Unemployment Relief

The council states that it is not reasonable to expect that any stabilization program will immediately eliminate all unemployment and insists that we must be prepared for years to come to relieve the

jobless through advance planning of public works and to extend national credit for self-liquidating projects, for building low-priced homes, for the reclamation of slums, and other undertakings of a similar character.

Although the council does not minimize the efforts for public and private relief funds, which it is estimated will for 1932 probably amount to from \$400,000,000 to \$500,000,000, the report points out that "workers' wage and salary loss this year has been \$25,000,000,000. Compared to this sum \$500,000,000 of relief (one-fiftieth) seems small indeed."

Unemployment Insurance

In the judgment of the council, the failure of the ownership and management of industry to provide and maintain work opportunities for working men and women makes unemployment insurance imperative. "The responsibility for this state of affairs rests squarely upon industry and industrial management."

In view of the great variations in local conditions in the different States the council holds that it would not be wise, even if it were practicable, at present to draft a single model bill for enactment in every State. It is thought possible, however, to outline certain general basic principles and standards to which such State legislation should conform, and the federation has therefore formulated the following principles for guidance in the drafting of State unemployment insurance bills:

(1) *Protection of union standards.*—Every unemployment insurance law should include certain specific provisions for the protection of union members against the compulsory acceptance of employment contrary to the rules and regulations of their respective organizations or of work under circumstances tending to reduce wages or depress labor conditions.

(2) *Underlying purpose of unemployment insurance.*—The law should be carefully drafted to attain the two principal objectives of unemployment insurance: (a) Stimulation of more regular employment in so far as possible, and (b) payment of unemployment benefits to those temporarily without jobs through the failure of industry to provide steady employment.

(3) *Voluntary versus compulsory systems of insurance.*—The insurance should be compulsory, since voluntary schemes are not likely to be operated generally and are often open to other serious objections.

(4) *Contributions.*—The costs should be a charge upon industry. No contributions should be paid out of wages. The amounts of the contribution should depend upon the local situation in each State, but the minimum contributions should be sufficient to provide for the accumulation of adequate reserves, the cost of benefits to be paid, and the administration costs. It is the belief of the federation that such coverage would require a contribution rate of not less than 3 per cent of the total pay roll.

(5) *Reserve versus insurance systems.*—The American Federation of Labor considers it inadvisable at present to take a definite position as between the plant reserves system such as is provided in the Wisconsin act and an insurance scheme such as is under consideration in Ohio and in operation in various European countries. Whatever system is adopted, the council is of the opinion that "it should be

administered by the State and all reserve funds held and invested by the State."

(6) *Exclusion of private insurance companies.*—No private insurance company in the United States should be permitted to enter the field of unemployment compensation.

(7) *Investment of funds.*—All unemployment compensation funds should be invested in Federal securities or the bonds of States or municipalities which have never defaulted on the payment of interest or principal.

(8) *Eligibility for compensation.*—In general, insurance should include temporary and involuntary unemployment, unemployment being defined as the condition caused by "the inability of an employee who is capable of and available for employment to obtain work in his usual employment or in another for which he is reasonably fitted." No employee should be required to accept a job in which any or all of the following circumstances obtain:

(a) In a situation vacant directly in consequence of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute.

(b) If the wages, hours, and conditions offered are less favorable to the employee than those prevailing for similar work in the locality, or are such as tend to depress wages and working conditions.

(c) If acceptance of such employment would abridge or limit the right of the employee either (1) to refrain from joining a labor organization or association of workmen, or (2) to retain membership in and observe the rules of any such organization or association.

(d) Workers who quit work without good cause or who are discharged for misconduct shall not thereby forfeit benefits beyond a reasonable period.

(9) *Scope.*—The coverage should include both manual and clerical workers and in this regard should approximate as far as practicable the State workmen's compensation acts. Later the scope may be widened.

(10) *Payment of compensation.*—An employee's claim to unemployment benefit should be plainly recognized as a legal right earned by previous work within the State. The amount of compensation and the number of weeks for which it shall be paid must depend upon the local conditions in the particular State and upon the amount of the contribution to the fund. It seems inadvisable to provide for a waiting period before beginning the payment of benefits. Wage earners partially unemployed should be paid benefits at a reduced rate.

(11) *Administration.*—The administration of the unemployment compensation system should be in the hands of a specially created State commission or department. Both management and labor should be allowed a voice in unemployment insurance administration. Advisory committees constituted of an equal number of representatives of management and labor would be highly useful. It is the council's opinion, however, that no workingman can have real representation except through labor organizations. Administrative costs should be paid out of the unemployment fund. The commission should take over, supervise, and expand the public employment offices in States where these exchanges are already established and should create and operate such agencies in States which at present have none. The administration regulating the payment of unemployment compensation should be decentralized so far as practicable. Claims should be paid through local agencies set up and supervised by the commission and acting in cooperation with the public employment agencies.

(12) *Stabilization of employment.*—The whole system should tend to promote so far as possible the regularization of employment. One way of attaining this objective is by basing the amount of contribution upon some merit-rating scheme or, in States which do not adopt an exclusive State fund, by the formation of separate industry or separate plant funds.

We suggest, however, that a flexible policy be pursued in all the States, and that unemployment insurance legislation be secured which will maintain the above standards, so far as possible, and yet which will accommodate itself to the varying circumstances and conditions in each State. It is essential that the protection of the rights of citizenship and of union membership be maintained in all acts.

Pending the adoption of compulsory State insurance, voluntary unemployment compensation schemes should be subject to State regulation. We, therefore, believe it vital that suitable legislation be enacted to provide for State supervision of all such plans, including as a minimum the deposit of benefit funds in separate trust accounts, whether or not such funds include payments made from employees.

Benefit Services of National and International Unions

The following figures on the benefit services of national and international unions were submitted to the convention:

TABLE 2.—BENEFITS PAID BY NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL UNIONS IN 1930 AND 1931

Type of benefit	1930	1931
Sickness.....	\$3, 649, 703. 15	\$2, 220, 974. 64
Death.....	18, 527, 095. 00	17, 132, 023. 07
Unemployment.....	3, 311, 279. 50	9, 146, 724. 35
Old age.....	5, 910, 995. 41	6, 090, 742. 90
Disability.....	3, 234, 066. 93	3, 671, 380. 30
Miscellaneous.....	2, 064, 839. 57	1, 700, 027. 88
Total.....	36, 697, 979. 56	39, 961, 873. 14

It will be noted that the payment for sick, death, and miscellaneous benefits decreased in 1931 as compared with 1930. Unemployment benefits, however, increased almost \$6,000,000 over the same period.

Adopted Resolutions and Other Approved Recommendations

THE action of the convention on various recommendations and resolutions is summarized below.

Government employment.—A study of present and proposed classification was recommended in order to develop a classification plan covering all governmental activities both departmental and field, except those occupations and trades in which wages are fixed by a board or classes of crafts which desire to be excluded. The improvement of employment conditions in the Canal Zone was favored, including the restoration of leave privileges taken away by the economy act, the option of retirement after 30 years' service, the extension of retirement provisions to the wives of retired employees, and the application of the prevailing wage law to the Canal Zone.

Shorter workdays.—The delegates reaffirmed the federation's faith in the shorter workday and work week as one means of restoring the buying power of the workers, and instructed the executive council to take promptly the necessary steps toward the enactment of proper legislation embodying this suggestion in so far as possible without reducing the daily, weekly, or monthly wage.

Unemployment insurance.—Five resolutions on unemployment insurance were introduced. In lieu of these measures the convention

approved the recommendations on this subject made in the report of the executive council, which is reviewed above.

Education.—The position of the federation in favor of compulsory full-time education to the age of 16 and part-time education to the age of 18 for all children was restated and adequate machinery for the enforcement of such legislation was urged. It was also urged that the federation and its affiliated bodies endeavor to secure increased appropriations for vocational education and guidance.

It was recommended that the United States Bureau of Education make a rapid survey of what is being done at present for the reeducation of the unemployed and draw up a program for vocational counseling and retraining. Protest was registered against the false economy of cutting down school services and reducing the incomes of the educational staff.

Commendation was given to the Workers' Education Bureau for giving direction to a renewed interest in workers' education.

Workmen's compensation.—It was emphasized that the time was opportune for various State federations of labor to urge the adoption of the exclusive State-fund plan for workmen's compensation.

Old-age pensions.—Recommendation was made for continued efforts by various State branches of the federation to secure appropriate old-age pension legislation.

Negro workers.—The delegates adopted a report by the organization committee, bringing together the pronouncements of the federation in past conventions concerning Negro workers, which document closed as follows:

Your committee reiterates, reindorses, and reaffirms all the actions taken and decisions rendered by the American Federation of Labor on this subject.

We repeat that all the workers of the United States and Canada—skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled—are eligible to admission to the American Federation of Labor, irrespective of creed, color, nationality, sex, or politics. * * * We will be glad to have them with us as that is the only way in which their and our rights and interests can be advanced and protected.

International labor relations.—The executive council was urged to request the United States Government "to maintain a permanent attaché or representative of the Department of Labor at the International Labor Office at Geneva, Switzerland, to carry on active cooperation with the International Labor Organization."

Miscellaneous.—A decision was reached to refer to the executive council a bill providing for a direct tax upon all automatic machinery and that the revenue from such machinery be taken to pay unemployment benefits. Federal safety legislation for building workers was favored. The passage of the King bill to extend the application of the exclusion laws to seamen was urged. The matter of cooperating in further federation of the women's trade-union auxiliaries was referred to the executive council for additional investigation and study.

Officers Reelected

MR. WILLIAM GREEN was reelected president of the federation and Mr. Martin F. Ryan and Mr. Frank Morrison will again serve, respectively, as treasurer and secretary.

Washington, D. C., will be the convention city in 1933.

LABOR AGREEMENTS

Agreement Providing for Salesmen in the Cleveland Electrical Industry

ELECTRICAL workers of Cleveland have recently agreed to a reduction in their wage scale in order that salesmen may be hired to develop a market for their labor, through the improvement or modernization of old buildings, residences, or industrial plants.

An addendum to the working agreement dated March 1, 1930, between Local Union No. 38 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Electrical Contractors' Association of Cleveland, provides a wage scale of \$1.05 an hour on modernization work and 75 cents an hour on repair or maintenance work. The wage scale on new construction work is \$1.37½ an hour.

The employer, in order to be eligible for the benefits of the lower wage rates, agrees to employ not less than one full-time salesman who shall have knowledge of the work covered by this addendum and whose sole duty shall be to solicit work specified to be performed at the lower rates. The employer also agrees to keep a daily record of the salesman's activities and accomplishments, which shall be shown upon request to the representative of Local Union No. 38 or to a delegated representative of the joint arbitration board. After a period of 90 days from his signing this addendum the employer agrees that he will employ the equivalent of one member of the local union continuously on work coming under this plan.

The following work may be performed for \$1.05 an hour.

- (a) Alterations, additions, and installations in old or residential occupancies.
- (b) Alterations and additions to existing installations in stores, offices, hotels, theaters, educational buildings, and/or institutions, where no major structural alterations are being made.
- (c) Alterations and additions to present installations in operating manufacturing and industrial plants.
- (d) Installing in operating plants and completed buildings special apparatus and appliances.

Maintaining and repairing of installations in stores, offices, hotels, theaters, hospitals, and manufacturing and industrial plants, also maintenance and repair work performed outside of Cleveland on other than residences, in the jurisdiction of Local Union No. 38, may be performed at the rate of 75 cents an hour.

Work done outside of buildings, such as street decoration and exterior signs, are not covered in the addendum.

Municipalities or State institutions or others which may employ members of the local union directly, which do not employ solicitors as provided in this addendum, are not intended to come under the provisions of this agreement.

A joint arbitration board is provided for, which shall have the power to enforce the above provisions, together with any subsequent changes, either temporary or permanent, in the working rules which the board may find necessary.

The addendum is to remain in force until March 1, 1933, unless extended beyond that date by a further written agreement.

HOUSING

Building Permits in Principal Cities of the United States, November, 1932

INDICATED expenditures for total building operations increased 18.3 per cent according to reports received from 350 identical cities having a population of 25,000 or over, for the months of October and November, 1932, by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

The cost figures in the following tables apply to the cost of the building as estimated by the prospective builder on applying for his permit to build. No land costs are included. Only building projects within the corporate limits of the cities enumerated are shown. The States of Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, through their departments of labor, are cooperating with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in the collection of these data.

Comparisons, October and November

TABLE 1 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 350 identical cities of the United States, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 350 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1932, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	October, 1932	November, 1932	Per cent of change	October, 1932	November, 1932	Per cent of change
New England.....	\$843, 180	\$800, 380	-5. 1	\$1, 027, 119	\$776, 221	-24. 4
Middle Atlantic.....	2, 325, 181	1, 636, 761	-29. 6	4, 476, 011	9, 184, 765	+105. 2
East North Central.....	1, 024, 539	548, 700	-46. 4	1, 644, 260	5, 062, 206	+207. 9
West North Central.....	647, 429	526, 574	-18. 7	1, 344, 096	1, 131, 900	-15. 8
South Atlantic.....	915, 028	530, 655	-42. 0	1, 565, 316	4, 051, 442	+158. 8
South Central.....	567, 449	424, 088	-25. 3	3, 924, 688	1, 229, 360	-68. 7
Mountain and Pacific.....	1, 636, 876	1, 391, 743	-15. 0	1, 445, 670	5, 241, 514	+262. 6
Total.....	7, 959, 682	5, 858, 901	-26. 4	15, 427, 160	26, 677, 408	+72. 9

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Num- ber of cities
	October, 1932	November, 1932	Per cent of change	October, 1932	November, 1932	Per cent of change	
New England.....	\$884, 604	\$590, 134	-33. 3	\$2, 754, 903	\$2, 166, 735	-21. 3	53
Middle Atlantic.....	3, 585, 473	2, 284, 577	-36. 3	10, 386, 665	13, 106, 103	+26. 2	70
East North Central.....	1, 470, 776	707, 449	-51. 9	4, 139, 575	6, 318, 355	+52. 6	94
West North Central.....	486, 065	246, 803	-49. 2	2, 477, 590	1, 905, 277	-23. 1	25
South Atlantic.....	1, 141, 179	875, 333	-23. 3	3, 621, 523	5, 457, 430	+50. 7	40
South Central.....	530, 468	460, 139	-13. 3	5, 022, 605	2, 113, 587	-57. 9	33
Mountain and Pacific.....	1, 105, 058	861, 586	-22. 0	4, 187, 604	7, 494, 843	+79. 0	35
Total.....	9, 203, 623	6, 026, 021	-34. 5	32, 590, 465	38, 562, 330	+18. 3	350

Indicated expenditures for new residential building decreased 26.4 per cent, comparing November with October. New nonresidential buildings, however, showed an increase of 72.9 per cent in indicated expenditures. This increase was caused largely by expenditures for public buildings. There was a decrease of 34.5 per cent in indicated expenditures for additions, alterations, and repairs. Comparing November permits with October permits, total construction increased in four geographic divisions and decreased in three. The highest increase was shown in the Mountain and Pacific States.

Table 2 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 350 identical cities of the United States, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION, IN 350 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1932, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings		Additions, alterations, and repairs		Total construction	
	October, 1932	November, 1932	October, 1932	November, 1932	October, 1932	November, 1932	October, 1932	November, 1932
New England.....	166	143	665	509	2,169	1,685	3,000	2,337
Middle Atlantic.....	432	323	1,577	977	4,429	3,839	6,438	5,139
East North Central.....	197	115	1,453	847	2,400	1,478	4,050	2,440
West North Central.....	187	139	802	393	941	537	1,930	1,069
South Atlantic.....	246	129	571	461	2,961	2,229	3,778	2,819
South Central.....	236	175	411	307	1,814	1,346	2,461	1,828
Mountain and Pacific.....	506	365	1,185	1,040	3,541	2,617	5,232	4,022
Total.....	1,970	1,389	6,664	4,534	18,255	13,731	26,889	19,654
Per cent of change.....		-29.5		-32.0		-24.8		-26.9

Decreases were shown in the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building construction, comparing November permits with October permits.

Table 3 shows the number of families provided for in the different kinds of housekeeping dwellings, together with the estimated cost of such dwellings, for which permits were issued in 350 identical cities during October and November, 1932, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 3.—ESTIMATED COST AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 350 IDENTICAL CITIES IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1932, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	October, 1932	November, 1932	October, 1932	November, 1932	October, 1932	November, 1932	October, 1932	November, 1932
New England.....	\$755, 180	\$733, 480	153	130	\$61, 500	\$66, 900	20	26
Middle Atlantic.....	1, 671, 281	1, 178, 061	376	262	342, 300	366, 200	88	101
East North Central.....	822, 107	496, 500	183	106	65, 432	44, 700	18	13
West North Central.....	613, 979	521, 074	181	137	9, 750	1, 000	6	1
South Atlantic.....	865, 878	530, 155	237	128	24, 650	500	10	1
South Central.....	453, 827	384, 704	221	162	35, 372	24, 684	17	16
Mountain and Pacific.....	1, 258, 886	1, 183, 243	446	331	218, 898	139, 500	88	53
Total.....	6, 441, 138	5, 027, 217	1, 797	1, 256	757, 902	643, 484	247	211
Per cent of change.....		-22. 0		-30. 1		-15. 1		-14. 6

Geographic division	Multifamily dwellings				Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	October, 1932	November, 1932	October, 1932	November, 1932	October, 1932	November, 1932	October, 1932	November, 1932
New England.....	\$26, 500	0	10	0	\$843, 180	\$800, 380	183	156
Middle Atlantic.....	278, 800	\$86, 500	89	27	2, 292, 381	1, 630, 761	553	390
East North Central.....	43, 000	7, 500	11	3	930, 539	548, 700	212	122
West North Central.....	23, 700	4, 500	12	4	647, 429	526, 574	199	142
South Atlantic.....	24, 500	0	16	0	915, 028	530, 655	263	129
South Central.....	11, 800	9, 500	14	8	500, 999	418, 888	252	186
Mountain and Pacific.....	159, 092	50, 500	78	29	1, 636, 876	1, 373, 243	612	413
Total.....	567, 392	158, 500	230	71	7, 766, 432	5, 829, 201	2, 274	1, 538
Per cent of change.....		-72. 1		-69. 1		-24. 9		-32. 4

There was a decrease in both the number of families provided for and indicated expenditures for each type of housekeeping dwelling. The decrease in indicated expenditures was greater in the case of apartment houses than in the case of either 1-family or 2-family dwellings. During November, family-dwelling units were provided in new housekeeping dwellings for 1,538 families, a decrease of 32.4 per cent as compared with October.

Table 4 shows the index number of families provided for, the index numbers of indicated expenditures for new residential buildings, for new nonresidential buildings, for additions, alterations, and repairs, and for total building operations.

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR AND OF THE ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING OPERATIONS AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

[Monthly average, 1929=100]

Month	Families provided for	Estimated cost of—			
		New residential buildings	New non-residential buildings	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Total building operations
1929					
November.....	51.7	44.8	89.6	95.2	68.1
1930					
November.....	52.9	42.5	54.4	37.8	46.3
1931					
November.....	23.8	19.0	32.7	33.6	26.2
1932					
January.....	14.4	10.2	25.0	25.8	18.2
February.....	13.0	9.1	16.5	20.7	14.3
March.....	15.4	10.7	18.1	27.0	15.7
April.....	13.4	9.7	25.0	32.0	18.8
May.....	11.3	7.9	39.3	27.3	23.3
June.....	10.6	7.9	24.6	28.2	17.3
July.....	8.2	5.6	16.1	22.6	12.0
August.....	9.7	6.8	15.7	24.9	12.6
September.....	10.8	7.5	11.4	21.7	10.7
October.....	9.5	6.6	12.6	22.8	11.0
November.....	6.4	4.9	21.8	14.9	13.0

The index numbers of families provided for, of new residential buildings, and of additions, alterations, and repairs reached a low for the year during November. The index numbers of indicated expenditures for new nonresidential buildings and for total building operations, however, were higher than for any month since June.

Comparisons of Indicated Expenditures for Public Buildings

TABLE 5 shows the value of contracts awarded for public buildings by the various agencies of the United States Government and by the various State governments during the months of November, 1931, and October and November, 1932, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CONTRACTS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AWARDED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND BY STATE GOVERNMENTS, NOVEMBER, 1931, AND OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1932, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	Federal			State		
	November, 1931	October, 1932	November, 1932 ¹	November, 1931	October, 1932	November, 1932 ¹
New England.....	\$84,648	\$485,570	\$150,603	\$131,093	\$71,674	\$46,539
Middle Atlantic.....	564,399	3,113,328	3,618,527	2,957,380	3,340,045	1,999,180
East North Central.....	1,076,727	727,682	4,218,834	1,858,459	221,457	1,160,757
West North Central.....	183,895	600,594	266,501	1,752,842	12,956	63,700
South Atlantic.....	10,864,710	362,454	4,016,870	203,000	121,113	177,022
South Central.....	932,965	1,529,051	2,706,390	810,779	617,247	170,944
Mountain and Pacific.....	730,193	1,409,524	1,256,226	508,225	211,376	16,973
Total.....	14,437,537	8,228,203	16,233,951	8,221,778	4,595,868	3,635,115

¹ Subject to revision.

The value of contracts awarded by the Federal Government during November, 1932, was \$16,233,951, or more than twice the value of Federal building contracts awarded during October, 1932.

The value of contracts awarded by the various State governments during November was \$3,635,115, or about 80 per cent of the value of building contracts awarded by the various States during October.

Whenever a contract is awarded by either the Federal or a State Government in a city having a population of 25,000 or over, the number or cost of such building is included in the tables shown herein.

Comparisons, November, 1932, with November, 1931

TABLE 6 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 341 identical cities of the United States having a population of 25,000 or over, for the months of November, 1931, and November, 1932, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 6.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 341 IDENTICAL CITIES AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN NOVEMBER, 1931, AND NOVEMBER, 1932, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	November, 1931	November, 1932	Per cent of change	November, 1931	November, 1932	Per cent of change
New England.....	\$2,423,850	\$747,880	-69.1	\$1,080,482	\$576,061	-46.7
Middle Atlantic.....	10,529,657	1,613,961	-84.7	10,025,041	9,176,305	-8.5
East North Central.....	2,241,617	547,700	-75.6	4,808,089	5,061,656	+5.3
West North Central.....	1,484,827	526,574	-64.5	2,138,424	1,131,900	-47.1
South Atlantic.....	1,840,812	523,330	-71.6	11,683,608	4,050,317	-65.3
South Central.....	1,704,917	424,088	-75.1	3,152,523	1,229,360	-61.0
Mountain and Pacific.....	3,493,295	1,388,943	-60.2	3,191,781	5,240,714	+64.2
Total.....	23,718,975	5,772,476	-75.7	36,079,948	26,466,313	-26.6

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Number of cities
	November, 1931	November, 1932	Per cent of change	November, 1931	November, 1932	Per cent of change	
New England.....	\$3,068,125	\$772,906	-75.1	\$6,602,457	\$2,096,847	-68.2	50
Middle Atlantic.....	5,243,424	2,271,558	-56.7	25,798,122	13,061,824	-49.4	68
East North Central.....	1,761,621	707,349	-59.8	3,811,327	6,316,705	+66.0	93
West North Central.....	539,013	246,803	-54.2	4,162,264	1,905,277	-54.2	25
South Atlantic.....	1,606,093	863,412	-46.2	15,130,513	5,437,059	-64.1	38
South Central.....	872,970	460,139	-47.3	5,730,410	2,113,587	-63.1	33
Mountain and Pacific.....	1,184,333	860,336	-27.4	7,869,409	7,489,993	-4.8	34
Total.....	14,305,579	6,182,503	-56.8	74,104,502	38,421,292	-48.2	341

Decreases in indicated expenditures for new residential buildings, for additions, alterations, and repairs, and for total construction were shown in each geographic division. Indicated expenditures for new nonresidential buildings showed an increase in the East North Central States and in the Mountain and Pacific States. Decreases were registered in the other five geographic divisions.

Table 7 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations, in 341 identical cities having a population

of 25,000 or over, for the months of November, 1931, and November, 1932, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 341 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN NOVEMBER, 1931, AND NOVEMBER, 1932, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings		Additions, alterations, and repairs		Total construction	
	November, 1931	November, 1932	November, 1931	November, 1932	November, 1931	November, 1932	November, 1931	November, 1932
New England.....	406	133	923	497	1,782	1,654	3,111	2,284
Middle Atlantic.....	865	320	1,719	965	3,820	3,811	6,404	5,096
East North Central.....	439	114	1,909	843	2,332	1,477	4,680	2,434
West North Central.....	349	139	749	393	900	537	1,998	1,069
South Atlantic.....	367	122	705	448	2,582	2,142	3,654	2,712
South Central.....	405	175	512	307	1,665	1,346	2,582	1,828
Mountain and Pacific.....	832	364	1,248	1,036	3,181	2,612	5,261	4,012
Total.....	3,663	1,367	7,765	4,489	16,262	13,579	27,690	19,433
Per cent of change.....		-62.7		-42.2		-16.5		-29.8

All geographic divisions registered decreases in the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations, comparing permits issued in November, 1932, with those issued in November, 1931.

Table 8 shows the number of families provided for in the different kinds of housekeeping dwellings, together with the cost of such dwellings, for which permits were issued in 341 identical cities, during November, 1931, and November, 1932, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 8.—ESTIMATED COST AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 341 IDENTICAL CITIES IN NOVEMBER, 1931, AND NOVEMBER, 1932, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	November, 1931	November, 1932	November, 1931	November, 1932	November, 1931	November, 1932	November, 1931	November, 1932
New England.....	\$2,030,450	\$687,980	355	121	\$365,400	\$59,900	94	24
Middle Atlantic.....	3,850,942	1,155,261	662	259	1,143,715	366,200	309	101
East North Central.....	1,920,067	495,500	400	105	225,550	44,700	60	13
West North Central.....	1,304,627	521,074	323	137	131,700	1,000	44	1
South Atlantic.....	1,440,632	522,830	338	121	58,950	500	24	1
South Central.....	1,523,017	384,704	372	162	109,900	24,684	56	16
Mountain and Pacific.....	2,842,030	1,180,443	742	330	358,800	139,500	122	53
Total.....	14,911,765	4,947,792	3,192	1,235	2,394,015	636,484	709	209
Per cent of change.....		-66.8		-61.3		-73.4		-70.5

TABLE 8.—ESTIMATED COST AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 341 IDENTICAL CITIES IN NOVEMBER, 1931, AND NOVEMBER, 1932, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

Geographic division	Multifamily dwellings				Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	November, 1931	November, 1932	November, 1931	November, 1932	November, 1931	November, 1932	November, 1931	November, 1932
New England.....	\$28,000	0	12	0	\$2,423,850	\$747,880	461	145
Middle Atlantic.....	5,535,000	\$86,500	1,419	27	10,529,657	1,607,961	2,390	387
East North Central.....	86,000	7,500	40	3	2,231,617	547,700	500	121
West North Central.....	48,500	4,500	30	4	1,484,827	526,574	397	142
South Atlantic.....	341,230	0	134	0	1,840,812	523,330	496	122
South Central.....	28,000	9,500	14	8	1,660,917	418,888	442	186
Mountain and Pacific.....	274,465	50,500	131	29	3,475,295	1,370,443	995	412
Total.....	6,341,195	158,500	1,780	71	23,646,975	5,742,776	5,681	1,515
Per cent of change.....		-97.5		-96.0		-75.7		-73.3

Indicated expenditures for all types of dwellings were much lower in November, 1932, than in November, 1931. The number of family-dwelling units provided in each type of dwelling also decreased, comparing these two months.

Details by Cities

TABLE 9 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of total building operations, and the number of families provided for in new dwellings in each of the 350 cities for which reports were received for November, 1932.

No reports were received from Bangor and Lewiston, Me., Belleville, N. J., Butler, Pa., Anderson, Ind., Madison, Wis., University City, Mo., Lynchburg, Va., Fort Smith, Ark., Ashland, Ky., Monroe, La., Meridian, Miss., Muskogee and Okmulgee, Okla., Corpus Christi, Laredo, and Port Arthur, Tex., Butte, Mont., and Bellingham, Everett, and Tacoma, Wash.

Permits were issued during November for the following important building projects: In Hartford, Conn., for a museum to cost \$470,000; in the Borough of Manhattan for a factory building to cost \$2,500,000; in Pittsburgh, Pa., for a Mellon Institute building to cost \$3,850,000; in Baltimore, Md., for a school building to cost \$250,000; in New Orleans, La., for a Municipal Boys' Home to cost \$135,000, and for an almshouse to cost \$220,000; and in San Francisco, Calif., for public works and utility buildings to cost over \$4,000,000.

Contracts were awarded by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department for a post office in Oak Park, Ill., to cost \$354,000; for a post office in Lansing, Mich., to cost \$385,000; for a post office in Cleveland, Ohio, to cost \$2,844,000; for a post office in Springfield, Ohio, to cost \$338,000; for a Federal courthouse in Jacksonville, Fla., to cost nearly \$1,250,000; for a post office in Norfolk, Va., to cost \$1,034,000, and for a marine hospital in the same city to cost nearly \$500,000; and for a post office and Federal courthouse in Beaumont, Tex., to cost \$440,000.

TABLE 9.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, NOVEMBER, 1932

New England States

City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for	City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for
Connecticut:					Massachusetts—				
Bridgeport.....	\$36,400	\$5,175	\$47,111	15	Continued.				
Bristol.....	0	3,340	4,380	0	Lynn.....	\$8,000	\$1,950	\$22,545	2
Greenwich.....	38,000	7,600	71,950	5	Malden.....	10,600	3,925	22,420	3
Hartford.....	15,200	489,150	526,051	3	Medford.....	0	3,300	7,185	0
Meriden.....	18,500	3,273	31,333	4	New Bedford.....	0	5,500	8,300	0
New Britain.....	2,000	300	6,478	1	Newton.....	145,500	6,110	162,043	14
New Haven.....	36,500	7,675	51,662	7	Pittsfield.....	6,000	9,125	18,850	2
Norwalk.....	36,000	2,625	43,400	5	Quincy.....	12,600	4,275	29,064	4
Stamford.....	4,500	2,550	16,900	1	Revere.....	0	800	4,600	0
Torrington.....	5,000	1,277	7,897	1	Salem.....	5,500	1,300	17,325	1
Waterbury.....	7,000	54,633	65,683	2	Somerville.....	0	2,147	3,892	0
West Hartford.....	20,000	940	32,788	3	Springfield.....	12,500	3,565	26,675	5
Maine:					Taunton.....	11,130	2,870	19,708	4
Portland.....	15,250	4,595	28,312	5	Waltham.....	16,500	1,425	19,685	4
Massachusetts:					Watertown.....	4,000	1,200	7,255	1
Arlington.....	25,000	2,375	28,550	6	Worcester.....	61,900	8,456	89,764	13
Beverly.....	14,000	1,400	23,575	4	New Hampshire:				
Boston ¹	57,000	28,315	271,637	13	Concord.....	0	0	950	0
Brookton.....	0	1,080	7,707	0	Manchester.....	9,800	4,990	21,835	3
Brookline.....	49,000	9,330	59,955	5	Rhode Island:				
Cambridge.....	28,000	730	40,505	1	Central Falls.....	0	150	9,650	0
Chelsea.....	0	450	3,785	0	Cranston.....	3,500	7,775	14,110	1
Chicopee.....	0	1,425	5,925	0	East Providence.....	14,500	13,235	30,793	2
Everett.....	0	0	4,500	0	Newport.....	19,500	28,100	49,450	5
Fall River.....	0	2,960	7,280	0	Pawtucket.....	3,500	3,160	8,850	1
Fitchburg.....	6,800	1,500	9,200	2	Providence.....	20,200	11,900	116,937	3
Haverhill.....	1,000	2,600	6,380	1	Woonsocket.....	0	700	3,800	0
Holyoke.....	0	5,250	11,000	0	Vermont:				
Lawrence.....	4,500	9,300	16,700	1	Burlington.....	7,500	0	8,550	2
Lowell.....	8,000	415	11,855	1	Total.....	800,380	776,221	2,166,735	156

Middle Atlantic States

New Jersey:					New York—				
Atlantic City.....	\$1,250	\$1,250	\$29,391	1	Continued.				
Bayonne.....	0	800	11,000	0	Kingston.....	\$8,350	\$6,840	\$19,180	2
Bloomfield.....	0	17,500	20,500	0	Lockport.....	0	0	0	0
Camden.....	0	38,400	43,943	0	Mount Vernon.....	12,000	3,230	26,130	2
Clifton.....	56,000	2,900	59,450	17	Newburgh.....	13,500	9,850	31,700	2
East Orange.....	7,500	1,035	13,645	2	New Rochelle.....	7,000	1,690	18,617	1
Elizabeth.....	23,000	5,500	39,500	5	New York City—				
Garfield.....	7,000	650	9,250	3	The Bronx ¹	174,600	265,100	629,148	45
Hackensack.....	0	5,965	16,614	0	Brooklyn ¹	338,000	239,725	1,046,836	75
Hoboken.....	0	0	16,162	0	Manhattan ¹	0	2,641,400	3,174,500	0
Irvington.....	0	6,285	34,345	0	Queens ¹	399,600	250,071	848,694	105
Jersey City.....	800	3,416	39,916	1	Richmond ¹	16,300	15,704	73,327	5
Kearny.....	0	1,200	1,750	0	Niagara Falls.....	3,000	4,835	59,743	1
Montclair.....	4,000	955	12,890	1	Poughkeepsie.....	31,400	0	34,450	5
Newark.....	12,000	69,220	158,013	4	Rochester.....	10,700	46,465	69,208	3
New Brunswick.....	2,500	70	2,570	1	Schenectady.....	15,000	22,143	52,133	3
Orange.....	0	3,225	7,445	0	Syracuse.....	0	6,750	18,890	0
Passaic.....	0	0	11,258	0	Troy.....	45,800	3,600	71,765	15
Paterson.....	16,260	39,035	69,160	3	Utica.....	23,360	18,700	44,060	6
Perth Amboy.....	1,736	0	2,611	1	Watertown.....	11,000	555	15,079	2
Plainfield.....	9,500	1,160	14,585	2	White Plains.....	14,000	12,700	32,215	2
Trenton.....	0	4,915	12,684	0	Yonkers.....	65,500	11,341	93,491	10
Union City.....	0	0	6,525	0	Pennsylvania:				
West New York.....	0	0	3,600	0	Allentown.....	0	900	3,575	0
West Orange.....	22,800	2,495	27,665	3	Altoona.....	0	9,223	15,164	0
New York:					Bethlehem.....	0	625	5,125	0
Albany.....	72,500	214,565	329,034	10	Chester.....	0	650	1,150	0
Amsterdam.....	2,000	3,630	5,630	2	Easton.....	0	535	4,511	0
Auburn.....	2,500	550	5,955	1	Erie.....	14,150	3,465	23,382	4
Binghamton.....	21,000	94,710	132,221	3	Harrisburg.....	9,000	3,625	37,119	1
Buffalo.....	15,150	57,424	101,096	7	Hazleton.....	1,455	11,599	15,163	1
Elmira.....	0	940	3,935	0	Johnstown.....	0	9,515	10,485	0
Jamestown.....	0	0	3,750	0	Lancaster.....	0	14,250	17,250	0
					McKeesport.....	0	350	7,725	0

Applications filed.

TABLE 9.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED
IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, NOVEMBER, 1932—Continued

Middle Atlantic States—Continued

City and State	New resi- dential build- ings	New nonresi- dential build- ings	Total (includ- ing re- pairs)	Fami- lies pro- vided for	City and State	New resi- dential build- ings	New nonresi- dential build- ings	Total (includ- ing re- pairs)	Fami- lies pro- vided for
Pennsylvania— Continued.					Pennsylvania— Continued.				
Nanticoke.....	\$4,000	0	\$10,500	1	Wilkes-Barre.....	0	\$231,550	\$240,946	0
New Castle.....	0	\$3,005	4,255	0	Wilkesburg.....	0	0	2,650	0
Norristown.....	0	6,525	9,237	0	Williamsport.....	0	1,324	12,219	0
Philadelphia.....	82,050	872,665	1,075,947	16	York.....	0	3,350	9,018	0
Pittsburgh.....	47,400	3,869,990	3,968,095	13	Total.....	1,636,761	9,184,765	13,106,103	390
Reading.....	0	1,150	9,533	0					
Scranton.....	12,100	1,975	17,735	3					

East North Central States

Illinois:					Michigan—Con.				
Alton.....	0	\$2,220	\$5,895	0	Jackson.....	0	\$547	\$1,153	0
Aurora.....	0	4,575	7,337	0	Kalamazoo.....	0	1,310	5,406	0
Belleville.....	0	0	0	0	Lansing.....	0	401,700	403,650	0
Berwyn.....	0	3,850	3,850	0	Muskegon.....	0	2,000	4,050	0
Bloomington.....	\$10,000	500	10,500	1	Pontiac.....	0	635	2,385	0
Chicago.....	44,000	129,662	289,907	12	Port Huron.....	0	0	200	0
Cicero.....	0	490	1,475	0	Royal Oak.....	\$1,000	550	1,650	1
Danville.....	2,700	32,742	36,882	1	Saginaw.....	0	1,705	4,138	0
Decatur.....	0	2,835	2,835	0	Wyandotte.....	0	0	1,800	0
East St. Louis.....	23,900	435	25,835	4	Ohio:				
Elgin.....	0	500	2,275	0	Akron.....	4,000	11,980	23,255	1
Evanston.....	23,000	1,500	45,500	2	Ashtabula.....	0	50	755	0
Granite City.....	0	0	0	0	Canton.....	2,500	2,400	13,870	1
Joliet.....	0	200	21,460	0	Cincinnati.....	89,000	119,290	252,985	18
Maywood.....	0	5,925	6,575	0	Cleveland.....	32,000	2,882,475	3,008,400	8
Moline.....	0	390	2,226	0	Cleveland				
Oak Park.....	0	354,977	356,002	0	Heights.....	22,300	1,340	24,935	3
Peoria.....	0	5,715	10,845	0	Columbus.....	17,750	164,300	190,050	3
Quincy.....	0	649	1,461	0	Dayton.....	19,000	60,988	94,704	4
Rockford.....	0	250	21,280	0	East Cleve-				
Rock Island.....	10,000	2,475	14,479	1	land.....	0	180	427	0
Springfield.....	7,700	41,523	51,456	3	Elyria.....	0	2,600	3,158	0
Waukegan.....	4,000	0	4,843	1	Hamilton.....	0	820	3,700	0
Indiana:					Lakewood.....	18,500	13,070	32,662	2
East Chicago.....	0	350	900	0	Lima.....	0	225	225	0
Elkhart.....	0	780	1,757	0	Lorain.....	0	100	100	0
Evansville.....	10,000	5,875	18,327	3	Mansfield.....	6,500	7,765	16,452	1
Fort Wayne.....	0	2,478	8,411	0	Marion.....	0	0	100	0
Gary.....	0	66,200	66,350	0	Massillon.....	4,000	0	5,975	1
Hammond.....	2,500	160	3,820	2	Middletown.....	0	2,800	4,628	0
Indianapolis.....	1,300	35,130	62,842	2	Newark.....	1,000	895	2,545	1
Kokomo.....	0	1,250	2,325	0	Norwood.....	7,500	1,250	9,300	1
Lafayette.....	0	0	450	0	Portsmouth.....	0	227	1,077	0
Marion.....	0	550	1,470	0	Springfield.....	0	340,972	342,547	0
Michigan					Steubenville.....	0	0	300	0
City.....	3,000	0	3,400	1	Toledo.....	5,000	3,400	41,630	3
Mishawaka.....	0	475	925	0	Warren.....	8,700	300	10,670	1
Muncie.....	0	617	1,777	0	Youngstown.....	0	2,800	13,785	0
Richmond.....	0	2,200	8,200	0	Wisconsin:				
South Bend.....	5,000	63,815	71,235	1	Appleton.....	24,650	500	27,505	7
Terre Haute.....	0	400	2,625	0	Eau Claire.....	9,000	2,374	20,674	2
Michigan:					Fond du Lac.....	2,000	363	2,763	1
Ann Arbor.....	7,500	16,130	27,037	1	Green Bay.....	1,000	785	4,350	1
Battle Creek.....	0	127,650	129,440	0	Kenosha.....	0	4,525	7,060	0
Bay City.....	0	2,800	4,155	0	Milwaukee.....	44,400	9,968	111,213	10
Dearborn.....	0	350	954	0	Oshkosh.....	1,350	2,415	4,299	2
Detroit.....	58,350	76,269	215,238	12	Racine.....	3,600	1,100	4,700	1
Flint.....	0	2,815	9,800	0	Sheboygan.....	4,000	685	15,870	1
Grand Rapids.....	0	2,435	12,105	0	Superior.....	0	625	1,368	0
Hamtramck.....	0	100	800	0	West Allis.....	7,000	410	7,685	1
Highland					Total.....	548,700	5,062,206	6,318,355	122
Park.....	0	9,540	10,340	0					

TABLE 9.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, NOVEMBER, 1932—Continued

West North Central States

City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for	City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for
Iowa:					Minnesota—				
Burlington...	0	\$7,600	\$8,360	0	Continued.				
Cedar Rapids...	\$25,750	860	29,561	3	St. Paul.....	\$136,470	\$74,788	\$244,918	30
Council Bluffs...	0	85,280	95,452	0	Missouri:				
Davenport.....	13,400	2,901	22,154	4	Joplin.....	0	0	2,635	0
Des Moines.....	38,100	8,145	49,145	11	Kansas City...	31,500	73,800	110,600	9
Dubuque.....	2,500	625	13,842	1	Springfield...	4,500	6,300	23,535	2
Ottumwa.....	1,000	1,000	5,000	1	St. Joseph.....	5,000	4,000	10,025	2
Sioux City.....	8,500	4,215	14,215	3	St. Louis.....	55,250	35,690	148,527	14
Waterloo.....	0	48,930	49,265	0	Nebraska:				
Kansas:					Lincoln.....	20,000	1,675	27,240	5
Hutchinson.....	0	1,315	2,485	0	Omaha.....	32,650	640,370	682,485	12
Kansas City...	1,000	72,500	77,610	2	North Dakota:				
Topeka.....	0	9,175	9,550	0	Fargo.....	4,000	265	5,865	1
Wichita.....	4,000	9,830	32,245	1	South Dakota:				
Minnesota:					Sioux Falls...	18,619	476	19,095	0
Duluth.....	0	3,015	19,612	0	Total.....	526,574	1,131,900	1,905,277	142
Minneapolis...	123,735	39,145	201,856	35					

South Atlantic States

Delaware:					North Carolina—				
Wilmington...	0	\$16,000	\$24,160	0	Con.				
District of Columbia:					High Point...	\$3,950	\$275	\$5,925	3
Washington...	\$286,100	493,495	909,224	46	Raleigh.....	0	8,560	17,310	0
Florida:					Wilmington...	0	4,100	10,850	0
Jacksonville...	2,550	1,339,178	1,369,388	5	Winston-Salem...	8,500	14,115	27,360	1
Miami.....	19,000	30,555	99,089	3	South Carolina:				
Orlando.....	0	9,435	19,264	0	Charleston...	23,900	10,650	40,048	4
Pensacola.....	5,750	1,125	16,246	6	Columbia.....	4,200	6,915	35,381	2
St. Petersburg...	0	6,300	16,400	0	Greenville...	3,000	250	7,745	1
Tampa.....	0	660	14,653	0	Spartanburg...	0	0	1,650	0
West Palm Beach...	1,575	0	4,125	1	Virginia:				
Georgia:					Newport News...	0	713	4,607	0
Atlanta.....	7,000	3,378	29,743	9	Norfolk.....	43,100	1,544,775	1,610,960	15
Augusta.....	900	93,750	98,787	2	Petersburg...	0	700	2,100	0
Columbus.....	2,200	400	5,165	1	Portsmouth...	0	550	4,554	0
Macon.....	4,300	0	11,477	2	Richmond.....	2,600	15,745	40,185	1
Savannah...	6,200	1,125	8,676	2	Roanoke.....	7,500	804	10,059	1
Maryland:					West Virginia:				
Baltimore.....	32,000	400,499	853,999	7	Charleston...	13,000	820	18,624	2
Cumberland...	0	570	1,970	0	Clarksburg...	0	1,020	12,620	0
Hagerstown...	0	30,705	30,705	0	Huntington...	0	540	4,120	0
North Carolina:					Parkersburg...	0	6,785	7,643	0
Asheville.....	7,000	995	11,480	1	Wheeling.....	13,000	100	16,804	3
Charlotte.....	4,500	5,700	11,965	1	Total.....	530,655	4,051,442	5,457,430	129
Durham.....	10,750	0	16,640	5					
Greensboro...	18,080	155	25,729	5					

TABLE 9.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED
IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, NOVEMBER, 1932—Continued*South Central States*

City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for	City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for
Alabama:					Tennessee:				
Birmingham...	\$11,060	\$1,400	\$87,900	3	Chattanooga...	\$5,300	\$100	\$18,913	3
Mobile.....	2,200	0	15,697	1	Johnson City...	1,000	2,000	4,000	1
Montgomery...	3,600	0	9,680	3	Knoxville.....	7,800	7,770	18,510	2
Arkansas:					Memphis.....	15,600	8,970	58,370	7
Little Rock...	0	4,055	15,652	0	Nashville.....	6,225	52,265	79,066	9
Kentucky:					Texas:				
Covington.....	0	875	2,275	0	Amarillo.....	0	0	5,179	0
Lexington.....	0	435	4,694	0	Austin.....	32,110	8,080	58,873	17
Louisville.....	34,000	14,990	78,115	4	Beaumont.....	1,860	440,795	450,503	3
Newport.....	0	0	2,000	0	Brownsville ¹ ...	0	60	1,260	0
Paducah.....	1,000	800	2,500	2	Dallas.....	35,475	30,516	107,029	25
Louisiana:					El Paso.....	19,019	6,268	34,556	5
Baton Rouge...	9,949	7,648	24,889	6	Fort Worth....	14,500	76,707	105,162	10
New Orleans...	50,550	359,081	442,492	19	Galveston.....	3,650	1,355	14,554	6
Shreveport....	25,200	205	38,880	11	Houston.....	49,100	49,100	109,700	14
Mississippi:					San Angelo....	0	100	255	0
Jackson.....	0	12,581	20,425	0	San Antonio....	26,805	3,185	40,783	18
Oklahoma:					Waco.....	6,200	10,224	20,182	4
Enid.....	0	0	0	0	Wichita Falls..	0	0	2,920	0
Oklahoma					Total.....	424,088	1,229,360	2,113,587	186
City.....	52,000	122,510	214,325	9					
Tulsa.....	9,945	7,345	25,508	4					

¹ Not included in totals.*Mountain and Pacific States*

Arizona:					California—Con.				
Phoenix.....	\$2,450	\$450	\$21,090	2	Santa Monica...	\$21,250	\$960	\$28,637	10
Tucson.....	0	1,708	7,106	0	Stockton.....	9,200	9,431	31,972	2
California:					Vallejo.....	16,200	117,970	137,295	7
Alameda.....	3,000	3,415	11,566	1	Colorado:				
Alhambra.....	6,000	1,325	11,200	1	Colorado				
Bakersfield...	950	2,350	11,905	1	Springs.....	4,500	1,565	7,730	2
Berkeley.....	9,000	1,155	28,806	2	Denver.....	65,000	38,080	144,280	16
Fresno.....	13,950	1,520	35,794	5	Pueblo.....	1,000	525	5,001	1
Glendale.....	36,700	7,510	49,370	8	Montana:				
Huntington					Great Falls...	10,800	175	11,495	2
Park.....	2,800	800	4,850	1	New Mexico:				
Long Beach...	39,100	81,940	148,205	17	Albuquerque...	7,000	1,675	17,630	3
Los Angeles...	651,285	210,861	1,107,026	186	Oregon:				
Oakland.....	50,071	32,500	117,916	15	Portland.....	31,750	56,685	113,670	9
Pasadena.....	39,600	25,040	107,657	6	Salem.....	950	725	5,935	1
Riverside.....	0	6,050	11,150	0	Utah:				
Sacramento...	32,050	27,555	87,305	7	Ogden.....	0	1,300	3,650	0
San Bernar-					Salt Lake				
dino.....	0	235	4,550	0	City.....	6,000	18,880	43,145	1
San Diego.....	37,550	18,780	100,893	13	Washington:				
San Francisco	243,787	4,496,689	4,831,453	66	Seattle.....	24,100	12,350	94,865	17
San Jose.....	6,650	4,935	33,065	2	Spokane.....	6,550	19,760	51,439	5
Santa Ana.....	0	1,425	9,688	0	Total.....	1,391,743	5,241,514	7,494,843	413
Santa Barbara	12,500	35,190	57,504	4					

Hawaii

City	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for
Honolulu.....	\$69,325	\$91,468	\$216,753	41

Elapsed Time in Building Construction

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics presents herewith the results of an inquiry to ascertain the length of time elapsing (1) between the date of issue of a building permit and the date work was started on the building, and (2) between the date work was started and the date the building was ready for occupancy. The study covered the permits for new construction issued in 14 representative cities in 1931. For purposes of comparison the results of a similar previous investigation covering 10 of these cities in 1929 are also given.¹

No data were collected concerning additions, alterations, and repairs, and the studies were further restricted by the omission of such buildings as private garages, sheds, stables, and barns, which though large in number were low in value. In the 1931 analysis, also, 243 buildings (slightly more than 2 per cent of the total) were eliminated because construction was not carried to completion, due to lack of funds or to other causes; by far the largest number of these were 1-family dwellings.

The objects of these studies were to determine—

- (1) How many permits were allowed to lapse or were canceled.
- (2) How soon work was available in the construction of the building, after issuance of the permit.
- (3) The length of time for which employment was available on the different types of buildings.

Lapses and Cancellations

TABLE 1 shows, for 1929 and 1931, the value of lapsed permits and the per cent they form of the total estimated cost of permits for all buildings included in the study in 10 selected cities, by kinds of buildings.

TABLE 1.—VALUE AND PER CENT OF LAPSED PERMITS IN 10 CITIES, BY KINDS OF BUILDINGS, 1929 AND 1931

City	1-family dwellings					
	Estimated cost		Lapsed permits			
			Estimated cost		Per cent	
	1929	1931	1929	1931	1929	1931
Brooklyn.....	\$7, 659, 200	\$6, 325, 725	\$20, 000	\$664, 100	0.3	1.0
Cambridge.....	261, 500	119, 350	0	8, 000	0	6.7
Cincinnati.....	9, 676, 860	4, 997, 740	32, 800	22, 500	.3	.5
Denver.....	3, 877, 850	2, 283, 800	139, 600	55, 300	3.6	2.4
Los Angeles.....	21, 177, 333	11, 897, 727	171, 750	120, 200	.8	1.0
Milwaukee.....	5, 197, 300	2, 145, 450	35, 000	66, 400	.7	3.1
New Haven.....	889, 200	810, 750	4, 500	0	.5	0
Philadelphia.....	17, 151, 635	3, 716, 475	17, 500	5, 000	.1	.1
Richmond.....	1, 880, 100	940, 028	4, 800	2, 450	.3	.3
St. Paul.....	2, 350, 332	1, 891, 110	6, 400	27, 000	.3	1.4
Total.....	70, 121, 310	35, 128, 155	432, 350	970, 950	.6	2.8

¹ A report of the results of the 1929 study was given in the Monthly Labor Review for November, 1931.

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TABLE 1.—VALUE AND PER CENT OF LAPSED PERMITS IN 10 CITIES, BY KINDS OF BUILDINGS, 1929 AND 1931—Continued

City	2-family dwellings					
	Estimated cost		Lapsed permits			
			Estimated cost		Per cent	
	1929	1931	1929	1931	1929	1931
Brooklyn.....	\$7,497,400	\$5,940,250	0	\$487,200	0	8.2
Cambridge.....	303,600	195,500	0	0	0	0
Cincinnati.....	930,800	526,050	0	13,000	0	2.5
Denver.....	263,500	84,500	\$5,000	0	1.9	0
Los Angeles.....	6,587,298	3,434,300	23,700	18,700	.4	.5
Milwaukee.....	4,060,550	1,327,950	17,500	19,800	.4	1.5
New Haven.....	103,400	14,000	0	0	0	0
Philadelphia.....	1,632,050	383,500	0	0	0	0
Richmond.....	268,364	87,100	68,500	0	25.5	0
St. Paul.....	232,080	111,000	0	0	0	0
Total.....	21,879,042	12,104,150	114,700	538,700	.5	4.5
	Apartment buildings					
Brooklyn.....	\$38,280,000	\$31,675,900	\$161,000	\$2,458,000	0.4	7.8
Cambridge.....	3,133,000	360,000	0	200,000	0	55.6
Cincinnati.....	2,290,500	1,168,000	172,500	79,000	7.5	6.8
Denver.....	1,946,500	1,235,000	35,000	60,000	1.8	4.9
Los Angeles.....	17,632,360	3,826,860	67,000	83,500	.4	2.2
Milwaukee.....	5,687,652	808,500	140,000	15,000	2.5	1.9
New Haven.....	399,700	104,400	0	0	0	0
Philadelphia.....	14,092,000	612,000	6,062,000	500,000	43.0	8.7
Richmond.....	380,500	0	65,000	0	0	0
St. Paul.....	226,800	76,800	0	30,000	0	39.1
Total.....	84,069,012	39,867,460	6,702,500	3,425,500	8.0	8.6
	Public buildings					
Brooklyn.....	\$22,017,800	\$13,321,644	0	\$375,000	0	2.8
Cambridge.....	5,795,000	2,918,059	0	0	0	0
Cincinnati.....	10,651,000	8,582,800	0	0	0	0
Denver.....	5,313,400	1,501,111	\$12,000	0	0.2	0
Los Angeles.....	9,635,424	7,213,727	945,000	4,500	9.8	.1
Milwaukee.....	8,165,960	4,157,884	0	0	0	0
New Haven.....	9,249,460	7,422,976	0	0	0	0
Philadelphia.....	19,655,370	17,254,545	0	7,000	0	(1)
Richmond.....	1,694,328	537,303	0	0	0	0
St. Paul.....	1,402,080	7,445,022	0	0	0	0
Total.....	93,579,822	70,355,071	957,000	386,500	1.0	0.5
	Commercial buildings					
Brooklyn.....	\$51,799,850	\$4,514,455	0	\$528,250	0	11.7
Cambridge.....	818,635	609,525	0	1,500	0	.2
Cincinnati.....	4,167,200	3,577,910	\$36,000	16,500	0.9	.5
Denver.....	2,488,800	328,800	8,000	15,500	.3	4.7
Los Angeles.....	22,238,071	5,895,194	550,800	100,300	2.5	1.7
Milwaukee.....	7,898,925	915,080	41,500	23,200	.5	2.5
New Haven.....	674,340	411,000	26,000	0	3.9	0
Philadelphia.....	39,076,425	8,531,315	0	50,500	0	.6
Richmond.....	3,389,500	679,542	5,000	9,800	.1	1.4
St. Paul.....	2,360,062	1,419,056	6,000	10,000	.3	.7
Total.....	134,911,808	26,881,877	673,300	755,550	.5	2.8

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 1.—VALUE AND PER CENT OF LAPSED PERMITS IN 10 CITIES, BY KINDS OF BUILDINGS, 1929 AND 1931—Continued

City	Total					
	Estimated cost		Lapsed permits			
			Estimated cost		Per cent	
	1929	1931	1929	1931	1929	1931
Brooklyn.....	\$127,254,250	\$61,777,974	\$181,000	\$4,512,550	0.1	7.3
Cambridge.....	10,311,735	4,202,434	0	209,500	0	5.0
Cincinnati.....	27,716,360	18,852,500	241,300	131,000	.9	.7
Denver.....	13,890,050	5,433,211	199,600	130,800	1.4	2.4
Los Angeles.....	77,270,486	32,267,808	1,758,250	327,200	2.3	1.0
Milwaukee.....	31,010,387	9,354,864	234,000	124,400	.8	1.3
New Haven.....	11,316,100	8,763,126	30,500	0	.3	0
Philadelphia.....	91,607,480	30,497,835	6,079,500	562,500	6.6	1.8
Richmond.....	7,612,792	2,243,973	143,300	12,250	1.9	.5
St. Paul.....	6,571,354	10,942,988	12,400	67,000	.2	.6
Total.....	404,560,994	184,336,713	8,879,850	6,077,200	2.2	3.3

In 1929 the value of buildings for which permits were canceled or allowed to lapse in these 10 cities was \$8,879,850, or 2.2 per cent of the value of all buildings included in this study, as compared with \$6,077,200, or 3.3 per cent, in 1931. The value of lapsed permits was greater in 1931 than in 1929 in the case of 1-family dwellings, 2-family dwellings, and commercial buildings, but less in the case of apartment houses and public buildings.

Table 2 shows the number of lapsed permits in these 10 cities and the per cent such permits form of the total, by kinds of buildings.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF LAPSED PERMITS IN 10 CITIES, BY KINDS OF BUILDINGS, 1929 AND 1931

City	1-family dwellings						2-family dwellings						Apartment buildings					
	Number		Lapsed permits				Number		Lapsed permits				Number		Lapsed permits			
			Number		Per cent				Number		Per cent				Number		Per cent	
	1929	1931	1929	1931	1929	1931	1929	1931	1929	1931	1929	1931	1929	1931	1929	1931	1929	1931
Brooklyn.....	717	828	2	101	0.3	12.2	469	604		60		9.9	240	214	3	31	1.3	14.5
Cambridge.....	21	18		2		11.1	31	19					9	3		1		33.3
Cincinnati.....	1,000	650	7	4	.7	.6	158	66		1		1.5	75	48	3	2	4.0	4.2
Denver.....	646	515	31	17	4.8	3.3	28	12	1		3.6		38	17	1	1	2.6	5.9
Los Angeles.....	5,063	3,356	28	53	.6	1.6	1,219	605	8	4	.7	.7	629	302	3	7	.5	2.3
Milwaukee.....	740	364	6	13	.8	3.6	441	153	3	3	.7	2.0	105	17	6	1	5.7	5.9
New Haven.....	117	127	2			1.7		8	2				20	11				
Philadelphia.....	4,052	826	16	1	.4	.1	68	19					74	3	28	1	37.8	33.3
Richmond.....	365	151	2	1	.5	.7	34	18	8		24.2		9		1		11.1	
St. Paul.....	352	317	2	4	.6	1.3	16	13					8	3		1		33.3
Total.....	13,073	7,152	96	196	.7	2.7	2,472	1,511	20	68	.8	4.5	1,207	618	45	45	3.7	7.3
City	Commercial buildings						Public buildings						Total					
	Number		Lapsed permits				Number		Lapsed permits				Number		Lapsed permits			
			Number		Per cent				Number		Per cent				Number		Per cent	
	1929	1931	1929	1931	1929	1931	1929	1931	1929	1931	1929	1931	1929	1931	1929	1931	1929	1931
Brooklyn.....	320	192		40		20.8	47	20		4		20.0	1,793	1,858	5	236	0.3	12.7
Cambridge.....	52	27		1		3.7	9	10					122	77		4		5.2
Cincinnati.....	98	94	3	1	3.1	1.1	22	11					1,353	869	13	8	1.0	.9
Denver.....	133	78	4	5	3.0	6.4	25	8	1		4.0		870	630	38	23	4.4	3.7
Los Angeles.....	1,086	603	8	11	.7	1.8	152	57	3	1	2.0	1.8	8,149	4,923	50	76	.6	1.5
Milwaukee.....	139	71	2	3	1.4	4.2	14	16					1,439	621	17	20	1.2	3.2
New Haven.....	30	20	1			3.3		14	11				189	171	3		1.6	
Philadelphia.....	159	165		7		4.2	50	26		1		3.8	4,403	1,039	44	10	1.0	1.0
Richmond.....	89	52	2	2	2.2	3.8	21	8					518	229	13	3	2.5	1.3
St. Paul.....	83	63	1	2	1.2	3.2	21	19					480	415	3	7	.6	1.7
Total.....	2,189	1,365	21	72	1.0	5.3	375	186	4	6	1.1	3.2	19,316	10,832	186	387	1.0	3.6

In these 10 cities, permits were issued during 1931 for 10,832 buildings of the type considered in this study. Of this number 387, or 3.6 per cent, lapsed or were canceled. During 1929, only 1 per cent of the permits issued were canceled. The percentage of cancellations was also larger in 1931 than in 1929 for each class of buildings studied. The highest percentage of lapses occurred in permits for apartment houses.

Lag Between Issue of Permit and Start of Work

TABLE 3 shows the number of buildings on which work was started during 1929 and 1931 in these 10 cities, by kinds of buildings, and by the number of days elapsing between the issue of the permit and the starting of work on the excavation.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS STARTED DURING 1929 AND 1931 IN 10 CITIES, BY KINDS OF BUILDINGS AND BY PERIOD BETWEEN ISSUE OF PERMIT AND COMMENCEMENT OF EXCAVATION

Days between date of permit and start of excavation	Number of permits issued for—										Total permits			
	1-family dwellings		2-family dwellings		Apartment buildings		Commercial buildings		Public buildings		Number		Per cent	
	1929	1931	1929	1931	1929	1931	1929	1931	1929	1931	1929	1931	1929	1931
1 and under.....	5,843	2,037	1,216	454	451	186	823	454	150	67	8,483	3,198	44.3	30.6
2 and under 4.....	2,281	1,376	280	295	191	107	356	241	46	30	3,154	2,049	16.5	19.6
4 and under 6.....	1,358	1,045	218	180	93	86	242	150	42	15	1,953	1,476	10.2	14.1
6 and under 8.....	1,038	818	171	136	101	69	153	108	27	12	1,490	1,143	7.8	10.9
8 and under 10.....	508	502	106	87	58	28	98	75	9	7	779	699	4.1	6.7
10 and under 13.....	529	373	120	84	64	31	106	60	15	8	834	556	4.4	5.3
13 and under 16.....	481	279	106	48	49	20	79	52	10	6	725	405	3.8	3.9
16 and under 19.....	247	217	53	32	38	9	41	32	8	7	387	297	2.0	2.8
19 and under 22.....	167	95	43	15	25	9	42	16	8	4	285	139	1.5	1.3
22 and under 26.....	150	49	36	19	12	6	41	13	11	3	250	90	1.3	.9
26 and under 31.....	114	34	11	6	19	3	46	17	10	3	200	63	1.0	.6
31 and under 36.....	55	16	28	50	11	5	28	21	6	9	128	101	.7	1.0
36 and under 41.....	34	13	13	5	6	2	27	11	4	2	84	33	.4	.3
41 and under 51.....	56	49	11	9	9	3	16	13	8	4	100	78	.5	.7
51 and under 61.....	37	12	12	7	6	3	17	8	5	1	77	31	.4	.3
61 and over.....	79	41	28	16	29	6	53	22	12	2	201	87	1.1	.8
Total.....	12,977	6,956	2,452	1,443	1,162	573	2,168	1,293	371	180	19,130	10,445	100.0	100.0
Average period per building (days).....	5.6	6.5	6.7	7.4	10.2	6.5	9.8	8.1	13.0	10.9	6.6	6.9	-----	-----

During 1929 permits were issued for 19,130 buildings, and the average period which elapsed between the issuance of the permit and the starting of work on the building was 6.6 days. In 1931 the average lag was 6.9 days.

In each year the high average was caused by a comparatively few buildings which were held up for considerable periods of time. In 1929 work was started on 44.3 per cent of all buildings within one day after the issuance of the permit, and in 1931 on 30.6 per cent. In 1929, 82.9 per cent of all buildings were started within 10 days after the permit was issued, and in 1931, 81.9 per cent of all buildings were started within 10 days after the issuance of the permit.

In addition to the 10 cities shown in the preceding tables, data for 1931 were also obtained for Columbus, Ga., Greensboro, N. C., Indianapolis, Ind., and Providence, R. I. Table 4 gives 1931 data for the 10 cities shown in Table 3 and for these four additional cities. The inclusion of these four cities, however, does not make any material

change in the average time elapsing between the issuance of the permit and the starting of work on the building for any type of building. For the 14 cities the average time between these two dates was 6.8 days, as compared with 6.9 days for the 10 cities.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS STARTED DURING 1931 IN 14 CITIES, BY KINDS OF BUILDINGS AND BY PERIOD BETWEEN ISSUE OF PERMIT AND COMMENCEMENT OF EXCAVATION

Days between date permit was issued and start of excavation	Number of permits issued for—					Total permits	
	1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings	Apartment buildings	Commercial buildings	Public buildings	Number	Per cent
1 day and under.....	2,371	496	187	552	81	3,687	32.9
2 and under 4 days.....	1,402	304	108	248	30	2,092	18.7
4 and under 6 days.....	1,068	191	87	154	16	1,516	13.5
6 and under 8 days.....	852	142	69	113	13	1,189	10.6
8 and under 10 days.....	517	91	28	80	7	723	6.5
10 and under 13 days.....	391	88	31	64	8	582	5.2
13 and under 16 days.....	288	50	20	55	7	420	3.8
16 and under 19 days.....	222	35	10	36	7	310	2.8
19 and under 22 days.....	101	17	9	18	4	149	1.3
22 and under 26 days.....	56	21	6	16	3	102	.9
26 and under 31 days.....	38	10	3	19	4	74	.7
31 and under 36 days.....	20	51	5	25	9	110	1.0
36 and under 41 days.....	14	5	2	14	3	38	.3
41 and under 51 days.....	49	10	3	15	4	81	.7
51 and under 61 days.....	12	8	3	8	1	32	.3
61 days and over.....	41	16	6	24	2	89	.8
Total.....	7,442	1,535	577	1,441	199	11,194	100.0
Average period per building (days).....	6.4	7.4	6.5	7.9	10.4	6.8

Lag between Start of Work and Completion of Building

TABLE 5 shows the number and per cent of buildings on which work was started during 1929 and 1931 in 10 cities, by kinds of buildings and by days elapsing between the date work was started on the excavation and the date the building was completed.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS STARTED DURING 1929 AND 1931 IN 10 CITIES BY KINDS OF BUILDINGS AND BY PERIOD BETWEEN COMMENCEMENT OF EXCAVATION AND COMPLETION OF BUILDING

Days between start of excavation and completion of building	Number of permits issued for—									
	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings				Apartment buildings	
	Frame		Brick		Frame		Brick		1929	1931
	1929	1931	1929	1931	1929	1931	1929	1931		
30 days and under.....	53	55	1	2	4	4				
31 to 45 days.....	414	379	5	15	28	42		2	1	1
46 to 60 days.....	992	929	16	60	153	114	6	15	21	11
61 to 75 days.....	1,444	1,052	75	156	289	142	12	23	50	39
76 to 90 days.....	1,259	695	188	244	328	167	31	57	111	61
91 to 105 days.....	844	471	401	310	260	103	79	84	152	74
106 to 120 days.....	606	312	441	297	187	75	87	100	133	71
121 to 150 days.....	709	314	1,269	544	179	83	179	126	194	108
151 to 180 days.....	450	149	803	256	121	38	156	56	155	100
181 to 210 days.....	305	66	906	226	62	21	88	65	122	41
211 to 240 days.....	98	43	530	57	22	5	50	40	64	19
241 to 270 days.....	87	20	276	107	8	2	31	2	33	9
271 to 300 days.....	31	24	263	13	7	1	14	1	25	17
301 to 330 days.....	29	16	118	24	5	2	10	5	23	11
331 to 365 days.....	15	10	141	10	5	2	22	49	22	3
366 to 395 days.....	14	11	104	18	5	1	5	1	18	2
396 days and over.....	20	33	70	38	1	6	18	9	37	6
Total.....	7,370	4,579	5,607	2,377	1,664	808	788	635	1,162	573
Average period per building (days).....	98.4	88.8	177.6	142.7	103.3	96.7	171.5	156.2	163.1	143.5

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS STARTED DURING 1929 AND 1931 IN 10 CITIES, BY KIND OF BUILDINGS AND BY PERIOD BETWEEN COMMENCEMENT OF EXCAVATION AND COMPLETION OF BUILDING—Continued

Days between start of excavation and completion of building	Number of permits issued for—				Total permits			
	Commercial buildings		Public buildings		Number		Per cent	
	1929	1931	1929	1931	1929	1931	1929	1931
30 days and under.....	130	195	16	2	204	258	1.1	2.5
31 to 45 days.....	189	222	19	2	656	663	3.4	6.3
46 to 60 days.....	286	197	16	4	1,490	1,330	7.8	12.7
61 to 75 days.....	292	152	21	3	2,183	1,567	11.4	15.0
76 to 90 days.....	265	121	15	7	2,197	1,352	11.5	12.9
91 to 105 days.....	191	90	18	14	1,945	1,146	10.2	11.0
106 to 120 days.....	165	59	17	8	1,636	922	8.6	8.8
121 to 150 days.....	232	80	36	20	2,798	1,275	14.6	12.2
151 to 180 days.....	153	57	38	21	1,876	677	9.8	6.5
181 to 210 days.....	83	32	31	11	1,597	462	8.3	4.4
211 to 240 days.....	49	27	28	14	841	205	4.4	2.0
241 to 270 days.....	37	18	18	16	490	174	2.6	1.7
271 to 300 days.....	19	10	23	7	383	73	2.0	.7
301 to 330 days.....	19	8	8	7	212	73	1.1	.7
331 to 365 days.....	16	7	17	12	238	93	1.2	.9
366 to 395 days.....	11	1	13	4	170	38	.9	.4
396 days and over.....	31	17	37	28	214	137	1.1	1.3
Total.....	2,168	1,293	371	180	19,130	10,445	100.0	100.0
Average period per building (days).....	107.6	88.0	198.4	235.6	132.0	111.2	-----	-----

Work was started during 1931 on 10,445 buildings of the type selected for this study and on 19,130 buildings in 1929. It required an average of 111.2 days to complete these buildings in 1931 as against 132 days in 1929. The 1-family frame dwellings erected in 1929 averaged 98.4 days in process of construction, while in 1931 the average for this type was only 88.8 days. There was an even greater reduction from 1929 to 1931 in the average time required to build 1-family brick dwellings—from 177.6 to 142.7 days. There was a decrease also in the time of construction of 2-family frame dwellings and 2-family brick dwellings. It is impossible to say to what extent this was due to increased efficiency of labor, to the erection of different types of dwellings, to the introduction of labor-saving machinery, and so forth.

In 1929, 35.2 per cent and in 1931, 49.4 per cent of all buildings were completed within 90 days after work had started. Of the total number of buildings, 78.4 per cent in 1929 and 87.9 per cent in 1931 were finished within six months from the time work was started.

Table 6 shows the number and per cent of buildings on which work was started during 1931 in 14 cities, by kinds of buildings and period elapsing between the date work was started on the excavation and the date the building was completed.

The inclusion of the four extra cities made very little difference in the average time elapsing between the date the buildings of different types were started and the completion of the buildings.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS STARTED DURING 1931 IN 14 CITIES, BY KINDS OF BUILDINGS AND BY PERIOD BETWEEN COMMENCEMENT OF EXCAVATION AND COMPLETION OF BUILDING

Days between start of excavation and completion of building	Number of permits issued for—							Total permits	
	1-family dwellings		2-family dwellings		Apartment buildings	Commercial buildings	Public buildings	Number	Per cent
	Frame	Brick	Frame	Brick					
30 days and under.....	66	2	4	2	1	215	2	289	2.6
31 to 45 days.....	387	18	42	2	1	238	2	690	6.2
46 to 60 days.....	935	65	115	16	11	213	4	1,359	12.1
61 to 75 days.....	1,075	172	149	25	39	171	4	1,635	14.6
76 to 90 days.....	723	266	171	59	61	137	9	1,426	12.7
91 to 105 days.....	512	341	106	87	74	105	14	1,239	11.1
106 to 120 days.....	341	329	80	104	71	66	10	1,001	8.9
121 to 150 days.....	350	594	94	130	109	95	22	1,394	12.5
151 to 180 days.....	188	272	50	56	101	65	25	757	6.8
181 to 210 days.....	82	241	32	66	42	42	11	516	4.6
211 to 240 days.....	59	66	13	40	19	31	16	244	2.2
241 to 270 days.....	31	109	6	2	10	20	20	198	1.8
271 to 300 days.....	29	13	4	3	17	10	7	83	.7
301 to 330 days.....	19	24	2	5	11	8	7	76	.7
331 to 365 days.....	13	12	5	49	3	7	12	101	.9
366 to 395 days.....	14	18	2	1	2	1	5	43	.4
396 days and over.....	38	38	6	9	6	17	29	143	1.3
Total.....	4,862	2,580	881	654	577	1,441	199	11,194	100.0
Average period per building (days).....	91.8	141.4	102.9	155.4	143.8	88.5	231.6	112.6

Table 7 shows the number of the different kinds of residential buildings on which work was started during 1931 in 14 cities, by cost groups and by days elapsing between the time the work started on excavation and the time the building was completed.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS STARTED DURING 1931 IN 14 CITIES, BY COST GROUPS AND BY PERIOD BETWEEN COMMENCEMENT OF EXCAVATION AND COMPLETION OF BUILDING

1-family dwellings, frame

Days between start of excavation and completion of building	Number of permits for buildings whose estimated cost was—							Total permits	
	Under \$2,000	\$2,000 and under \$4,000	\$4,000 and under \$6,000	\$6,000 and under \$8,000	\$8,000 and under \$12,000	\$12,000 and under \$24,000	\$24,000 and over	Number	Per cent
30 days and under.....	39	21	3	2	1	—	—	66	1.4
31 to 45 days.....	96	261	29	1	—	—	—	387	8.0
46 to 60 days.....	159	615	139	18	4	—	—	935	19.2
61 to 75 days.....	124	598	277	62	13	1	—	1,075	22.1
76 to 90 days.....	56	304	245	85	30	3	—	723	14.9
91 to 105 days.....	43	165	168	88	41	7	—	512	10.5
106 to 120 days.....	38	94	96	59	39	14	1	341	7.0
121 to 150 days.....	33	68	100	67	52	28	2	350	7.2
151 to 180 days.....	17	31	51	42	25	17	5	188	3.9
181 to 210 days.....	11	15	21	9	8	12	6	82	1.7
211 to 240 days.....	9	7	18	9	3	10	3	59	1.2
241 to 270 days.....	2	4	11	11	1	1	1	31	.6
271 to 300 days.....	10	5	5	4	3	1	1	29	.6
301 to 330 days.....	4	2	7	4	—	2	—	19	.4
331 to 365 days.....	4	1	4	1	2	1	—	13	.3
366 to 395 days.....	1	4	4	2	2	1	—	14	.3
396 days and over.....	19	10	6	1	—	2	—	38	.8
Total.....	665	2,205	1,184	465	224	100	19	4,862	100.0
Per cent.....	13.7	45.4	24.4	9.6	4.6	2.1	0.4	100.0

TABLE 7.—NUMBER OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS STARTED DURING 1931 IN 14 CITIES, BY COST GROUPS AND BY PERIOD BETWEEN COMMENCEMENT OF EXCAVATION AND COMPLETION OF BUILDING—Continued

1-family dwellings, brick and stone

Days between start of excavation and completion of building	Number of permits for buildings whose estimated cost was—							Total permits	
	Under \$2,000	\$2,000 and under \$4,000	\$4,000 and under \$6,000	\$6,000 and under \$8,000	\$8,000 and under \$12,000	\$12,000 and under \$24,000	\$24,000 and over	Number	Per cent
30 days and under	1	1						2	0.1
31 to 45 days	4	3	9	2				18	.7
46 to 60 days	1	17	35	10	2			65	2.5
61 to 75 days	2	26	91	46	4	3		172	6.7
76 to 90 days	4	78	112	58	12	2		266	10.3
91 to 105 days	1	53	180	82	22	2	1	341	13.2
106 to 120 days		89	118	101	16	5		329	12.8
121 to 150 days	2	110	239	174	46	21	2	594	23.0
151 to 180 days		30	93	110	17	18	4	272	10.5
181 to 210 days	1	31	83	102	10	10	4	241	9.3
211 to 240 days		5	25	23	3	9	1	66	2.6
241 to 270 days		1	27	58	15	4	4	109	4.2
271 to 300 days		1	2	4	1	4	1	13	.5
301 to 330 days	1	1	4	8	7		3	24	.9
331 to 365 days		1	3	1	5		2	12	.5
366 to 395 days		1	1	10	4		2	18	.7
396 days and over		3	4	30	1			38	1.5
Total	17	451	1,026	819	165	78	24	2,580	100.0
Per cent	0.7	17.5	39.8	31.7	6.4	3.0	0.9	100.0	

2-family dwellings, frame

30 days and under			2	2				4	0.5
31 to 45 days		11	6	22	3			42	4.8
46 to 60 days	3	26	27	46	13			115	13.1
61 to 75 days	3	18	41	63	23	1		149	16.9
76 to 90 days	3	32	50	54	32			171	19.4
91 to 105 days	5	18	25	42	15	1		106	12.0
106 to 120 days		11	15	22	27	5		80	9.1
121 to 150 days		12	10	25	43	4		94	10.7
151 to 180 days	1	6	6	21	14	2		50	5.7
181 to 210 days		4	9	6	11	2		32	3.6
211 to 240 days			1	1	9	1	1	13	1.5
241 to 270 days				1	3	2		6	.7
271 to 300 days		1			2	1		4	.5
301 to 330 days				1	1			2	.2
331 to 365 days			1	1	2	1		5	.6
366 to 395 days					1	1		2	.2
396 days and over	1	1	2		2			6	.7
Total	16	140	195	307	201	21	1	881	100.0
Per cent	1.8	15.9	22.1	34.8	22.8	2.4	0.1	100.0	

2-family dwellings, brick and stone

31 to 45 days		1		1				2	0.3
46 to 60 days		2	1	3	10			16	2.4
61 to 75 days		1	7	4	7	6		25	3.8
76 to 90 days		2	4	10	39	3	1	59	9.0
91 to 105 days			10	10	51	16		87	13.3
106 to 120 days		1	4	33	56	9	1	104	15.9
121 to 150 days			7	22	97	4		130	19.9
151 to 180 days			1	16	33	6		56	8.6
181 to 210 days			4	21	36	5		66	10.1
211 to 240 days				8	28	4		40	6.1
241 to 270 days				1		1		2	.3
271 to 300 days			1	1		1		3	.5
301 to 330 days			3	2				5	.8
331 to 365 days					49			49	7.5
366 to 395 days		1						1	.2
396 days and over				4	5			9	1.4
Total		8	42	136	411	55	2	654	100.0
Per cent		1.2	6.4	20.8	62.8	8.4	0.3	100.0	

TABLE 7.—NUMBER OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS STARTED DURING 1931 IN 14 CITIES, BY COST GROUPS AND BY PERIOD BETWEEN COMMENCEMENT OF EXCAVATION AND COMPLETION OF BUILDING—Continued

Apartments

Days between start of excavation and completion of building	Number of permits for buildings whose estimated cost was—							
	Under \$5,000	\$5,000 and under \$10,000	\$10,000 and under \$20,000	\$20,000 and under \$30,000	\$30,000 and under \$40,000	\$40,000 and under \$50,000	\$50,000 and under \$100,000	\$100,000 and under \$200,000
30 days and under.....								
31 to 45 days.....		1						
46 to 60 days.....	3	3	5					
61 to 75 days.....	1	23	14	1				
76 to 90 days.....	2	25	29	5				
91 to 105 days.....	2	17	44	7	3	1		
106 to 120 days.....	1	15	38	7	3	2	5	
121 to 150 days.....	1	18	57	11	3		7	10
151 to 180 days.....		13	26	8		2	9	22
181 to 210 days.....	2	3	7		1		2	13
211 to 240 days.....	1		5	2	1		3	3
241 to 270 days.....			4	1			1	2
271 to 300 days.....		2	9	1	1			3
301 to 330 days.....		3	1	4			1	1
331 to 365 days.....			2					
366 to 395 days.....							1	
396 days and over.....			1		1		2	1
Total.....	13	123	242	47	13	5	31	55
Per cent.....	2.3	21.3	41.9	8.1	2.3	0.9	5.4	9.5

Days between start of excavation and completion of building	Number of permits for buildings whose estimated cost was—					Total permits	
	\$200,000 and under \$300,000	\$300,000 and under \$400,000	\$400,000 and under \$500,000	\$500,000 and under \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000 and over	Number	Per cent
31 to 45 days.....						1	0.2
46 to 60 days.....						11	1.9
61 to 75 days.....						39	6.8
76 to 90 days.....						61	10.6
91 to 105 days.....						74	12.8
106 to 120 days.....						71	12.3
121 to 150 days.....	1		1			109	18.9
151 to 180 days.....	14	3	3	1		101	17.5
181 to 210 days.....	5	7	1	1		42	7.3
211 to 240 days.....	2		1		1	19	3.3
241 to 270 days.....	1				1	10	1.7
271 to 300 days.....		1				17	2.9
301 to 330 days.....	1					11	1.9
331 to 365 days.....		1				3	.5
366 to 395 days.....	1					2	.3
396 days and over.....	1					6	1.0
Total.....	26	12	6	2	2	577	100.0
Per cent.....	4.5	2.1	1.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	

Of the 1-family frame dwellings erected in 1931 in these 14 cities, 13.7 per cent cost less than \$2,000. The largest group, 45.4 per cent, cost between \$2,000 and \$4,000.

Of the 1-family frame dwellings, 65.6 per cent were finished within 90 days from the date work was started on the building, while 20.3 per cent of the 1-family brick buildings, 54.7 per cent of the 2-family frame buildings, and 15.5 per cent of the 2-family brick dwellings were completed within this period. Apartment houses, although costing a great deal more than either 1-family or 2-family dwellings, were finished almost as expeditiously as the other types of brick dwellings, 19.5 per cent being completed within 90 days.

Table 8 shows the number of nonresidential buildings on which work was started during 1931 in 14 cities, by cost groups and by the number of days elapsing between the date work was started on the excavation and the date work was completed on the building. These nonresidential buildings have been divided into two groups—commercial and public buildings. The commercial buildings include factories, public garages, office buildings, stores, warehouses, service stations, etc. Public buildings include buildings of both a public and semipublic character, such as theaters, churches, schools, and Federal, State, and city buildings.

Of the commercial buildings, the largest number fell in the group costing under \$5,000. This is caused by the preponderance of small stores and service stations, especially in the city of Los Angeles. Of all the commercial buildings covered in the 14 cities, 67.6 per cent were completed within 90 days after work had started.

Of the public buildings, the largest number fell in the group costing \$50,000 and under \$100,000. Only 10.5 per cent of the public buildings had been completed at the expiration of 90 days after starting work.

TABLE 8.—NUMBER OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS STARTED DURING 1931 IN 14 CITIES, BY COST GROUPS AND BY PERIOD BETWEEN COMMENCEMENT OF EXCAVATION AND COMPLETION OF BUILDING

Commercial buildings

Days between start of excavation and completion of building	Number of permits for buildings whose estimated cost was—													Total permits	
	Under \$5,000	\$5,000 and under \$10,000	\$10,000 and under \$20,000	\$20,000 and under \$30,000	\$30,000 and under \$40,000	\$40,000 and under \$50,000	\$50,000 and under \$100,000	\$100,000 and under \$200,000	\$200,000 and under \$300,000	\$300,000 and under \$400,000	\$400,000 and under \$500,000	\$500,000 and under \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000 and over	Number	Per cent
30 days and under	201	11	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	215	14.9
31 to 45 days	185	40	9	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	238	16.5
46 to 60 days	129	59	20	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	213	14.8
61 to 75 days	81	49	32	4	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	171	11.9
76 to 90 days	64	36	23	9	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	137	9.5
91 to 105 days	44	23	19	9	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	105	7.3
106 to 120 days	19	18	12	9	1	2	7	4	1	2	1	1	1	66	4.6
121 to 150 days	28	15	18	7	7	6	7	4	1	2	1	1	1	95	6.6
151 to 180 days	16	12	11	7	5	1	7	8	1	1	1	1	1	65	4.5
181 to 210 days	8	6	9	5	4	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	42	2.9
211 to 240 days	7	4	4	4	5	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	2.2
241 to 270 days	5	4	2	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	20	1.4
271 to 300 days	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	10	.7
301 to 330 days	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	.6
331 to 365 days	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	.5
366 to 395 days	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.1
396 days and over	3	2	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	17	1.2
Total	796	283	166	63	34	18	43	25	6	2	2	2	3	1,441	100.0
Per cent	55.2	19.6	11.5	4.4	2.4	1.2	3.0	1.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	---

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Wage-Rate Changes in American Industries

Manufacturing Industries

IN THE following table is presented information concerning wage-rate adjustments occurring between October 15 and November 15 as shown by reports received from manufacturing establishments supplying employment data to this bureau. Of the 18,178 manufacturing establishments included in the November survey, 17,986 establishments, or 98.9 per cent of the total, reported no change in wage rates over the month interval. The 2,677,624 employees not affected by changes in wage rates constituted 99.5 per cent of the total number of employees covered by the November trend-of-employment survey of manufacturing industries.

Decreases in wage rates were reported by 190 establishments in 45 of the 89 industries surveyed. These establishments represented 1 per cent of the total number of establishments covered. The wage-rate decreases reported averaged 10.8 per cent and affected 13,962 employees, or one-half of 1 per cent of all employees in the establishments reporting.

Two establishments in one industry reported wage-rate increases in November, averaging 17 per cent, and affecting 125 employees.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

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TABLE 1.—WAGE CHANGES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING NOVEMBER 15, 1932

Industry	Estab- lish- ments report- ing	Total number of em- ployees	Number of establish- ments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage changes	Wage in- creases	Wage de- creases	No wage changes	Wage in- creases	Wage de- creases
All manufacturing industries.....	18, 178	2, 691, 711	17, 986	2	190	2, 677, 624	125	13, 962
Per cent of total.....	100. 0	100. 0	98. 9	(1)	1. 0	99. 5	(1)	. 5
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	230	86, 284	226	—	4	86, 083	—	201
Confectionery.....	318	41, 490	313	—	5	41, 244	—	246
Ice cream.....	397	10, 969	376	—	21	9, 393	—	1, 576
Flour.....	439	15, 597	436	—	3	15, 525	—	72
Baking.....	943	61, 062	930	—	13	60, 654	—	408
Sugar refining, cane.....	15	8, 120	15	—	—	8, 120	—	—
Beet sugar.....	58	20, 012	57	—	1	19, 931	—	81
Beverages.....	334	9, 522	329	—	5	9, 488	—	34
Butter.....	310	5, 734	307	—	3	5, 655	—	79
Cotton goods.....	701	238, 359	697	—	4	237, 264	—	1, 095
Hosiery and knit goods.....	443	110, 933	436	2	5	110, 477	125	331
Silk goods.....	245	45, 403	244	—	1	45, 291	—	112
Woolen and worsted goods.....	257	55, 676	257	—	—	55, 676	—	—
Carpets and rugs.....	32	14, 426	32	—	—	14, 426	—	—
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	152	34, 274	151	—	1	33, 188	—	1, 086
Clothing, men's.....	384	64, 041	381	—	3	63, 428	—	613
Shirts and collars.....	117	16, 023	117	—	—	16, 023	—	—
Clothing, women's.....	412	25, 517	412	—	—	25, 517	—	—
Millinery.....	130	8, 407	128	—	2	8, 242	—	165
Corsets and allied garments.....	31	5, 649	31	—	—	5, 649	—	—
Cotton small wares.....	114	9, 793	113	—	1	9, 663	—	130
Hats, fur-felt.....	37	5, 633	37	—	—	5, 633	—	—
Men's furnishings.....	75	6, 805	74	—	1	6, 791	—	14
Iron and steel.....	210	175, 965	207	—	3	174, 639	—	1, 326
Cast-iron pipe.....	40	5, 754	40	—	—	5, 754	—	—
Structural and ornamental iron- work.....	184	12, 966	180	—	4	12, 812	—	154
Hardware.....	113	21, 415	113	—	—	21, 415	—	—
Steam fittings and steam and hot- water heating apparatus.....	100	14, 930	98	—	2	13, 978	—	952
Stoves.....	162	17, 357	160	—	2	17, 261	—	96
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	69	8, 292	69	—	—	8, 292	—	—
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools.....	127	9, 031	127	—	—	9, 031	—	—
Forgings, iron and steel.....	61	4, 934	61	—	—	4, 934	—	—
Plumbers' supplies.....	69	6, 410	69	—	—	6, 410	—	—
Tin cans and other tinware.....	61	8, 677	61	—	—	8, 677	—	—
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, or saws).....	130	6, 959	129	—	1	6, 936	—	23
Wirework.....	71	5, 185	71	—	—	5, 185	—	—
Lumber:								
Sawmills.....	635	60, 147	633	—	2	60, 137	—	10
Millwork.....	454	17, 507	447	—	7	17, 272	—	235
Furniture.....	467	44, 660	461	—	6	44, 370	—	290
Turpentine and rosin.....	21	1, 041	21	—	—	1, 041	—	—
Leather.....	162	25, 274	160	—	2	25, 080	—	194
Boots and shoes.....	343	101, 184	342	—	1	101, 173	—	11
Paper and pulp.....	408	80, 298	403	—	5	79, 716	—	582
Paper boxes.....	308	21, 090	306	—	2	21, 064	—	26
Printing:								
Book and job.....	769	48, 658	749	—	20	48, 129	—	529
Newspapers and periodicals.....	475	70, 255	469	—	6	70, 013	—	242
Chemicals.....	114	20, 483	114	—	—	20, 483	—	—
Fertilizers.....	203	6, 119	203	—	—	6, 119	—	—
Petroleum refining.....	139	51, 750	139	—	—	51, 750	—	—
Cottonseed oil, cake, and meal.....	53	2, 919	53	—	—	2, 919	—	—
Druggists.....	42	7, 879	42	—	—	7, 879	—	—
Explosives.....	24	3, 156	24	—	—	3, 156	—	—
Paints and varnishes.....	363	15, 161	360	—	3	15, 117	—	44
Rayon.....	23	27, 919	23	—	—	27, 919	—	—
Soap.....	89	12, 702	89	—	—	12, 702	—	—
Cement.....	118	13, 337	117	—	1	13, 272	—	65
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	673	17, 702	669	—	4	17, 251	—	451
Pottery.....	122	15, 329	122	—	—	15, 329	—	—
Glass.....	192	34, 486	190	—	2	34, 340	—	146
Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products.....	222	5, 232	222	—	—	5, 232	—	—
Stamped and enameled ware.....	89	13, 402	87	—	2	13, 051	—	351
Brass, bronze, and copper prod- ucts.....	205	28, 030	202	—	3	27, 726	—	304

¹Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 1.—WAGE CHANGES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING NOVEMBER 15, 1932—Continued

Industry	Estab- lish- ments report- ing	Total number of em- ployees	Number of establish- ments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage changes	Wage in- creases	Wage de- creases	No wage changes	Wage in- creases	Wage de- creases
Aluminum manufactures.....	28	4, 979	28			4, 979		
Clocks, time recording devices, and clock movements.....	24	5, 285	24			5, 285		
Gas and electric fixtures, lamps, lanterns, and reflectors.....	55	4, 766	55			4, 766		
Plated ware.....	53	7, 971	53			7, 971		
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc.....	29	7, 919	29			7, 919		
Jewelry.....	150	9, 146	148		2	9, 140		6
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	34	10, 304	34			10, 304		
Cigars and cigarettes.....	212	47, 138	211		1	46, 898		240
Automobiles.....	248	159, 684	245		3	159, 530		154
Aircraft.....	28	5, 971	28			5, 971		
Cars, electric and steam railroad.....	39	1, 762	39			5, 762		
Locomotives.....	11	2, 139	11			2, 139		
Shipbuilding.....	93	25, 146	92		1	25, 063		83
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	42	39, 988	42			39, 988		
Rubber boots and shoes.....	9	10, 153	9			10, 153		
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes.....	103	19, 762	103			19, 762		
Agricultural implements.....	75	5, 764	72		3	5, 602		162
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	294	104, 634	290		4	104, 459		175
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels.....	86	14, 977	86			14, 977		
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines.....	44	13, 253	44			13, 253		
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	1, 065	99, 060	1, 050		15	98, 626		434
Machine tools.....	148	10, 462	148			10, 462		
Textile machinery and parts.....	44	6, 441	44			6, 441		
Typewriters and supplies.....	18	9, 167	18			9, 167		
Radio.....	40	20, 051	40			20, 051		
Electric-railroad repair shops.....	384	20, 254	382		2	20, 203		51
Steam-railroad repair shops.....	538	78, 211	530		8	77, 828		383

Nonmanufacturing Industries

DATA concerning wage-rate changes occurring between October 15 and November 15 in 14 groups of nonmanufacturing industries are presented in the following table.

No changes in wage rates were reported in the anthracite mining and canning and preserving groups. In the remaining 12 groups a number of establishments reported decreases in wage rates over the month interval. The average per cent of decrease in rates in each of the several groups follows: Telephone and telegraph, 8.3 per cent; electric railroad operation and maintenance, 8.9 per cent; retail trade, 9.5 per cent; laundries, 9.6 per cent; quarrying and nonmetallic mining and dyeing and cleaning, 10 per cent each; hotels, 10.9 per cent; wholesale trade, 11.9 per cent; metalliferous mining, 12.5 per cent; power and light, 14 per cent; bituminous coal mining, 15.6 per cent; and crude petroleum, 16.9 per cent. Increases in wage rates from October to November were reported by three establishments in two of these industrial groups. The wage-rate increases reported averaged 5 per cent in wholesale trade and 7 per cent in the power and light group. The number of establishments reporting and the number of employees covered in the November employment survey, together with a division of these establishments and employees into several groups according to the information reported, follows:

TABLE 2.—WAGE CHANGES IN NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING NOVEMBER 15, 1932

Industrial group	Estab- lish- ments report- ing	Total number of em- ployees	Number of establish- ments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage changes	Wage in- creases	Wage de- creases	No wage changes	Wage in- creases	Wage de- creases
Anthracite mining.....	160	85,685	160	-----	-----	85,685	-----	-----
Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----
Bituminous coal mining.....	1,193	175,585	1,178	-----	15	171,777	-----	3,808
Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	98.7	-----	1.3	97.8	-----	2.2
Metalliferous mining.....	281	22,171	280	-----	1	21,695	-----	476
Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.6	-----	0.4	97.9	-----	2.1
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	617	22,240	615	-----	2	22,194	-----	46
Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.7	-----	0.3	99.8	-----	0.2
Crude petroleum producing.....	276	22,848	274	-----	2	22,830	-----	18
Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.3	-----	0.7	99.9	-----	0.1
Telephones and telegraph.....	8,281	267,789	7,895	-----	386	255,199	-----	12,590
Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	95.3	-----	4.7	95.3	-----	4.7
Power and light.....	3,535	212,984	3,529	2	4	201,152	10,793	1,039
Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.8	0.1	0.1	94.4	5.1	0.5
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance.....	498	132,927	486	-----	12	131,229	-----	1,698
Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	97.6	-----	2.4	98.7	-----	1.3
Wholesale trade.....	2,757	71,859	2,737	1	19	71,482	40	337
Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.3	(1)	0.7	99.5	0.1	0.5
Retail trade.....	14,345	345,693	14,322	-----	23	345,259	-----	434
Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.8	-----	0.2	99.9	-----	0.1
Hotels.....	2,427	132,858	2,410	-----	17	131,745	-----	1,113
Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.3	-----	0.7	99.2	-----	0.8
Canning and preserving.....	933	39,132	933	-----	-----	39,132	-----	-----
Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----
Laundries.....	994	58,583	985	-----	9	58,191	-----	392
Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.1	-----	0.9	99.3	-----	0.7
Dyeing and cleaning.....	368	11,416	367	-----	1	11,408	-----	8
Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.7	-----	0.3	99.9	-----	0.1

(1) Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Wage Changes Reported by Trade-Unions and Municipalities Since September, 1932

WAGE and hour changes reported to the bureau by trade-unions and municipalities during the past month and covering the months of September to December are shown in the table following. The figures given cover 5,728 workers practically all of whom were members of the motion-picture-operators and theater-workers and the printing-trades unions. No changes were reported in the building trades, and there were no workers reported to have gone on the 5-day week. There were also no renewals of existing wage agreements reported.

RECENT WAGE CHANGES, BY INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND LOCALITY, SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER, 1932

Industry or occupation and locality	Date of change	Rate of wages		Hours per week	
		Before change	After change	Before change	After change
Barbers, Paterson, N. J.....	Oct. 20	<i>Per week</i> \$32.00	<i>Per week</i> \$25.00	61	61
Clothing:					
Haverhill, Mass., wood-heel makers.....	Oct. 4	10.00-25.00	(²)	45	45
New York, N. Y., bushelmen.....	Oct. 1	44.00	40.00	44	44
Motion-picture operators and theatrical workers:					
Motion-picture operators—		<i>Per hour</i>	<i>Per hour</i>		
Aberdeen, Wash.....	Sept. 1	1.60- 1.75	1.36- 1.49	42	36
Albany, N. Y.....	Sept. 5	<i>Per week</i> 58.50-72.00	<i>Per week</i> (³)	30-39	30-39
Alliance, Ohio.....	Sept. 11	46.50	\$45.00	⁴ 8	⁴ 8
Anderson, Ind.....	Sept. 1	22.50-51.00	22.50-40.50	35-48	35-48
Anniston, Ala.....	do	40.00-42.50	35.00	31-36	31-36
Atlanta, Ga.....	do	46.00-82.00	46.00-65.00	36	36
Battle Creek, Mich.....	Sept. 2	45.00-50.00	40.00-45.00	46	35
Birmingham, Ala.....	Sept. 1	67.50-75.00	61.60-65.00	⁴ 5½-6½	⁴ 5½-6½
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	do	40.00	35.00	48	48
Bradenton, Fla.....	Sept. 30	45.00	32.00	33½	37
Bradford, Pa.....	Sept. 18	45.00	35.00	36	49
Canton, Ohio.....	Sept. 1	⁵ 56.00	⁵ 45.00	42	42
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	do	50.00-77.50	35.00-67.50	36	36
Daytona Beach, Fla.....	do	47.50-60.00	40.00-50.00	35	35
Denison, Tex.....	do	52.50	30.00	37	37
Detroit, Mich.....	do	65.00-95.00	44.00-82.00	42	42
Dover, N. J.....	do	75.00	55.00	42	42
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	do	40.00	36.00	56	49
East Liverpool, Ohio.....	do	<i>Per hour</i> 1.15	<i>Per hour</i> .86	48	35
Erie, Pa.....	do	<i>Per week</i> 63.00	<i>Per week</i> 59.55	42	42
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	do	50.00-75.00	37.50-62.50	35-42	35-42
Franklin, Pa.....	do	30.00	24.00	28	28
Galesburg, Ill.....	do	<i>Per hour</i> 1.25	<i>Per hour</i> 1.00	42	42
Hornell, N. Y.....	Sept. 15	<i>Per week</i> 40.00	<i>Per week</i> 36.00	42	42
Huntington, W. Va.....	Sept. 1	65.00	47.50	48	36
Idaho Falls, Idaho.....	do	<i>Per hour</i> 1.92	<i>Per hour</i> 1.60	32½	30
Indianapolis, Ind.....	Sept. 3	<i>Per week</i> 72.50	<i>Per week</i> 64.50	48	48
Jackson, Mich.....	Sept. 1	50.00	47.50	42	30
Jackson, Miss.....	do	27.50-45.00	27.50-36.35	48	27
Jackson, Tenn.....	do	47.50	52.50	30	30
Jacksonville, Fla.....	do	60.00-70.00	50.00	41	41
Kewanee, Ill.....	do	38.00-45.00	38.00-40.00	48	48
Lockport, N. Y.....	do	50.00	40.00	⁴ 8	⁴ 8
Mansfield, Ohio.....	do	55.00-65.00	45.00-55.00	47	47
Marshalltown, Iowa.....	do	42.50	38.38	56	56
Meadville, Pa.....	do	48.00	42.00	48	42
Mitchell, S. Dak.....	do	42.50-50.00	35.00-42.50	54	54
Newark, Ohio.....	do	40.00	30.00-40.00	44	44
Newport News, Va.....	do	30.00-60.00	27.50-47.50	48	46
Orange, Tex.....	do	40.00	35.00	64	49
Oshkosh, Wis.—					
Class A.....	do	40.00-60.00	36.00-56.00	35	35
Class B.....	do	50.00-60.00	46.00-56.00	38	38
Class C.....	do	50.00-60.00	36.00-46.00	38	38
Paris, Tex.....	do	50.00	27.50	⁴ 6	⁴ 8
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	do	65.00	40.00	56	56
Pocatello, Idaho.....	do	<i>Per hour</i> 2.25	<i>Per hour</i> 1.70	48	32

¹ Piecework.² 10 to 15 per cent increase.³ 10 per cent reduction.⁴ Hours per day.⁵ Average.

RECENT WAGE CHANGES, BY INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND LOCALITY, SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER, 1932—Continued

Industry or occupation and locality	Date of change	Rate of wages		Hours per week	
		Before change	After change	Before change	After change
Motion-picture operators and theatrical workers—Continued.					
Motion-picture operators—Continued.					
Port Arthur, Tex.....	Sept. 1	Per week \$40.00-55.00	Per week \$35.00-47.00	28	42
Port Huron, Mich.—					
Class A.....	do.	46.00	35.00	40	40
Class B.....	do.	42.50	35.00	40	30
Class C.....	do.	35.00	32.00	30	30
Rochester, N. Y.....	do.	47.50-77.00	42.00-59.30	40	36
St. Cloud, Minn.....	do.	45.00	37.50	40	30
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	do.	Per hour 1.32-1.88	Per hour 1.21-1.53	36	36
San Diego, Calif.....	do.	Per week 60.00-81.25	Per week 48.00-65.00	36	36
Santa Barbara, Calif.....	do.	71.50	60.00	35	30
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	do.	35.00-63.00	30.00-48.50	30-54	35-54
Springfield, Ill.....	do.	45.00-72.00	45.00-65.00	35	35
Syracuse, N. Y.....	Sept. 3	40.00-80.00	35.00-72.00	42	42
Tiffin, Ohio.....	Sept. 1	45.00	35.00	52	52
Torrington, Conn.....	do.	42.00-65.00	40.00-55.00	47-8	48
Warren, Ohio.....	do.	Per hour 1.00- 1.27	Per hour .86-1.04	42	35-40
Waterbury, Conn.....	Sept. 9	Per week 65.00	Per week 55.00	35	35
Watertown, N. Y.....	Sept. 1	75.50	57.50	49	49
Wenatchee, Wash.....	do.	Per hour 1.75	Per hour 1.50	36	36
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	do.	Per week 49.00-54.00	Per week 45.00-50.00	36	36
Williamsport, Pa.....	do.	52.00	46.00	35	35
Woonsocket, R. I.....	do.	42.00-67.00	35.00-55.00	42	42
Stage employees—					
Atlanta, Ga.....	do.	72.50	65.00	72	72
Battle Creek, Mich.....	Sept. 2	40.00-47.50	37.50-40.00	(6)	(6)
Bridgeport, Conn.....	Sept. 5	60.00-70.00	50.00	54	(6)
Charleston, W. Va.....	Sept. 1	45.00	40.00	56	56
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	do.	75.00	63.75	(6)	(6)
Flint, Mich.....	do.	40.00-58.00	27.50-40.00	70	70
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	do.	Per day 6.50	Per day 5.00	56	56
Harrisburg, Pa.....	Sept. 5	Per week 54.00	Per week 46.00	48	48
Knoxville, Tenn.....	Sept. 1	Per hour 1.50	Per hour 1.25	48	48
Mansfield, Ohio.....	do.	Per week 56.00	Per week 40.00	56	56
Norfolk, Va.....	do.	55.00	47.50	48	48
Portland, Oreg.....	do.	62.50-65.00	57.50	48	48
Salem, Mass.....	do.	61.50-69.50	50.00-60.00	48	48
Santa Barbara, Calif.....	do.	60.00	50.00	42	35
Terre Haute, Ind.....	do.	47.50	36.50	56	56
Printing and publishing:					
Compositors and machine operators—					
Cincinnati, Ohio, and vicinity, job work.....	do.	52.00	47.00	44	44
Greater New York, N. Y., newspapers—					
Day.....	Dec. 4	Per hour 1.444	Per hour 1.30	45	45
Night.....	do.	1.511	1.366	45	45
Midnight.....	do.	1.69	1.521	42	42
Port Huron, Mich., newspaper.....	Sept. 1	.92	.83½	48	48
Trenton, N. J., newspaper—					
Day.....	do.	Per week 57.00	Per week 48.00	48	48
Night.....	do.	60.00	51.00	48	48

¹ Hours per day.

² Not reported.

RECENT WAGE CHANGES, BY INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND LOCALITY, SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER, 1932—Continued

Industry or occupation and locality	Date of change	Rate of wages		Hours per week	
		Before change	After change	Before change	After change
Printing and publishing—Continued.					
Pressmen, book and job and newspaper—					
Buffalo, N. Y.—		<i>Per week</i>	<i>Per week</i>		
Day work.....	Sept. 1	\$46. 50	\$45. 00	48	48
Night work.....	do.	48. 00	46. 50	48	48
Houston, Tex.—					
Day work.....	Sept. 5	46. 10	42. 78	48	48
Night work.....	do.	46. 10	42. 78	44	42
Nashville, Tenn., day and night.....	Sept. 12	42. 00	37. 80	48	48
Municipal:					
Aurora, Ill.—		<i>Per hour</i>	<i>Per hour</i>		
Class A.....	Sept. 1	7. 50	7. 35	(9)	(9)
		<i>Per month</i>	<i>Per month</i>		
Class B.....	do.	\$ 333. 00	\$ 229. 00	(9)	(9)
Pontiac, Mich.....	Dec. 1	(9)	(10)	(9)	(9)
West Orange, N. J.....	Sept. 1	(9)	(11)	(9)	(9)

⁷ Minimum.⁸ Various.⁹ Maximum.¹⁰ 8½ per cent reduction.¹¹ 4 to 10 per cent reduction.

Wages of Seamen, 1932

THE following data on wages of seamen on American and foreign vessels are from Merchant Marine Statistics for 1931 and 1932, compiled by the Bureau of Navigation of the United States Department of Commerce.

All wages, except American, are taken from consular reports. The American figures are averages taken from reports of the shipping commissioners. The wages on foreign vessels are stated in the United States equivalents of the foreign values, taken at the exchange rate on January 1 of the year named.¹ When more than one rate has been reported for foreign vessels, due to length of service or other conditions, the highest is usually given in the table. On Dutch tank steamers the wages in the deck department are about 10 per cent more than those stated below. The wages on American motor ships average about 10 per cent more than on steamships. On German motor ships the engineers receive \$5 per month more and the other personnel in the engineer department \$3 more than on steamships.

Table 1 gives average monthly wage rates, on January 1, 1932, of four typical classes of seamen on vessels of American and foreign registry.

¹ As follows: Great Britain, £, 1929=\$4.85; 1931=\$4.85; 1932=\$3.43. Denmark, krone, 1929=\$0.267; 1931=\$0.267; 1932=\$0.189. Netherlands, florin, 1929=\$0.401; 1931=\$0.402; 1932=\$0.402. France, franc, 1929=\$0.039; 1931=\$0.039; 1932=\$0.039. Germany, reichsmark, 1929=\$0.238; 1931=\$0.238; 1932=\$0.236. Italy, lira, 1929=\$0.052; 1931=\$0.052; 1932=\$0.05. Norway, krone, 1929=\$0.267; 1931=\$0.267; 1932=\$0.187. Spain, peseta, 1929=\$0.163; 1931=\$0.104; 1932=\$0.064. Sweden, krona, 1929=\$0.267; 1931=\$0.268; 1932=\$0.192.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES OF FOUR TYPICAL CLASSES OF SEAMEN ON AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STEAM AND MOTOR CARGO VESSELS OF 5,000 GROSS TONS AND OVER, JANUARY 1, 1932

Nationality of vessels	Able seamen	Carpenters	Chief engineers	Firemen
American:				
Private.....	\$56	\$73	\$262	\$59
United States Shipping Board.....	61	76	261	65
British.....	28	41	106	29
Danish.....	30	33	117	33
Dutch.....	40	46	127	42
French.....	23	24	152	26
German.....	25	30	111	29
Italian.....	25	31	71	32
Norwegian.....	27	30	107	28
Spanish.....	17	20	61	17
Swedish.....	30	31	103	30

Data similar to those given in Table 1 are presented in Table 2 for all classes of seamen, as of January 1, of 1929, 1931, and 1932.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES OF SEAMEN ON AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STEAM AND MOTOR CARGO VESSELS OF 5,000 GROSS TONS AND OVER, JANUARY 1, 1929, 1931, AND 1932

Position	American						British			Danish			Dutch		
	Private			U. S. Shipping Board			1929	1931	1932	1929	1931	1932	1929	1931	1932
	1929	1931	1932	1929	1931	1932									
Deck department:															
First mate.....	\$182	\$180	\$174	\$185	\$185	\$185	\$112 ¹	\$112	\$74	\$137	\$137	\$96	\$111	\$108	\$95
Second mate.....	160	158	150	165	165	162	¹ 77	¹ 77	50	97	105	74	84	81	73
Third mate.....	143	143	134	150	150	147	59	58	37	60	60	42	54	56	52
Fourth mate.....	121	120	110	128	127	128	51	51	32	60	60	42	54	56	52
Boatswain.....	74	74	69	75	74	74	51	51	33	47	48	33	46	46	46
Carpenter.....	68	77	73	80	79	76	63	63	41	47	48	33	46	46	46
Seaman, able.....	64	60	56	62	63	61	44	43	28	42	42	30	40	40	40
Seaman, ordinary.....	45	45	41	47	47	46	29	28	18	21	21	15	20	20	20
Engineer department:															
Chief engineer.....	280	280	262	261	277	261	³ 148	³ 147	106	168	168	117	151	146	127
Second engineer.....	183	183	175	187	188	185	⁴ 112	⁴ 112	85	121	121	84	103	100	89
Third engineer.....	161	161	151	168	168	164	⁵ 77	⁵ 76	54	91	90	63	72	74	68
Fourth engineer.....	145	145	137	152	154	149	⁶ 59	⁶ 58	39	71	71	50	50	52	50
Junior engineer.....							51	51	34	53	51	36			
Fireman.....	63	63	59	65	66	65	46	46	29	43	43	33	42	42	42
Greaser.....	71	70	67	72	72	72	⁷ 49	⁷ 48	32	47	48	33	46	46	46
Water tender.....	71	71	66	72	72	72	49	48	31	43	43	30			
Coal passer or wiper.....	55	53	49	58	59	55	44	44	28	29	29	20	34	34	34
Radio operators (Class D):															
Grade I.....		100	96		105	103		⁸ 83	69		67	47		116	116
Grade II.....								51	32		51	36		67	67
Grade III.....								34	21		44			27	27
Steward department:															
Chief steward.....	122	120	116	121	120	120	71	70	46	78	78	38			
Second steward.....	103	97	94	100	95	97	46	46	29						
Cook.....	100	99	95	100	95	99	66	66	43	57	58	40	58	58	58
Second cook.....	81	77	72	80	80	79	43	43	27	29	29	20	52	52	52
Mess steward.....	49	48	43	51	47	46	40	40	23						
Mess boy.....	42	43	39	43	43	41				11	11	7	10	10	10

¹ On the largest vessels, with superior certificate, after 3 years, \$122.² On the largest vessels, with superior certificate, after 3 years, \$83.³ After 3 years, \$143; after 5 years, \$152; on motor vessels, \$227.⁴ On motor vessels, \$146.⁵ On motor vessels, \$95.⁶ On motor vessels, \$62.⁷ On motor vessels, \$51.⁸ On vessels of Classes II and III, the wages are \$72 and \$63, respectively; the other grades are unchanged.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES OF SEAMEN ON AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STEAM AND MOTOR CARGO VESSELS OF 5,000 GROSS TONS AND OVER, JANUARY 1, 1929, 1931, AND 1932—Continued

Position	French			German			Italian			Norwegian			Spanish			Swedish		
	1929	1931	1932	1929	1931	1932	1929	1931	1932	1929	1931	1932	1929	1931	1932	1929	1931	1932
Deck department:																		
First mate	\$102	\$102	\$102	\$86	\$90	\$71	\$72	\$63	\$56	\$154	\$155	\$ 73	\$122	\$73	\$59	\$105	\$108	\$76
Second mate	63	63	63	69	74	58	60	52	46	120	121	58	81	50	40	80	82	59
Third mate	63	63	63	52	56	44	54	46	41	93	94	45	69	50	36	60	60	43
Fourth mate				39	40	33				70	71	36		45	34			
Boatswain	24	26	26	35	38	30	46	33	32	47	48	30	36	29	30	46	46	32
Carpenter	24	24	24	35	38	30	35	32	31	47		30	33	22	20	44	44	31
Seaman, able	21	23	23	30	31	25	29	26	25	42	43	27	32	19	17	42	42	30
Seaman, ordinary	19	20	20	14	15	12	19	17	17	22	23	14	28	18	16	30	30	22
Engineer department:																		
Chief engineer	152	152	152	126	138	111	91	82	71	140	141	107	195	74	61	146	145	106
Second engineer	96	96	96	86	95	75	72	63	56	103	104	80	122	64	52	92	91	68
Third engineer	63	63	63	69	78	62	60	52	46	84	84	70	84	55	44	69	69	49
Fourth engineer	63	63	63	52	61	48	54	46	41	70	71	45		50	40	55	55	40
Junior engineer				34	39	31									23			
Fireman	24	26	26	32	37	29	31	33	32	44	44	28	32	19	17	37	42	30
Greaser	23	23	23	34	39	27		28	31	25	25	30	32	21	18	43	44	31
Water tender				34	39	31		28	27					36	22	19		
Coal passer or wiper	21	23	23	28	32	25	28	25	25	25	25	15	28	18	15	24	28	20
Radio operators (Class I):																		
Grade I		47	47		81	69		62	66		83	65		34	34		54	38
Grade II		35	35					51	53									
Grade III		24	24					41							21			
Steward department:																		
Chief steward		39	39	35	38	30	27	24	24	101	102	60	41	38	42	74	74	53
Second steward				26	32	23								25	20			
Cook	23	23	23	35	38	30	32	28	28	80	80	42	37	35	40	50	51	36
Second cook	16	16	16	21	27	21	30	27	26					18	24	16	17	12
Mess steward	19	19	19	14	14	12	30	27	26				21	15	14			
Mess boy	9	9	9	7	7	6	16	16	15	13	14	9	15	12	13	13	15	10

Table 3 shows the variations in the wage rates of seamen on American merchant vessels of 500 gross tons and over, in 1932, by destination of vessel.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES PAID ON AMERICAN MERCHANT VESSELS OF 500 GROSS TONS AND OVER IN 1932, BY DESTINATION OF VESSEL

[illegible]

Earnings of Office Workers in New York State Factories, October, 1932

THE results of the annual survey of office workers' earnings in New York State factories, made in October of each year by the New York Department of Labor, are given in the Industrial Bulletin of that department of November, 1932. The data show that in October, 1932, the weekly earnings of these workers averaged \$31.86 as compared with \$35.49 in October, 1931, a decrease of over 10 per cent. The peak was reached in October, 1930, when the average was \$37.48. With the exception of 1915 and 1922, when there were slight decreases, each year from 1914 (the first year of the survey) to 1930 had shown an increase over the preceding year.

The workers covered by the survey include such employees as office clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, accountants, cashiers, stock clerks, office managers, and superintendents, while the establishments represented are those comprising the fixed list of representative manufacturing plants which submit regular monthly reports for the labor-market analysis of the New York Department of Labor.

Table 1, taken from the report, shows the average weekly earnings of office workers in representative New York State factories in October of each year from 1923 to 1932, by industry. The New York Department of Labor cautions the reader against comparing average wage levels in one industry with those in another because of "the uneven distribution of the higher salaried supervisory and technical staff and the lower paid clerical force in different industries."

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF OFFICE EMPLOYEES IN REPRESENTATIVE NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES IN OCTOBER OF EACH YEAR, 1923 TO 1932

Industry group	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Stone, clay, and glass.....	\$30.35	\$32.65	\$32.78	\$34.06	\$34.40	\$35.10	\$34.70	\$35.52	\$34.35	\$31.48
Metals and machinery.....	33.36	34.63	35.75	36.31	36.88	37.63	37.72	38.29	35.06	31.27
Wood manufactures.....	34.29	35.06	36.94	39.19	39.52	37.22	37.56	36.74	38.07	32.04
Furs, leather, and rubber goods.....	28.92	29.41	28.75	29.64	29.62	29.82	29.34	30.58	28.75	24.73
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.....	27.83	28.80	29.45	31.10	32.64	33.38	34.07	34.74	32.87	29.93
Pulp and paper.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Printing and paper goods.....	36.41	37.48	38.90	39.91	40.49	41.37	42.68	43.94	41.85	37.25
Textiles.....	28.08	28.83	29.36	29.95	29.85	30.81	30.87	33.47	33.46	29.35
Clothing and millinery.....	29.68	30.29	30.92	31.41	31.45	31.82	33.30	32.60	31.27	27.63
Food and tobacco.....	33.98	34.31	34.86	35.86	35.86	35.03	36.04	36.49	35.10	33.10
Water, light, and power.....	30.38	31.97	32.78	32.53	31.79	31.60	30.77	33.01	30.64	31.59
Total.....	32.56	33.58	34.49	35.38	35.88	36.37	36.94	37.48	35.49	31.86

¹ Separate earnings not computed because of small number of employees.

A comparison of the earnings of men and women in factory offices in New York State in October, 1932, is given in Table 2. The figures in this tabulation are not based on a fixed list of reporting firms as are those in Table 1, since it is not possible to secure separate data for men and women from all the firms or from identical firms each year.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MEN AND WOMEN IN FACTORY OFFICES IN NEW YORK STATE, OCTOBER 1932

Industry	Men			Women		
	Total State	New York City	Up State	Total State	New York City	Up State
Stone, clay, and glass.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Metals and machinery.....	\$38.41	\$36.10	\$38.91	\$18.26	\$21.98	\$17.28
Wood manufactures.....	41.96	39.73	42.96	20.05	23.52	18.90
Furs, leather, and rubber goods.....	33.79	37.65	31.35	18.85	22.02	17.60
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.....	43.35	35.50	47.27	18.81	21.39	17.91
Pulp and paper.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Printing and paper goods.....	51.33	55.31	43.30	22.13	22.59	21.29
Textiles.....	38.76	42.92	37.89	20.49	23.36	19.75
Clothing and millinery.....	39.95	41.10	36.46	22.94	24.83	17.19
Food and tobacco.....	43.54	47.64	37.70	22.43	22.42	22.45
Water, light, and power.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Total.....	42.14	45.92	39.83	20.49	23.04	18.81

¹ Separate earnings not computed because of small number of employees.

The changes in employment and pay rolls in factory offices in New York State between October, 1931, and October, 1932, are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3.—EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN FACTORY OFFICES IN NEW YORK STATE, OCTOBER, 1932, COMPARED WITH OCTOBER, 1931

Industry group	Employment		Pay roll	
	Number of employees October, 1932	Per cent of change, October, 1931, to October, 1932	Amount, October, 1932	Per cent of change, October, 1931, to October, 1932
Stone, clay, and glass.....	606	-13.56	\$19,076	-20.79
Metals and machinery.....	10,559	-24.01	330,187	-32.23
Wood manufactures.....	1,141	-22.44	36,555	-34.73
Furs, leather, and rubber goods.....	2,097	-16.16	51,857	-27.90
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.....	3,370	-11.83	100,866	-19.71
Pulp and paper.....	294	-10.64	10,913	-21.18
Printing and paper goods.....	7,725	-12.20	287,739	-21.85
Textiles.....	1,848	-18.49	54,234	-28.50
Clothing and millinery.....	3,284	-14.97	90,741	-24.86
Food and tobacco.....	2,704	-6.83	89,510	-12.12
Water, light, and power.....	1,259	+1.20	39,766	+4.32
Total.....	34,887	-16.53	1,111,444	-25.08

The report points out that the decrease in employment and pay rolls during the past year has been about as severe for office workers as for shop workers. "Employment, pay rolls, and average weekly earnings for office workers declined 16.5 per cent, 25.1 per cent, and 10.2 per cent, respectively, from October, 1931, to October, 1932. For total factory employees, that is, office and shop combined, the decreases amounted to 16.4 per cent, 25.6 per cent, and 11 per cent, respectively."

Saturday Half Holiday Established by Law in Argentina

A NEW law prohibiting manual labor and commercial activity from 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon to midnight Sunday was passed by the Argentine Senate on September 29, 1932, according to a report from Theodore S. Cleveland, American vice consul at

Buenos Aires, dated September 30, 1932. This law had been passed by the Chamber of Deputies.

Establishments which are permitted to give their employees a day of rest other than Sunday may remain open Saturday afternoons if they grant an additional half day (from 1. p. m.) immediately preceding the day of rest.

Reductions in salaries or wages because of the application of the law are forbidden.

Violations of the law are punishable by a fine of from 10 to 50 pesos¹ for each employee of the offending establishment. The fine is doubled "if this establishment should be attended exclusively by its owner."

Wages and Cost of Living of Laborers in Various Chinese Cities, 1930

A SURVEY of wages, hours, and the family budgets of unskilled and semiskilled workers in 29 Chinese cities was made under the direction of the Ministry of Industries in 1930. The investigation included the following industries: Textile, chemical, food, clothing, furniture and wares, machinery, educational art, communications, public utilities, building, and miscellaneous. Only factories employing 30 or more workers were covered. The hours here reported are the actual working hours. Only paid holidays are recorded. The average number of rest days per annum include holidays with pay and Sundays. All wages were computed on a monthly basis. The following tables are based on more comprehensive tabulations in the September 21, 1931, number of the Nankai Weekly Statistical Service, issued by the Nankai Institute of Economics, Nankai University, Tientsin, China.

Table 1 shows the average prevailing monthly wages for unskilled and semiskilled workers in 1930 in 12 Chinese cities:

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE PREVAILING MONTHLY WAGES AND DAILY HOURS OF UNSKILLED AND SEMISKILLED LABORERS IN SPECIFIED CHINESE CITIES, 1930

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of average exchange rate of Yuan dollar in 1930=30 cents]

City	Number of workers	Average prevailing wages per month						Average prevailing hours per day	Average prevailing number of rest days per year
		Men		Women		Children			
		Yuan dollars	United States currency	Yuan dollars	United States currency	Yuan dollars	United States currency		
Shanghai	362,894	15.28	\$4.58	12.50	\$3.75	8.07	\$2.42	11	33
Canton	239,365	10.62	3.19	7.50	2.25	* 6.00	1.80	9	36
Hankow	169,892	19.50	5.85	19.20	5.76	* 4.50	1.35	10	31
Wusih	70,688	20.00	6.00	17.10	5.13	10.50	3.15	10	24
Soochow	58,814	16.00	4.80	15.00	4.50	9.00	2.70	10	7
Tsingtao	26,428	15.00	4.50	15.00	4.50	10.00	3.00	12	62
Wuchang	23,974	18.00	5.40	12.93	3.88	* 8.46	2.54	12	46
Nanking	17,887	* 10.80	3.24			7.50	2.25	10	10
Fushan	17,855	12.50	3.75	6.00	1.80	3.75	1.13	10	10
Wuching	16,219	14.00	4.20	11.50	3.45	6.75	2.03	10	8
Hangchow	16,171	13.50	4.05	12.33	3.70	5.10	1.53	11	3
Foochow	16,032	18.00	5.40	12.00	3.60	8.00	2.40	10	15

* Does not include food supplied by employers.

¹ Peso at par=96.5 cents; exchange rate for September, 1932=58.6 cents.

The average monthly expenditures of workers' families in 12 Chinese cities in 1930 are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE FAMILY BUDGET PER MONTH OF UNSKILLED AND SEMI-SKILLED LABORERS IN SPECIFIED CHINESE CITIES, 1930

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of average exchange rate of Yuan dollar in 1930=30 cents]

City	Number of families	Average number of adults	Average monthly income per family	Average monthly expenditure per family for—						Number of families with—	
				Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel	Miscellaneous	Total	Surplus	Deficit
Shanghai	300	4.5	\$8.43	\$5.18	\$0.69	\$0.83	\$0.67	\$1.75	\$9.12		
Canton	199	2.8	9.07	4.36	.55	1.68	.71	.84	8.14	56	143
Hankow	34	3.5	9.53	4.78	.75	1.16	.83	1.33	8.85	19	13
Wusih	159	3.7	7.05	4.58	.89	.65	.71	2.52	9.35	24	135
Soochow	22	3.2	6.64	4.00	.48	.65	.66	1.61	7.40	6	16
Tsingtao	8	4.6	10.13	4.48	1.35	1.80	.86	2.06	10.55	6	2
Wuchang	119	3.6	8.28	4.52	.56	.78	.97	1.54	8.37	80	39
Nanking	56	3.7	8.25	6.62	.22	.31	.88	2.58	10.61		56
Fushan	49	3.2	6.68	3.74	.33	1.10	.92	.94	7.03	15	33
Wuching	43	3.4	7.10	3.45	.70	.54	.84	1.10	6.63	30	13
Hangchow	45	2.9	9.00	4.74	.70	.92	.63	1.42	8.41	20	25
Foochow	136	3.0	6.60	3.56	.36	.68	.82	1.07	6.49	62	43
Per cent of total											
Shanghai	300	4.5	8.43	56.82	7.60	9.08	7.33	19.17	100.0		100.00
Canton	199	2.8	9.07	53.55	6.78	20.63	8.67	10.37	100.0	28.14	71.86
Hankow	34	3.5	9.53	53.72	8.48	13.08	9.28	15.44	100.0	55.89	38.23
Wusih	159	3.7	7.05	48.98	9.51	6.98	7.61	26.92	100.0	15.09	84.91
Soochow	22	3.2	6.64	54.06	6.44	8.75	8.95	21.80	100.0	27.28	72.72
Tsingtao	8	4.6	10.13	41.86	14.00	16.82	8.06	19.26	100.0	75.00	25.00
Wuchang	119	3.6	8.28	54.03	6.69	9.30	11.66	18.32	100.0	67.22	32.78
Nanking	56	3.7	8.25	62.37	2.09	2.90	8.33	24.31	100.0		100.00
Fushan	49	3.2	6.68	53.21	4.65	15.71	13.05	13.38	100.0	30.61	67.35
Wuching	43	3.4	7.10	52.23	10.47	8.19	12.72	16.39	100.0	69.77	30.23
Hangchow	45	2.9	9.00	56.33	8.35	10.96	7.53	16.83	100.0	44.44	55.56
Foochow	136	3.0	6.60	54.92	5.53	10.49	12.64	16.42	100.0	45.99	31.39

Average Daily Wages in the Mining Industry in Czechoslovakia in 1931

THE following figures show the average daily wages in the mining industry in Czechoslovakia as given in a recent official report from that country.¹

AVERAGE DAILY WAGES * IN THE MINING INDUSTRY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN 1931

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of crown=2.96 cents]

Occupation, and place of work	Bituminous coal		Lignite coal		Iron ore		Entire mining industry ^b	
	Czechoslovak currency	United States currency	Czechoslovak currency	United States currency	Czechoslovak currency	United States currency	Czechoslovak currency	United States currency
Underground:	<i>Crowns</i>		<i>Crowns</i>		<i>Crowns</i>		<i>Crowns</i>	
Pick miners	57.91	\$1.71	56.58	\$1.67	35.44	\$1.05	55.09	\$1.63
Wagoners	44.75	1.32			25.78	.76	43.77	1.30
Other workers	49.07	1.45	42.23	1.25	31.67	.94	43.86	1.30
Young workers	27.64	.82	14.40	.43	14.01	.41	25.28	.75
Total	50.92	1.51	48.75	1.44	33.07	.98	48.81	1.44
Surface:								
Experts	43.96	1.30	44.90	1.33	29.94	.89	42.92	1.27
Other workers	34.80	1.03	37.70	1.12	28.81	.85	34.99	1.04
Young workers	13.69	.41	13.50	.39	12.95	.38	13.15	.39
Females	20.64	.61	24.16	.72	13.96	.41	21.34	.63
Total	37.80	1.12	38.99	1.15	26.56	.79	36.75	1.09
Grand total	47.63	1.41	45.12	1.34	30.15	.89	44.94	1.33

* Basic wage plus supplements and allowances.

^b Including mining of minerals other than coal and iron ore.

¹ Czechoslovakia. Office de Statistique. Rapports, XIIIe Année (1932), Nos. 42-44 (pp. 316-325).

Earnings in Various Industries in Denmark at the End of 1931

THE table below shows average hourly earnings in various industries at the end of 1931, separately in Copenhagen and in the Provinces. The figures are taken from Statistiske Efterretninger, No. 14, April 23, 1932, published by the Danish Statistical Department.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES ON DECEMBER 31, 1931

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of par value of ore=0.268 cent. Exchange rate for December, 1931, was 0.186 cent]

Industry and group of workers	Copen- hagen		Provinces		Industry and group of workers	Copen- hagen		Provinces	
	Dan- ish cur- ren- cy	U. S. cur- ren- cy	Dan- ish cur- ren- cy	U. S. cur- ren- cy		Dan- ish cur- ren- cy	U. S. cur- ren- cy	Dan- ish cur- ren- cy	U. S. cur- ren- cy
<i>Food</i>					<i>Textiles—Continued</i>				
Bakeries, skilled workers	Ore 151	Cents 40.5	Ore 123	Cents 33.0	Sack factories:	Ore	Cents	Ore	Cents
Breweries:					Male workers	118	31.6	102	27.3
Unskilled workers	142	38.1	132	35.4	Female workers	76	20.4	70	18.8
Female workers	103	27.6	85	22.8	Textile mills:				
Chocolate factories:					Male workers	125	33.5	115	30.8
Skilled workers	145	38.9	134	35.9	Female workers	87	23.3	78	20.9
Unskilled workers	115	30.8	111	29.7	<i>Clothing</i>				
Female workers	71	19.0	61	16.3	Hat factories:				
Chicory factories:					Male workers	177	47.4	187	50.1
Unskilled workers	142	38.1	109	29.2	Female workers	89	23.9	90	24.1
Female workers	89	23.9	71	19.0	Shoe factories:				
Canning factories:					Male workers	153	41.0	125	33.5
Unskilled workers	146	39.1	102	27.3	Female workers	90	24.1	72	19.3
Female workers	84	22.5	63	16.9	Custom tailors	154	41.3	139	37.3
Condensed-milk factories:					Factory tailors	159	42.6	152	40.7
Unskilled workers			118	31.6	Seamstresses	77	20.6	72	19.3
Female workers			82	22.0	<i>Building</i>				
Flour mills:					Sheet-metal workers	187	50.1	133	35.6
Skilled workers	140	37.5	122	32.7	Paving workers	252	67.5	172	46.1
Unskilled workers	131	35.1	110	29.5	Joiners	185	49.6	131	35.1
Distilleries:					Glaziers	146	39.1	118	31.6
Unskilled workers	137	36.7	133	35.6	Earth and concrete workers	173	46.4	124	33.2
Female workers	112	30.0	109	29.2	Linoleum workers	184	49.3		
Sugar factories:					Painters	193	51.7	139	37.3
Unskilled workers	141	37.8	118	31.6	Bricklayers	257	68.9	155	41.5
Female workers	84	22.5	60	16.1	Bricklayer's helpers	200	53.6	131	35.1
<i>Tobacco</i>					Plasterers	199	53.3	158	42.3
Cigar factories:					Terra-cotta workers	161	43.1	121	32.4
Skilled workers	153	41.0	146	39.1	Carpenters	213	57.1	141	37.8
Unskilled workers	130	34.8	128	34.3	Carpenter's helpers	121	32.4	116	31.1
Female skilled workers	128	34.3	124	33.2	<i>Wood</i>				
Female unskilled workers	104	27.9	91	24.4	Carvers	160	42.9	136	36.4
Cigarette factories:					Coopers	166	44.5	142	38.1
Unskilled workers	208	55.7	118	31.6	Brush making:				
Female workers	122	32.7	79	21.2	Skilled workers	152	40.7	121	32.4
Smoking-tobacco factories:					Unskilled workers	139	37.3	107	28.7
Unskilled workers	177	47.4	132	35.4	Female workers	85	22.8	70	18.8
Female workers	115	30.8	96	25.7	Turners	136	36.4	132	35.4
Chewing-tobacco factories:					Carriage makers	168	45.0	127	34.0
Skilled workers	218	58.4	185	49.6	Wicker workers	105	28.1	125	33.5
Unskilled workers	129	34.6	128	34.3	Cabinetmakers	156	41.8	132	35.4
Female workers	82	22.0	82	22.0	Machine joiners	149	39.9	120	32.2
<i>Textiles</i>					Piano workers	173	46.4	124	33.2
Upholstery:					Frame workers	165	44.2	124	33.2
Skilled workers	135	36.2	157	42.1	Saddle makers	167	44.8	136	36.4
Female workers	78	20.9	78	20.9	Unskilled woodworkers	119	31.9	104	27.9
Rope making:					<i>Leather and leather goods</i>				
Skilled workers	118	31.6	117	31.4	Tanneries:				
Unskilled workers	119	31.9	101	27.1	Skilled workers	162	43.4	152	40.7
Female workers	73	19.6	60	16.1	Unskilled workers	158	42.3	137	36.7
Sail making:					Female workers	92	24.7		
Skilled workers	179	48.0	120	32.2	Leather-goods workers	154	41.3		

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES ON DECEMBER 31, 1931—
Continued

Industry and group of workers	Copen- hagen		Provinces		Industry and group of workers	Copen- hagen		Provinces	
	Dan- ish cur- ren- cy	U. S. cur- ren- cy	Dan- ish cur- ren- cy	U. S. cur- ren- cy		Dan- ish cur- ren- cy	U. S. cur- ren- cy	Dan- ish cur- ren- cy	U. S. cur- ren- cy
<i>Stone, clay, and glass</i>	<i>Ore</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Ore</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Chemicals, etc.—Continued</i>	<i>Ore</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Ore</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Cement workers.....			130	34.8	Chemical factories:				
Cement casting workers.....	187	50.1	120	32.2	Unskilled workers.....	117	31.4	111	29.7
Glass cutters.....	169	45.3	152	40.7	Female workers.....	66	17.7	63	16.9
Glass makers.....			152	40.7	Oil factories:				
Rock crushing and sand					Unskilled workers.....	140	37.5	137	36.7
workers.....	131	35.1	109	29.2	Female workers.....	79	21.2	71	19.0
Tile workers.....	132	35.4	114	30.6	Oil refining:				
Female tile workers.....			68	18.2	Unskilled workers.....	131	35.1		
Ceramic industry:					Female workers.....	73	19.6		
Skilled workers.....	171	45.8	131	35.1	Sulphur manufacturing:				
Unskilled workers.....	130	34.8	110	29.5	Unskilled workers.....	134	35.9	132	35.4
Female workers.....	100	26.8	73	19.6	Soap manufacturing:				
Stonecutting:					Unskilled workers.....	128	34.3	107	28.7
Skilled workers.....	181	48.5	113	30.3	Female workers.....	89	23.9	65	17.4
Unskilled workers.....	134	35.9	108	28.9	Roofing board manufac-				
<i>Metal</i>					turing:				
Tinsmiths.....	174	46.6	144	38.6	Unskilled workers.....	148	39.7	125	33.5
Electricians.....	163	43.7	137	36.7	Match manufacturing:				
Molders.....	179	48.0	150	40.2	Unskilled workers.....	138	37.0		
Gold, silver, and electro					Female workers.....	85	22.8		
plate workers.....	144	38.6	129	34.6	Various chemical indus-				
Brass workers.....	148	39.7	134	35.9	tries:				
Coppersmiths.....	193	51.7	174	46.6	Unskilled workers.....	133	35.6	130	34.8
Painters.....	205	54.9	162	43.4	Female workers.....	79	21.2	60	16.1
Metal grinders.....	164	44.0	135	36.2	<i>Paper</i>				
Metal pressers.....	172	46.1	142	38.1	Paper manufacturing:				
Shop carpenters.....	183	49.0	149	39.9	Unskilled workers.....	122	32.7	115	30.8
Smiths and machinists.....	166	44.5	139	37.3	Female workers.....	95	25.5	80	21.4
Woodworkers in machine					Paper products:				
shops.....	158	42.3	139	37.3	Unskilled workers.....	122	32.7		
Various skilled workers.....	174	46.6	142	38.1	Female workers.....	82	22.0	71	19.0
Laborers.....	130	34.8	118	31.6	Box factories:				
Female workers.....	89	23.9	75	20.1	Unskilled workers.....	119	31.9	133	35.6
<i>Chemicals, etc</i>					Female workers.....	90	24.1	82	22.0
Unskilled workers.....	108	28.9	122	32.7	<i>Printing</i>				
Dye and lacquer:					Bookbinding:				
Unskilled workers.....	117	31.4	98	26.3	Skilled workers.....	177	47.4	134	35.9
Female workers.....	68	18.2	68	18.2	Female workers.....	95	25.5	73	19.6
Dyeing:					Book printing:				
Skilled workers.....	142	38.1	139	37.3	Typographers.....	172	46.1	160	42.9
Unskilled workers.....	115	30.8	118	31.6	Lithographers.....	180	48.2	147	39.4
Female workers.....	80	21.4	69	18.5	Photo-engravers.....	181	48.5	158	42.3
Down and feather factories:					Unskilled workers.....	133	35.6	124	33.2
Unskilled workers.....	127	34.0			Female workers.....	88	23.6	71	19.0
Female workers.....	65	17.4			Lithographic establish-				
Fodder-stuff factories:					ments:				
Unskilled workers.....	126	33.8	113	30.3	Unskilled workers.....	130	34.8	112	30.0
Rubber factories:					Female workers.....	87	23.3	71	19.0
Unskilled workers.....	136	36.4	135	36.2	<i>Commerce and transport</i>				
Female workers.....	77	20.6	78	20.9	Harbor workers.....	172	46.1	159	42.6
Impregnation works:					Storage and packing work-				
Unskilled workers.....			149	39.9	ers.....	118	31.6	114	30.6
Insulation installers.....	212	56.8	161	43.1	Conductors and wagon				
Clay, metal, and rag					drivers.....	149	39.9	147	39.4
branches:					Railway and highway				
Unskilled workers.....	137	36.7			workers.....	117	31.4	107	28.7
Female workers.....	82	22.0							

Earnings and Hours in the Machine-Building Industry in Germany in October, 1931

THE investigation of the average actual hourly and weekly earnings and weekly hours of labor in the machine-building industry (*Maschinenbau*) in Germany, in October, 1931, undertaken by the German Federal Statistical Office, covered 165 establishments with 60,934 workers in 59 localities.¹ The coverage of this investigation, the results of which are shown in Table 1, does not coincide with the coverage of the investigation in October, 1928. Therefore, for comparison only those localities and establishments which were covered by both investigations are given in Table 2.

It is seen that, on the whole, the hourly earnings, including agreement supplements, were lower by 4.1 per cent in October, 1931, than in October, 1928. At the same time the hours of labor decreased by 16.2 per cent. As a result the weekly earnings decreased by 19.7 per cent.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE ACTUAL EARNINGS AND HOURS OF LABOR IN THE MACHINE BUILDING INDUSTRY IN GERMANY IN OCTOBER, 1931

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of mark=23.8 cents; pfennig=0.238 cent]

Class of workers	Number of employees	Hours per week	Hourly earnings ^a	Agreement hourly wages	Per cent actual earnings form of union rate	Weekly earnings
Males:			<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>		
Skilled time workers.....	11,250	41.77	24.8	20.0	121.5	\$10.34
Skilled piece workers.....	25,277	39.66	26.9	21.9	121.2	10.66
Total.....	36,527	40.32	26.2	21.3	121.4	10.56
Semiskilled time workers.....	5,756	40.99	20.3	17.7	112.1	8.34
Semiskilled piece workers.....	9,737	37.70	24.3	19.8	120.6	9.16
Total.....	15,493	38.94	22.7	18.9	117.6	8.85
Unskilled time workers.....	5,103	41.57	18.6	16.3	111.1	7.73
Unskilled piece workers.....	663	39.30	21.9	17.7	119.4	8.62
Total.....	5,766	41.30	19.0	16.4	112.2	7.83
Total, males.....	57,786	40.05	24.5	20.1	119.7	9.83
Females:						
Time workers.....	1,070	40.33	12.4	10.5	110.4	4.98
Piece workers.....	2,078	34.07	14.6	12.4	116.8	4.96
Total, females.....	3,148	36.21	13.7	11.7	114.6	4.97
Total, both sexes.....	60,934	39.85	24.0	19.7	119.7	9.57

^a Including agreement supplements.

¹ Germany. Statistisches Reichsamt. Wirtschaft und Statistik, No. 20, 1932, pp. 641-643.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE ACTUAL EARNINGS AND HOURS OF LABOR IN THE MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY IN GERMANY IN OCTOBER, 1928, AND OCTOBER, 1931

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of mark=23.8 cents; pfennig=0.238 cent]

Class of workers	Hourly earnings ¹			Weekly hours of labor			Weekly earnings		
	October, 1928	October, 1931		October, 1928	October, 1931		October, 1928	October, 1931	
		Amount	Per cent of October, 1928, earnings		Number	Per cent of October, 1928, hours		Amount	Per cent of October, 1928, earnings
Males:	Cents	Cents							
Skilled time workers.....	25.6	24.8	97.0	49.00	42.24	86.2	\$12.55	\$10.49	83.6
Skilled piece workers.....	28.2	26.7	94.8	47.25	39.46	83.5	13.33	10.52	79.0
Semiskilled time workers.....	20.7	20.3	97.9	48.75	42.15	86.5	10.12	8.55	84.6
Semiskilled piece workers.....	25.6	24.1	94.2	47.50	37.92	79.8	12.19	9.15	75.1
Unskilled time workers.....	18.6	18.7	100.6	48.75	41.75	85.6	9.03	7.80	86.4
Unskilled piece workers.....	22.4	21.8	97.3	47.75	40.96	85.8	10.71	8.96	83.6
Females:									
Time workers.....	12.2	12.4	101.6	46.00	40.70	88.5	5.61	5.05	90.0
Piece workers.....	15.6	15.0	95.9	45.50	32.65	71.8	7.10	4.90	69.0

¹ Including agreement supplements.

Wages and Conditions in the Furniture Industry in Germany

ACCORDING to the German census of 1925, there were in that country 91,330 furniture manufacturing establishments with 397,389 workers.¹ The percentages of hand work and machine work, by classes of furniture, are estimated to be approximately as follows:

TABLE 1.—PROPORTION OF HAND AND MACHINE WORK DONE IN FURNITURE INDUSTRY OF GERMANY

Class of furniture	Per cent done by—	
	Hand	Machine
Softwood furniture, office furniture.....	30-40	60-70
Simple and veneered furniture.....	50	50
Hardwood quality furniture.....	60	40
Luxury furniture.....	70-80	20-30

The following table shows the size of the handicraft establishments in the cabinetmaking industry in Germany, according to the census of 1925:

¹ Data are from report by M. P. Medalie, American vice consul at Stuttgart, Oct. 5, 1932.

TABLE 2.—SIZE OF HANDICRAFT ESTABLISHMENTS IN CABINETMAKING INDUSTRY OF GERMANY IN 1925

Size of establishment	Number of establishments	Number of workers employed	Number of apprentices
Establishments having no apprentices.....	26, 578	26, 578	-----
Establishments employing—			
1 to 3 persons.....	40, 715	88, 748	23, 508
4 to 5 persons.....	15, 422	67, 551	25, 130
6 to 10 persons.....	10, 289	75, 351	24, 688
Total.....	93, 004	258, 228	73, 321

The furniture industry in Germany is mainly a small-scale industry in which the handicraft methods are offering such strong competition that the large factories are demanding that the legal regulations, especially those concerning wage rates, be applied as vigorously to the small shops as they are applied to the large factories. They also claim that the tax burden is proportionately heavier for large factories than for small ones. They demand a revision of the bankruptcy laws and regulations so as to require that establishments unable to make at least a 50 per cent payment on their obligations be declared bankrupt (the present minimum is 30 per cent). They further suggest that regulations be issued by the Federal Government establishing a quota system of production for each manufacturer in Germany; this is intended as a check on the competition from small-scale producers.

The following table shows the average weekly hours of labor and average weekly wages of the workers in the furniture industry in Germany from 1893 to 1932.

TABLE 3.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN FURNITURE INDUSTRY OF GERMANY IN SPECIFIED YEARS

[Conversions into United States currency on the basis of mark = 23.8 cents]

Year	Average weekly working hours	Average weekly wages	
		German currency	United States currency
		<i>Marks</i>	
1893.....	61.5	18.00	\$4.28
1913.....	52.0	29.28	6.97
1929.....	48.0	56.16	13.37
1930.....	48.0	52.80	12.57
1931.....	48.0	48.95	11.65
1932.....	48.0	46.08	10.97

The decrease of weekly wages from 1929 to 1932 amounted to 10.08 marks (\$2.40), while the 48-hour working week remained the same.

The furniture workers are organized into the following unions: The German Woodworkers' Union (*Deutsche Holzarbeiter-Verband*), the Trade Association of the German Woodworkers (*Gewerksverein für Holzarbeiter Deutschlands*), and the Central Union of Christian Woodworkers (*Zentralverband Christlicher Holzarbeiter*). The employers are organized into the Economic Union of the German Woodworking Industry (*Wirtschaftsverband der Deutschen Holzindustrie*).

Wages Established by Agreement in Various Industries in Germany, 1931 and 1932

THE following table shows the hourly wages established by collective agreements in various industries in Germany on August 1, 1931 and 1932.¹

HOURLY AGREEMENT WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN GERMANY, AUGUST 1, 1931 AND 1932

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of mark=23.8 cents]

Industry	Skilled workers, male		Semiskilled workers, male		Unskilled workers, male		Skilled and semiskilled workers, female		Unskilled workers, female	
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932
	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Bituminous coal mining.....	27.0	22.7			16.9	14.3				
Lignite coal mining.....	20.9	17.9			18.3	15.7				
Metal products.....	21.4	18.6	19.1	16.4	17.2	14.7			12.5	10.8
Chemical.....	24.3	20.8	19.6	16.7					13.1	11.2
Building.....	26.9	20.4			21.1	16.1				
Paper production.....	20.9	18.1			16.4	13.7			11.0	
Paper products.....	25.8	22.1	23.1	19.9	19.2	16.4	15.2	13.0	12.1	9.2
Printing.....	26.3	22.9				20.2			14.4	12.6
Woodworking.....	27.2	21.1	24.4	18.1	22.3	16.3				
Pottery.....	19.5	16.9				14.0	12.0	10.3	10.0	8.6
Clothing.....	21.9	19.9					13.9	12.1		
Brewing.....	28.8	25.3			25.5				16.4	14.3
Baking and confectionery.....	22.8	19.8			19.5				13.1	11.4
Federal railways.....	21.5	18.6	18.0	15.5	17.7	15.2				
Federal postal service.....	20.3	17.4	17.6	15.3	17.4	14.9				
<i>Textiles</i>										
Worsted yarn spinning.....	19.8	17.6	19.8	17.5	15.1	13.5	12.8	11.4	11.0	9.8
Woolens.....	16.4	14.9	16.4	14.8	14.5	13.0	13.8	12.5	11.1	10.0
Cotton.....	16.9	15.4	16.9	15.2	14.1	12.5	13.3	12.4	10.6	9.4
Linen.....	16.2	14.3	16.2	14.3	13.4	11.9	12.5	10.9	10.0	8.8
Silk.....	16.4	14.6	16.4	14.0	15.3	13.1	14.4	12.3	11.6	10.1
Velvet.....	20.7	18.0	20.7	18.0	18.0	15.3	14.9	12.8	12.3	10.3
Ribbon weaving.....	17.9	16.6	17.9	15.5	15.2	12.9	13.5	12.2	11.3	10.0
Lace and curtain weaving.....	19.2	17.9	19.2	17.9	14.2	13.3		12.0	10.1	9.4
Knit goods.....	17.3	15.7	17.3	15.7	14.3	13.0	12.1	10.9	10.4	9.4
Total, textiles.....	17.1	15.6	17.1	15.4	14.3	12.9	13.2	12.1	10.7	9.6
Shoes.....	22.2	18.8	22.2	18.8			16.8	14.3		

¹ Data are for June 1.

² Data are for Sept. 1.

An English Agreement for a 40-Hour Week

THE English labor paper, the Daily Herald, gives a brief account in its issue for October 4, 1932, of an agreement recently signed between the Transport and General Workers' Union and a Wolverhampton firm manufacturing paint, color, varnish, and ink.

The firm decided on a new layout of plant, a rationalized method of production, and the introduction of a fresh system of piece rates. These changes would, in the ordinary way, have involved a serious displacement of labor, and the discharge of a number of workpeople seemed imminent.

As a result of negotiation, however, an agreement has been reached establishing a 40-hour working week at the same rate of wages, as a minimum, that was previously paid for 47 hours.

¹ Germany. Statistisches Reichsamt. Wirtschaft und Statistik, Vol. XI, 1931, No. 23, p. 832; and Vol. XII, 1932, No. 19, p. 612.

"It means," Mr. Ernest Bevin, the general secretary of the transport workers explained to-day, "that the results from the new rationalized system will go to the workpeople in the form of increased leisure." That is one end. At the other it avoids discharges.

"Whatever the result of the system, there is to be no discharge of any person for six months through the reorganization. Further, the firm has a pension scheme, and if a reduction of staff is found to be necessary there is an agreement that any such reduction shall be met by using the pension arrangements and compensation for workers displaced."

Wages and Hours in the Building Trades of South Africa

A COMMUNICATION from the United States consul in Johannesburg gives the terms of an agreement between the associated employers and the building trades' unions in South Africa, which was signed on August 30, 1932, of this year and is effective until April 16, 1933. The areas to which it applies are carefully specified and the terms are defined, the only peculiarity in the latter part being that "unskilled worker" means an employee exclusively employed in the area known as the Cape Peninsula, and engaged in heavy manual work, such as digging, removing excavated stone and soil, loading and unloading materials, and the like. For such workers the minimum rate is 7½d. for each hour or part of an hour worked. For others the following rates are established:

HOURLY RATES OF PAY FOR BUILDING WORKERS IN SOUTH AFRICA, BY TRADE AND AREA

[At par, shilling=24.3 cents, penny=2 cents; exchange rate of shilling in September, 1932, was 17.4 cents; of penny, 1.4 cents]

Area	Rate per hour	
	Painters, glaziers, paper- hangers, and deco- rators	All other trades
	s. d.	s. d.
Pretoria.....	2 10	3 0
Witwatersrand.....	2 10	3 0
Bloemfontein.....	2 6	2 9
Pietermaritzburg.....	2 6	2 9
Durban.....	2 6	2 10
East London.....	2 1	2 6
Cape Town.....	2 0	2 8

These are minimum rates, employers being forbidden to pay and employees to accept lower wages, with certain exceptions for apprentices and minor employees. If a man is employed in the same day on two classes of work, his wage for the day must be calculated at the higher of the two rates. Payments on a piecework basis are forbidden. Double rates are to be paid for all time worked on Christmas, May Day, Good Friday, and Sundays. Wages and payments for overtime must be paid in cash each Friday, or on termination of employment if this takes place before the employer's ordinary pay day. Payment may, however, be made on other days than Friday, provided the consent of the inspector is first obtained.

Hours

Forty-four hours constitute the normal working week for the workers included in the above table, the normal day being eight hours from Monday to Friday, inclusive, with four hours on Saturday. Ordinarily work must not be begun before 8 a. m. nor be continued after 5 p. m.; on Saturday it must end at noon. An inspector, however, may permit the whole period of 44 hours to be worked in five days when the workers are engaged on a country job. Also, an employer may make use of the shift system, in which case, one shift must be employed within the hours constituting the normal working day, and those engaged on other shifts must be paid 10 per cent more than the rates given in the above table.

Unskilled workers may be required to work 46 hours a week, but may not be called upon to begin more than 10 minutes earlier than the normal hour for skilled workers nor to continue for more than 10 minutes after their day ends.

Overtime

No OVERTIME shall be worked except in cases of emergency or where the exigencies of the case demand that work shall be performed with greater rapidity than would be possible if the normal hours were observed. In such cases the consent of the inspector must first be obtained. Overtime is to be paid for at the rate of time and a half for the first four hours, and thereafter at double time for every hour worked, until the usual time of starting on the following day. Very careful provision is made that each employee shall receive his full wages.

Wages and payments for overtime shall be handed to employees, otherwise than unskilled workers, in sealed envelopes bearing the name of employee, number of hours worked, and amount inclosed.

Where work is performed by employees organized in sets or teams, each employee shall be paid his earnings by the employer.

No deductions of any kind may be made from the wages and rates due to an employee; provided that any amount paid by an employer compelled by any law, ordinance, or legal process to make payment on behalf of an employee may be deducted.

Provision is also made for walking time, transportation, accommodations when working away from home, storage for tools, and similar matters. One provision shows that the question of employee-contractors has given trouble in South Africa, as elsewhere:

No employee whilst in the employ of an employer shall solicit, undertake, or perform any work in connection with the erection, maintenance, repair, or alteration of any building or portion thereof, or in the preparation of work for any building or portion thereof, outside of the hours prescribed in or as may be laid down in accordance with this clause, nor on Sundays, May Day, Good Friday, or Christmas day, either on his own account or on behalf of any other person or persons, unless the consent of the inspector concerned has first been obtained.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

Summary for November, 1932

EMPLOYMENT decreased 1 per cent in November, 1932, as compared with October, 1932, and pay-roll totals decreased 3.1 per cent. These figures are based on the pay rolls ending nearest the 15th of the month. The more pronounced decrease in pay rolls than in employment from October to November is due to some extent to election day and the observance of Armistice Day in certain localities during the November pay period.

The industrial groups surveyed, the number of establishments reporting in each group, the number of employees covered, and the pay roll for one week, for both October and November, 1932, together with the per cents of change in November are shown in the following tabulation:

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1932

Industrial group	Estab- lish- ments	Employment		Per cent of change	Earnings in 1 week		Per cent of change
		October, 1932	Novem- ber, 1932		October, 1932	Novem- ber, 1932	
Manufacturing.....	18, 178	2, 700, 377	2, 691, 711	-0.8	\$47, 261, 969	\$45, 969, 944	-2.3
Coal mining.....	1, 353	257, 083	261, 270	+1.6	5, 184, 395	4, 576, 107	-11.7
Anthracite.....	160	87, 359	85, 685	-1.9	2, 652, 835	2, 027, 786	-23.6
Bituminous.....	1, 193	169, 724	175, 585	+3.5	2, 531, 560	2, 548, 321	+0.7
Metalliferous mining.....	281	21, 171	22, 171	+4.7	406, 779	424, 270	+4.3
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	617	23, 606	22, 240	-5.8	368, 674	339, 071	-10.0
Crude petroleum producing.....	276	22, 983	22, 848	-0.6	658, 784	657, 513	-0.2
Public utilities.....	12, 314	619, 419	613, 700	-0.9	17, 122, 334	16, 895, 731	-1.3
Telephone and telegraph.....	8, 281	270, 117	267, 789	-0.9	7, 202, 542	7, 064, 043	-1.9
Power and light.....	3, 535	215, 432	212, 984	-1.1	6, 280, 081	6, 179, 336	-1.6
Electric-railroad and motor- bus operation and main- tenance.....	498	133, 870	132, 927	-0.7	3, 639, 711	3, 652, 352	+0.3
Trade.....	17, 102	416, 066	417, 552	+0.4	8, 772, 863	8, 738, 404	-0.4
Wholesale.....	2, 757	72, 095	71, 859	-0.3	1, 942, 879	1, 925, 843	-0.9
Retail.....	14, 345	343, 971	345, 693	+0.5	6, 829, 984	6, 812, 561	-0.3
Hotels.....	2, 427	134, 814	132, 858	-1.5	1, 880, 293	1, 815, 326	-3.7
Canning and preserving.....	933	62, 811	39, 132	-37.7	696, 240	461, 811	-33.7
Laundries.....	994	59, 594	58, 583	-1.7	920, 326	889, 741	-3.3
Dyeing and cleaning.....	368	12, 038	11, 416	-5.2	217, 329	193, 279	-11.1
Building construction.....	10, 268	85, 627	78, 979	-7.8	2, 111, 938	1, 906, 829	-9.7
Bank, brokerage, insurance, and real estate.....	2, 773	115, 848	115, 127	-0.6	4, 151, 579	4, 122, 289	-0.7
Total.....	67, 884	4, 531, 437	4, 487, 587	-1.0	\$9, 721, 503	\$8, 981, 315	-3.1

¹ Weighted per cent of change for the combined 89 manufacturing industries, wherein the proper allowance is made for the relative importance of the several industries so that the figures represent all establishments of the country in the 89 industries surveyed; the remaining per cents of change, including total, are unweighted.

² The amount of pay roll given represents cash payments only; the additional value of board, room, and tips can not be computed.

Data are not yet available concerning railroad employment for November, 1932. (See section "Class I steam railroads" for latest figures reported.)

Per capita weekly earnings in November, 1932, for each of the 17 industrial groups included in the bureau's monthly trend-of-employment survey, together with the per cents of change in November, 1932, as compared with October, 1932, and November, 1931, are given in the table following. These per capita weekly earnings must not be confused with full-time weekly rates of wages; they are per capita weekly earnings computed by dividing the total amount of pay roll for the week by the total number of employees (part-time as well as full-time workers).

PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS IN 17 INDUSTRIAL GROUPS IN NOVEMBER, 1932, AND COMPARISON WITH OCTOBER, 1932, AND NOVEMBER, 1931

Industrial group	Per capita weekly earnings in November, 1932	Per cent of change November, 1932, compared with—	
		October, 1932	November, 1931
Manufacturing.....	\$17.08	-2.4	-16.9
Coal mining:			
Anthracite.....	23.67	22.1	-14.6
Bituminous.....	14.51	-2.7	-18.6
Metalliferous mining.....	19.14	-4	-11.9
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	14.84	-4.4	-24.8
Crude petroleum producing.....	28.78	+4	-16.9
Public utilities:			
Telephone and telegraph.....	26.38	-1.1	-8.4
Power and light.....	29.01	-.5	-8.5
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance.....	27.48	+1.1	-13.6
Trade:			
Wholesale.....	26.80	-.6	-13.9
Retail.....	19.71	-.8	-12.8
Hotels (cash payments only) ¹	13.66	-.4	-14.8
Canning and preserving.....	11.80	+6.5	-13.9
Laundries.....	15.19	-1.6	-15.2
Dyeing and cleaning.....	16.93	-6.2	-19.1
Building construction.....	24.14	-2.1	(²)
Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate.....	35.81	-.1	(²)
Total.....	\$ 18.85	\$ -2.2	\$ -15.0

¹ The additional value of board, room, and tips can not be computed.

² Data not available.

³ Not including building construction or banks, etc.

Employment in Selected Manufacturing Industries in November, 1932

Comparison of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in November, 1932, with October, 1932, and November, 1931

EMPLOYMENT in manufacturing industries decreased 0.8 per cent in November, 1932, as compared with October, 1932, and pay-roll totals increased 3.3 per cent over the month interval. Comparing November, 1932, with November, 1931, decreases of 11.5 per cent in employment and 26.5 per cent in pay rolls are shown over the 12-month period.

The per cents of change in employment and pay-roll totals in November, 1932, as compared with October, 1932, are based on returns made by 18,178 establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries in the United States, having in November 2,691,711 employees, whose earnings in one week were \$45,969,944.

The index of employment in November, 1932, was 59.4, as compared with 59.9 in October, 58.5 in September, 1932, and 67.1 in November,

1931; the pay-roll index in November, 1932, was 38.6, as compared with 39.9 in October, 38.1 in September, 1932, and 52.5 in November, 1931. The 12-month average for 1926 equals 100.

In Table 1, which follows, are shown the number of identical establishments reporting in both October and November, 1932, in the 89 manufacturing industries, together with the total number of employees on the pay rolls of these establishments during the pay period ending nearest November 15, the amount of their weekly earnings in November, the per cents of change over the month and year intervals, and the indexes of employment and pay roll in November, 1932.

The monthly per cents of change for each of the 89 separate industries are computed by direct comparison of the total number of employees and of the amount of weekly pay roll reported in identical establishments for the two months considered. The per cents of change over the month interval in the several groups and in the total of the 89 manufacturing industries are computed from the index numbers of these groups, which are obtained by weighting the index numbers of the several industries in the groups by the number of employees or wages paid in the industries. The per cents of change over the year interval in the separate industries, in the groups, and in the totals are computed from the index numbers of employment and pay-roll totals.

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1932, AND NOVEMBER, 1931

Industry	Estab- lish- ments report- ing in both Octo- ber and No- vem- ber, 1932	Employment			Pay-roll totals			Index num- bers, Novem- ber, 1932 (average, 1926=100)	
		Number on pay roll, No- vember, 1932	Per cent of change		Amount of pay roll (1 week), Novem- ber, 1932	Per cent of change		Em- ploy- ment	Pay- roll totals
			Octo- ber, to No- vem- ber, 1932	No- vem- ber, 1931, to No- vem- ber, 1932		Octo- ber, to No- vem- ber, 1932	No- vem- ber, 1931, to No- vem- ber, 1932		
Food and kindred products.	3,044	258,790	-2.0	-5.1	\$5,152,987	-4.3	-19.3	85.4	66.7
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	230	86,284	-1.7	-4.6	1,716,428	-5.6	-19.3	86.2	66.9
Confectionery.....	318	41,490	-4.8	+2.5	559,008	-11.7	-18.0	92.6	64.9
Ice cream.....	397	10,969	-6.4	-8.6	284,436	-8.4	-23.8	64.1	50.4
Flour.....	439	15,597	-2.1	-5.6	335,840	-6.4	-18.7	83.0	67.7
Baking.....	943	61,062	-1.8	-9.8	1,350,289	-3.4	-20.0	79.4	66.2
Sugar refining, cane.....	15	8,120	-1.8	-7.1	193,273	-3.4	-15.9	76.4	62.5
Beet sugar.....	58	20,012	+11.5	+17.3	364,344	+24.3	-11.9	238.5	156.3
Beverages.....	334	9,522	-6.3	-11.7	224,960	-6.9	-24.0	68.0	51.4
Butter.....	310	5,734	-1.1	-7.7	124,409	-2.3	-19.8	95.7	76.7
Textiles and their products.	3,130	646,939	-2.3	-1.4	8,357,636	-9.0	-16.3	73.0	47.4
Cotton goods.....	701	238,359	-4	+2.7	2,543,378	-3.8	-8.0	75.5	51.6
Hosiery and knit goods.....	443	110,933	+2.7	+3.8	1,562,319	-9	-6.0	89.1	66.1
Silk goods.....	245	45,403	-6.4	-14.0	586,596	-11.9	-30.8	60.8	39.6
Woolen and worsted goods.....	257	55,676	-7.3	+5.8	860,387	-12.4	-11.1	71.3	49.7
Carpets and rugs.....	32	14,426	+1.7	-15.4	227,822	-4.1	-31.0	55.1	33.2
Dyeing and finishing tex- tiles.....	152	34,274	+3	-5.3	602,822	-6.2	-23.3	78.1	54.0
Clothing, men's.....	384	64,041	-1.7	(1)	834,949	-13.4	-11.6	69.7	38.0
Shirts and collars.....	117	16,023	+2.3	-9.1	177,113	+4.0	-13.1	65.3	43.7
Clothing, women's.....	412	25,517	-8.2	-11.8	426,378	-20.2	-32.2	64.8	38.4
Millinery.....	130	8,407	-16.4	-5.9	122,564	-24.8	-27.6	64.1	37.6
Corsets and allied gar- ments.....	31	5,649	-1.3	-1.1	82,785	-10.0	-11.7	99.7	77.0
Cotton small wares.....	114	9,793	+1.7	-3.9	142,994	-6.5	-17.6	82.3	57.5
Hats, fur-felt.....	37	5,633	-6.3	-9	103,923	-17.0	-5	69.4	42.9
Men's furnishings.....	75	6,805	+6.4	+1.5	83,606	+8.2	-26.4	73.2	49.1

¹ No change.

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1932, AND NOVEMBER, 1931—Continued

Industry	Estab- lish- ments report- ing in both Octo- ber and Novem- ber, 1932	Employment			Pay-roll totals			Index num- bers, Novem- ber, 1932 (average, 1926=100)	
		Number on pay roll, No- vember, 1932	Per cent of change		Amount of pay roll (1 week), November, 1932	Per cent of change		Em- ploy- ment	Pay- roll totals
			Octo- ber, to No- vem- ber, 1932	No- vem- ber, 1931, to No- vem- ber, 1932		Octo- ber, to No- vem- ber, 1932	No- vem- ber, 1931, to No- vem- ber, 1932		
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	1,397	297,875	+0.2	-17.6	\$4,242,992	-2.3	-36.4	53.2	26.6
Iron and steel.....	210	175,965	+4	-14.9	2,287,778	-8	-36.6	53.2	23.0
Cast-iron pipe.....	40	5,754	+1.9	-39.4	67,169	-4.1	-60.5	30.1	14.3
Structural and ornamental ironwork.....	184	12,966	-2.3	-36.7	223,967	-6	-49.0	40.3	23.5
Hardware.....	113	21,415	+1.5	-18.5	279,499	+6	-40.0	49.9	24.5
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	100	14,930	+2.8	-25.3	259,760	-5.4	-35.0	38.4	22.3
Stoves.....	162	17,357	-8	-8.3	294,874	-14.7	-22.7	55.0	31.7
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	69	8,292	-1.4	-14.1	128,031	+2.5	-29.7	61.4	34.4
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools.....	127	9,031	-3	-12.2	161,738	-3.5	-25.4	64.2	42.3
Forgings, iron and steel.....	61	4,934	-3.8	-27.5	75,471	+1.5	-46.5	53.1	26.3
Plumbers' supplies.....	69	6,410	+8.4	-24.1	103,825	+10.8	-39.7	55.5	31.8
Tin cans and other tinware.....	61	8,677	-4.7	-1.3	159,426	-12.0	-14.4	73.2	41.7
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, or saws).....	130	6,959	+2.7	-24.1	113,611	+1.7	-36.5	61.8	35.7
Wirework.....	71	5,185	-1.5	-16.5	87,843	-4.8	-30.1	90.1	61.3
Lumber and allied products	1,577	123,355	-2.3	-20.8	1,561,764	-6.3	-38.6	38.1	20.8
Lumber, sawmills.....	635	60,147	-2.9	-19.9	686,460	-5.2	-39.5	35.1	18.1
Lumber, millwork.....	454	17,507	-1.0	-28.9	254,722	-6	-42.4	33.9	20.0
Furniture.....	467	44,660	-2.1	-20.2	606,355	-10.9	-37.3	47.4	25.6
Turpentine and resin.....	21	1,041	-9	-8.6	14,227	-2.1	-15.0	44.8	36.8
Leather and its manufac- tures	505	126,458	-7.9	+4.4	1,751,685	-20.2	-7.0	71.9	42.4
Leather.....	162	25,274	+2.6	+1	466,158	-2.4	-10.0	71.7	54.1
Boots and shoes.....	343	101,184	-10.1	+5.6	1,285,527	-25.8	-5.8	72.0	39.0
Paper and printing	1,960	220,301	-1	-9.6	5,470,172	-2.1	-22.4	80.1	65.3
Paper and pulp.....	408	80,298	-3	-4.3	1,447,150	-3.3	-20.9	75.0	50.3
Paper boxes.....	308	21,090	+6	-11.7	375,984	-3.5	-21.4	74.1	61.6
Printing— Book and job.....	769	48,658	-1.0	-16.2	1,274,719	-4.1	-29.3	71.8	57.0
Newspapers and peri- odicals.....	475	70,255	+5	-6.7	2,372,319	+4	-17.9	97.9	85.7
Chemicals and allied prod- ucts	1,050	148,088	+7	-7.5	3,300,389	-2	-18.3	76.0	60.8
Chemicals.....	114	20,483	+7	-8.7	488,655	-2	-20.1	85.3	61.6
Fertilizers.....	203	6,119	+1.9	-1.7	77,196	+2.4	-19.6	46.0	30.8
Petroleum refining.....	139	51,750	-6	-8.8	1,391,128	-3	-19.0	61.5	52.0
Cottonseed oil, cake, and meal.....	53	2,919	+1.0	-3.7	31,276	+4.6	-25.4	54.7	47.0
Druggists' preparations.....	42	7,879	+2	-14.2	160,720	+1.9	-19.0	71.9	71.8
Explosives.....	24	3,156	+4.3	-16.2	63,981	+5.8	-30.1	79.0	54.1
Paints and varnishes.....	363	15,161	-1.7	-10.9	324,902	-5.4	-24.0	67.1	51.7
Rayon.....	23	27,919	+2.3	-4.5	478,342	+1.6	-9.4	142.8	120.2
Soap.....	89	12,702	+1.4	-7	284,189	-1.7	-9.8	98.3	83.0
Stone, clay, and glass prod- ucts	1,327	86,066	-2.0	-22.5	1,377,025	-5.8	-39.8	43.7	25.9
Cement.....	118	13,337	-4.3	-22.2	221,677	-8.1	-43.1	41.0	23.2
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	673	17,702	-5.1	-34.0	199,395	-10.9	-55.3	27.4	11.5
Pottery.....	122	15,329	+4.2	-13.4	243,317	+7	-30.3	62.7	37.8
Glass.....	192	34,486	+1.7	-11.3	606,148	+2.1	-25.1	57.9	40.2
Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products.....	222	5,232	-9.9	-32.6	106,488	-18.0	-49.7	46.6	28.9

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1932, AND NOVEMBER, 1931—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting in both October and November, 1932	Employment			Pay-roll totals			Index numbers, November, 1932 (average, 1926=100)	
		Number on pay roll, November, 1932	Per cent of change		Amount of pay roll (1 week), November, 1932	Per cent of change		Employment	Pay-roll totals
			October, to November, 1932	November, 1931, to November, 1932		October, to November, 1932	November, 1931, to November, 1932		
Nonferrous metals and their products	633	81,498	+0.7	-15.4	\$1,422,784	-2.4	-27.5	54.4	36.1
Stamped and enameled ware.....	89	13,402	+4.1	-6.0	214,573	-2.3	-23.0	62.9	39.2
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	205	28,030	+1.5	-17.1	473,042	-1.6	-32.8	51.9	31.0
Aluminum manufactures.....	28	4,979	+1.3	-12.2	82,819	+3.3	-17.3	48.3	30.6
Clocks, time-recording devices, and clock movements.....	24	5,285	+4.6	-31.6	84,119	+3.6	-38.8	43.5	32.5
Gas and electric fixtures, lamps, lanterns, and reflectors.....	55	4,766	+1.3	-21.0	99,937	+3.7	-29.5	67.5	48.5
Plated ware.....	53	7,971	+6	-10.0	159,684	-4.5	-15.7	64.0	43.4
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc.....	29	7,919	-3.0	-19.1	135,645	-4.5	-34.2	57.0	37.5
Jewelry.....	150	9,146	-3.1	-13.2	172,965	-10.6	-27.5	42.7	29.2
Tobacco manufactures	246	57,442	+1.2	-8.1	732,170	-.2	-18.6	74.8	55.7
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	34	10,304	-.6	+2.1	139,193	-2.1	-3.8	89.2	71.8
Cigars and cigarettes.....	212	47,138	+1.4	-9.6	592,977	(¹)	-20.6	72.9	53.7
Transportation equipment	419	198,702	+6.6	-19.7	3,990,651	+12.1	-34.7	42.1	27.7
Automobiles.....	248	159,684	+8.6	-18.8	3,135,682	+18.1	-34.7	41.5	26.9
Aircraft.....	28	5,971	+10.0	-20.2	183,132	+7.0	-25.4	183.5	186.3
Cars, electric and steam railroad.....	39	5,762	-.1	+4.5	98,724	-5.5	-5.6	21.1	11.7
Locomotives.....	11	2,139	+1.9	-33.2	44,117	+3.0	-45.5	14.1	9.7
Shipbuilding.....	93	25,146	-1.5	-28.5	528,996	-8.6	-40.1	66.7	47.9
Rubber products	154	69,903	+1.1	-9.8	1,219,829	-2.2	-20.2	64.6	40.2
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	42	39,988	-.3	-9.7	670,013	-5.0	-24.6	58.8	32.8
Rubber boots and shoes.....	9	10,153	+6.2	-23.8	190,583	+13.9	-17.7	55.2	45.2
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes.....	103	19,762	+1.3	-1.4	350,233	-5.2	-13.7	85.4	58.0
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	1,814	283,809	+4	-27.2	5,108,779	-1.5	-42.1	45.8	26.7
Agricultural implements.....	75	5,764	+16.7	-33.9	87,909	+11.9	-36.7	22.6	15.7
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	294	104,634	-.5	-33.0	2,060,194	-.9	-47.3	49.1	32.5
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels.....	86	14,977	-.2	-27.9	283,157	-5.2	-38.4	39.7	23.6
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines.....	44	13,253	-.7	-17.3	307,414	-2.6	-25.2	63.4	45.6
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	1,065	99,060	+7	-23.2	1,567,864	-1.4	-40.1	44.3	23.0
Machine tools.....	148	10,462	+3.1	-39.2	193,289	+6.6	-50.0	30.5	18.3
Textile machinery and parts.....	44	6,441	-1.3	-23.0	108,563	-5.4	-38.2	52.9	32.2
Typewriters and supplies.....	18	9,167	+5.9	-21.9	133,216	+7.7	-38.9	59.2	32.7
Radio.....	40	20,051	-2.7	-25.4	367,173	-7.2	-32.5	77.7	58.4
Railroad repair shops	922	98,465	+3.3	-9.7	2,281,081	+8.0	-23.5	50.2	39.1
Electric railroad.....	384	20,254	+1	-11.6	513,046	+1.5	-25.8	65.6	52.5
Steam railroad.....	538	78,211	+3.6	-9.6	1,768,035	+9.1	-23.2	49.0	38.1
Total, 89 industries	18,178	2,691,711	-.8	-11.5	45,969,944	-3.3	-26.5	59.4	38.6

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Per Capita Earnings in Manufacturing Industries

PER capita weekly earnings in November, 1932, for each of the 89 manufacturing industries surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, together with the per cents of change in November, 1932, as compared with October, 1932, and November, 1931, are shown in Table 2.

These earnings must not be confused with full-time weekly rates of wages. They are per capita weekly earnings, computed by dividing the total amount of pay roll for the week by the total number of employees (part-time as well as full-time workers).

TABLE 2.—PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN NOVEMBER, 1932, AND COMPARISON WITH OCTOBER, 1932, AND NOVEMBER, 1931

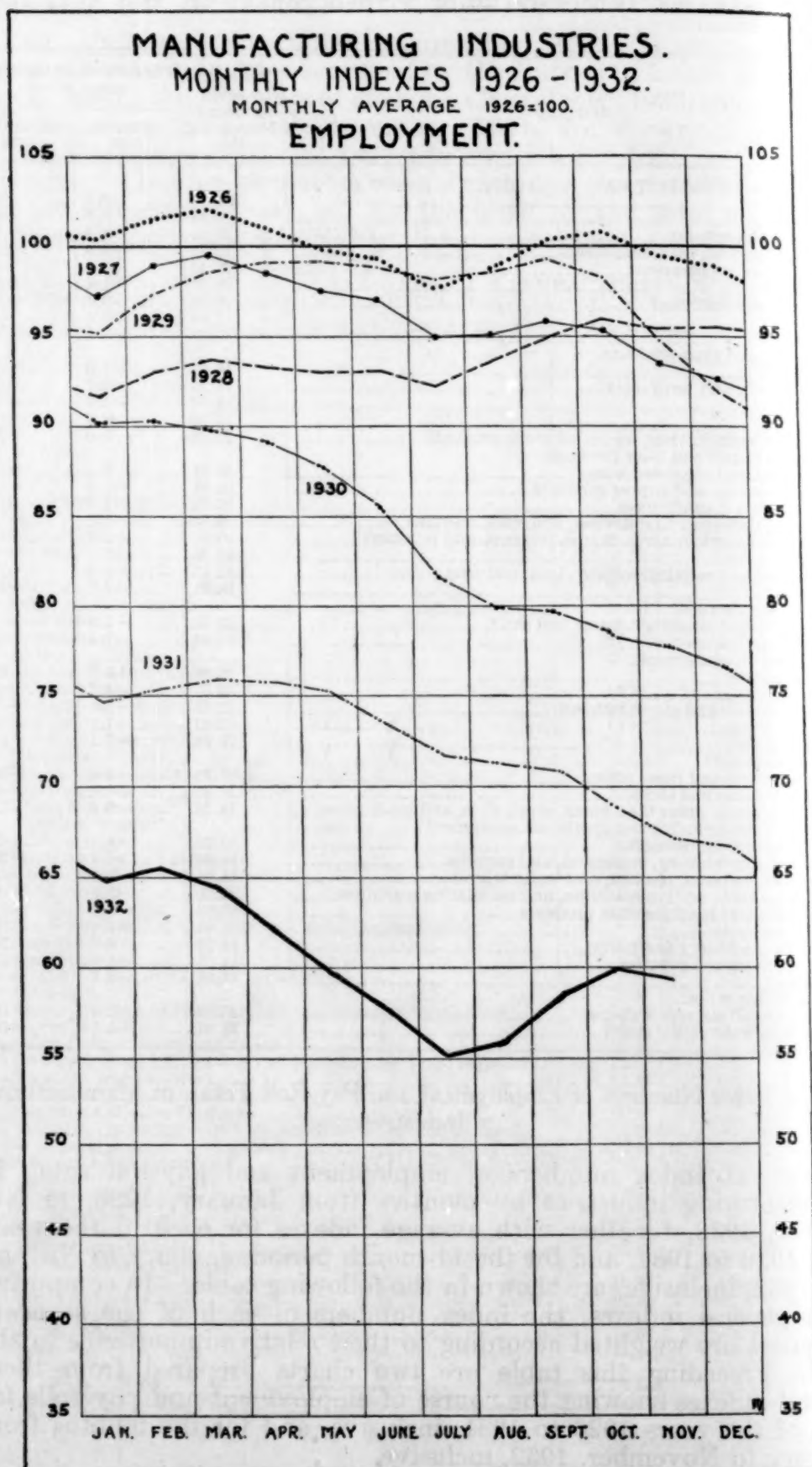
Industry	Per capita weekly earnings in November, 1932	Per cent of change compared with—	
		October, 1932	November, 1931
Food and kindred products:			
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	\$19.89	-3.9	-15.5
Confectionery.....	13.47	-7.3	-19.9
Ice cream.....	25.93	-2.1	-16.6
Flour.....	21.53	-4.4	-13.8
Baking.....	22.11	-1.6	-11.3
Sugar refining, cane.....	23.80	-1.6	-9.4
Beet sugar.....	18.21	+11.5	-24.9
Beverages.....	23.63	-.7	-14.2
Butter.....	21.70	-1.2	-12.9
Textiles and their products:			
Cotton goods.....	10.67	-3.4	-10.3
Hosiery and knit goods.....	14.08	-3.5	-9.6
Silk goods.....	12.92	-5.8	-19.5
Woolen and worsted goods.....	15.45	-5.6	-16.1
Carpets and rugs.....	15.79	-5.7	-18.7
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	17.59	-6.5	-18.9
Clothing, men's.....	13.04	-12.0	-11.5
Shirts and collars.....	11.05	+1.7	-4.0
Clothing, women's.....	16.71	-13.1	-23.2
Millinery.....	14.58	-10.1	-23.0
Corsets and allied garments.....	14.65	-8.8	-10.7
Cotton small wares.....	14.60	-8.0	-14.3
Hats, fur-felt.....	18.45	-11.4	+4
Men's furnishings.....	12.29	+1.7	-27.8
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:			
Iron and steel.....	13.00	-1.2	-26.0
Cast-iron pipe.....	11.67	-5.9	-35.0
Structural and ornamental ironwork.....	17.27	+1.7	-19.5
Hardware.....	13.05	-.9	-26.4
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	17.40	-8.0	-12.9
Stoves.....	16.99	-14.0	-15.9
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	15.44	+3.9	-18.2
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools.....	17.91	-3.2	-14.9
Forgings, iron and steel.....	15.30	+5.6	-26.4
Plumbers' supplies.....	16.20	+2.2	-20.5
Tin cans and other tinware.....	18.37	-7.7	-13.0
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, or saws).....	16.33	-1.0	-16.3
Wirework.....	16.94	-3.4	-16.4
Lumber and allied products:			
Lumber—			
Sawmills.....	11.41	-2.4	-24.3
Millwork.....	14.55	+3	-19.0
Furniture.....	13.58	-8.9	-21.3
Turpentine and rosin.....	13.67	-1.2	-6.9
Leather and its manufactures:			
Leather.....	18.44	-4.9	-10.2
Boots and shoes.....	12.70	-17.5	-10.6
Paper and printing:			
Paper and pulp.....	18.02	-3.1	-17.2
Paper boxes.....	17.83	-4.0	-11.0
Printing—			
Book and job.....	23.20	-3.1	-15.8
Newspapers and periodicals.....	33.77	-.1	-12.0

TABLE 2.—PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN NOVEMBER, 1932, AND COMPARISON WITH OCTOBER, 1932, AND NOVEMBER, 1931—Continued

Industry	Per capita weekly earnings in November, 1932	Per cent of change compared with—	
		October, 1932	November, 1931
Chemicals and allied products:			
Chemicals.....	\$23.86	-0.9	-12.5
Fertilizers.....	12.62	+ .5	-18.0
Petroleum refining.....	26.88	+ .4	-11.2
Cottonseed oil, cake, and meal.....	10.71	+3.5	-22.7
Druggists' preparations.....	20.40	+1.6	-5.7
Explosives.....	20.27	+1.4	-17.5
Paints and varnishes.....	21.43	-3.7	-15.2
Rayon.....	17.13	- .8	-5.3
Soap.....	22.37	-3.1	-9.4
Stone, clay, and glass products:			
Cement.....	16.62	-4.0	-27.1
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	11.26	-6.1	-31.6
Pottery.....	15.87	-3.3	-19.4
Glass.....	17.58	+ .3	-15.8
Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products.....	20.35	-9.0	-25.7
Nonferrous metals and their products:			
Stamped and enameled ware.....	16.01	-6.1	-18.2
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	16.88	-3.1	-19.3
Aluminum manufactures.....	16.63	+1.9	-5.6
Clocks, time recording devices, and clock movements.....	15.92	-1.0	-10.9
Gas and electric fixtures, lamps, lanterns, and reflectors.....	20.97	+2.3	-10.5
Plated ware.....	20.03	-5.1	-6.2
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc.....	17.13	-1.6	-18.9
Jewelry.....	18.91	-7.7	-16.6
Tobacco manufactures:			
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	13.51	-1.5	-5.7
Cigars and cigarettes.....	12.58	-1.4	-12.2
Transportation equipment:			
Automobiles.....	19.64	+8.7	-19.8
Aircraft.....	30.67	-2.7	-6.5
Cars, electric and steam railroad.....	17.13	-5.4	-9.7
Locomotives.....	20.63	+1.1	-18.6
Shipbuilding.....	21.04	-7.1	-16.4
Rubber products:			
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	16.76	-4.8	-16.8
Rubber boots and shoes.....	18.77	+7.3	+7.8
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes.....	18.18	-6.4	-12.4
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:			
Agricultural implements.....	15.25	-4.1	-3.9
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	19.69	- .4	-20.9
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels.....	18.91	-4.9	+5.0
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines.....	23.20	-1.9	-9.5
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	15.83	-2.0	-21.9
Machine tools.....	18.48	+3.4	-17.8
Textile machinery and parts.....	16.85	-4.3	-20.0
Typewriters and supplies.....	14.53	+1.6	-21.8
Radio.....	18.31	-4.6	-9.6
Railroad repair shops:			
Electric-railroad repair shops.....	25.33	+1.4	-16.1
Steam-railroad repair shops.....	22.61	+5.3	-15.0

General Index Numbers of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in Manufacturing Industries

GENERAL index numbers of employment and pay-roll totals in manufacturing industries by months, from January, 1926, to November, 1932, together with average indexes for each of the years from 1926 to 1931, and for the 11-month period, January to November, 1932, inclusive, are shown in the following table. In computing these general indexes, the index numbers of each of the separate industries are weighted according to their relative importance in the total. Preceding this table are two charts prepared from these general indexes showing the course of employment and pay rolls for each of the years 1926 to 1931, inclusive, and for the months from January to November, 1932, inclusive.



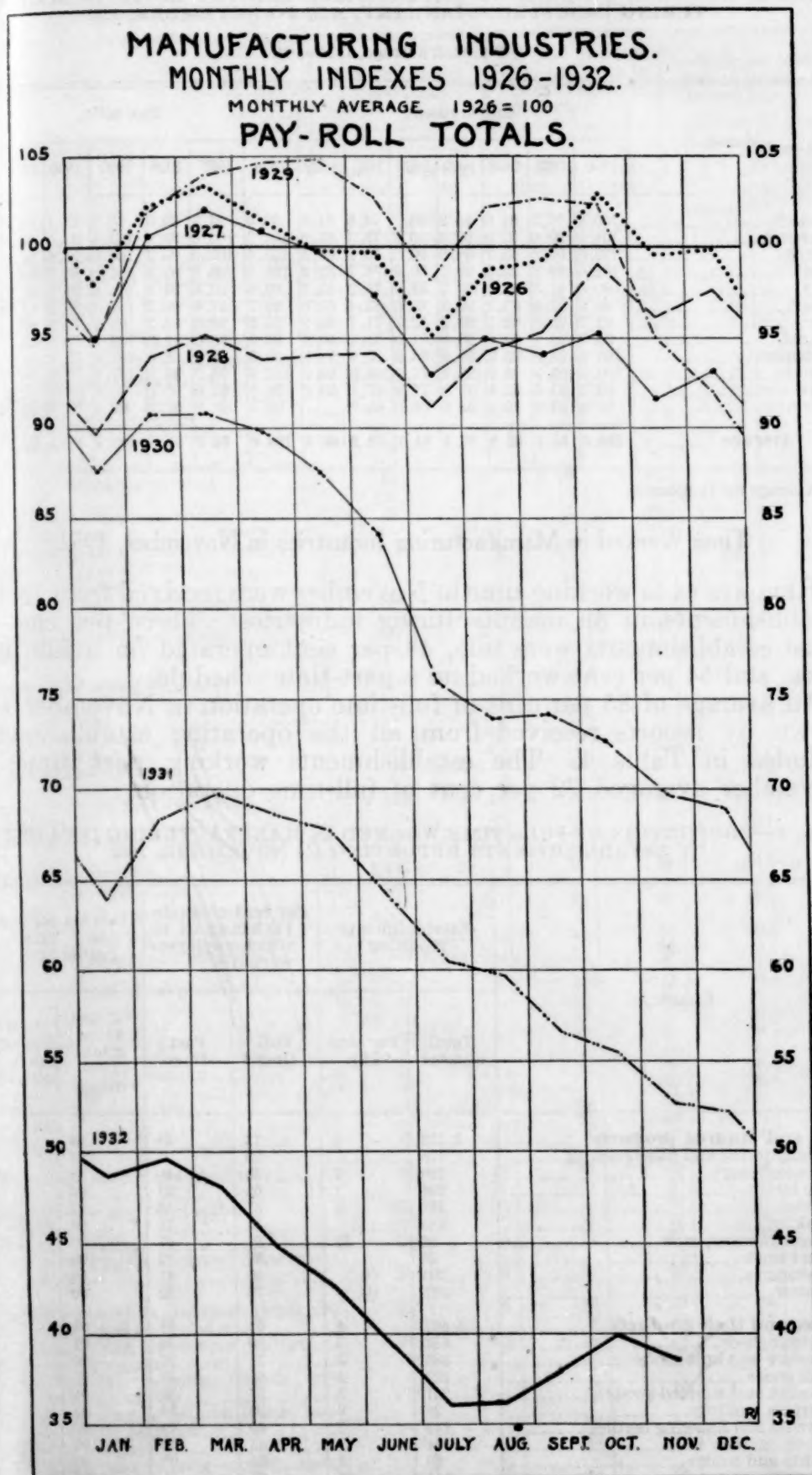


TABLE 3.—GENERAL INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY, 1926, TO NOVEMBER, 1932

[12-month average, 1926=100]

Month	Employment							Pay rolls						
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
January.....	100.4	97.3	91.6	95.2	90.7	74.6	64.8	98.0	94.9	89.6	95.5	88.1	63.7	48.6
February.....	101.5	99.0	93.0	97.4	90.9	75.3	65.6	102.2	100.6	93.9	101.8	91.3	68.1	49.6
March.....	102.0	99.5	93.7	98.6	90.5	75.9	64.5	103.4	102.0	95.2	103.9	91.6	69.6	48.2
April.....	101.0	98.6	93.3	99.1	89.9	75.7	62.2	101.5	100.8	93.8	104.6	90.7	68.5	44.7
May.....	99.8	97.6	93.0	99.2	88.6	75.2	59.7	99.8	99.8	94.1	104.8	88.6	67.7	42.5
June.....	99.3	97.0	93.1	98.8	86.5	73.4	57.5	99.7	97.4	94.2	102.8	85.2	63.8	39.3
July.....	97.7	95.0	92.2	98.2	82.7	71.7	55.2	95.2	93.0	91.2	98.2	77.0	60.3	36.2
August.....	98.7	95.1	93.6	98.6	81.0	71.2	56.0	98.7	95.0	94.2	102.1	75.0	59.7	36.3
September.....	100.3	95.8	95.0	99.3	80.9	70.9	58.5	99.3	94.1	95.4	102.6	75.4	56.7	38.1
October.....	100.7	95.3	95.9	98.4	79.9	68.9	59.9	102.9	95.2	99.0	102.4	74.0	55.3	39.9
November.....	99.5	93.5	95.4	95.0	77.9	67.1	59.4	99.6	91.6	96.1	95.4	69.6	52.5	38.6
December.....	98.9	92.6	95.5	92.3	76.6	66.7	-----	99.8	93.2	97.7	92.4	68.8	52.2	-----
Average.....	100.0	96.4	93.8	97.5	84.7	72.2	60.3	100.0	96.5	94.5	100.5	81.3	61.5	42.0

¹ Average for 11 months.

Time Worked in Manufacturing Industries in November, 1932

REPORTS as to working time in November were received from 13,371 establishments in 89 manufacturing industries. Three per cent of these establishments were idle, 44 per cent operated on a full-time basis, and 54 per cent worked on a part-time schedule.

An average of 85 per cent of full-time operation in November was shown by reports received from all the operating establishments included in Table 4. The establishments working part time in November averaged 72 per cent of full-time operation.

TABLE 4.—PROPORTION OF FULL TIME WORKED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BY ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING IN NOVEMBER, 1932

Industry	Establishments reporting		Per cent of establishments in which employees worked—		Average per cent of full time reported by—	
	Total number	Per cent idle	Full time	Part time	All operating establishments	Establishments operating part time
Food and kindred products.....	2,339	1	72	28	94	77
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	175	-----	79	21	97	85
Confectionery.....	240	1	50	49	88	76
Ice cream.....	294	1	65	33	93	81
Flour.....	378	1	67	33	92	75
Baking.....	659	-----	85	15	96	76
Sugar refining, cane.....	14	21	21	57	83	76
Beet sugar.....	48	-----	98	2	100	80
Beverages.....	280	(¹)	59	41	89	73
Butter.....	251	(¹)	78	22	96	84
Textiles and their products.....	2,402	4	61	35	92	78
Cotton goods.....	656	3	59	38	91	76
Hosiery and knit goods.....	385	3	71	27	96	84
Silk goods.....	222	5	65	30	93	77
Woolen and worsted goods.....	231	5	57	39	91	78
Carpets and rugs.....	25	8	36	56	83	72
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	142	3	49	49	90	80
Clothing, men's.....	234	2	65	33	94	82
Shirts and collars.....	69	3	75	22	95	78
Clothing, women's.....	141	16	62	21	94	75
Millinery.....	94	9	50	41	90	77

¹ Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

TABLE 4.—PROPORTION OF FULL TIME WORKED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BY ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING IN NOVEMBER, 1932—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting		Per cent of establishments in which employees worked—		Average per cent of full time reported by—	
	Total number	Per cent idle	Full time	Part time	All operating establishments	Establishments operating part time
Textiles and their products—Contd.						
Corsets and allied garments.....	23	-----	65	35	92	78
Cotton small wares.....	100	1	47	52	88	77
Hats, fur-felt.....	23	-----	43	57	86	75
Men's furnishings.....	57	5	60	35	93	78
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	1,058	3	17	80	70	63
Iron and steel.....	164	10	5	85	57	55
Cast-iron pipe.....	34	6	9	85	56	52
Structural and ornamental ironwork.....	132	2	10	88	70	66
Hardware.....	52	-----	10	90	69	66
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	83	-----	10	88	59	55
Stoves.....	115	3	13	84	71	67
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	63	-----	21	79	72	64
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools.....	107	1	34	65	79	69
Forgings, iron and steel.....	39	-----	15	85	68	62
Plumbers' supplies.....	54	-----	24	76	75	67
Tin cans and other tinware.....	53	4	47	49	88	76
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, or saws).....	111	3	23	75	73	65
Wirework.....	51	2	20	78	77	71
Lumber and allied products	1,069	4	25	70	76	67
Lumber—						
Sawmills.....	446	6	18	76	72	65
Millwork.....	281	3	17	80	73	67
Furniture.....	325	3	42	55	84	72
Turpentine and rosin.....	17	-----	29	71	87	82
Leather and its manufactures	360	4	29	66	80	71
Leather.....	125	1	40	59	88	80
Boots and shoes.....	235	6	24	70	75	67
Paper and printing	1,543	(1)	40	59	86	76
Paper and pulp.....	321	2	31	67	80	71
Paper boxes.....	253	-----	31	69	85	78
Printing—						
Book and job.....	600	-----	24	76	82	76
Newspapers and periodicals.....	369	-----	81	19	98	89
Chemicals and allied products	773	2	53	45	90	78
Chemicals.....	84	4	62	35	91	74
Fertilizers.....	140	2	67	31	93	77
Petroleum refining.....	69	9	67	25	96	86
Cottonseed oil, cake, and meal.....	36	-----	86	14	98	82
Druggists' preparations.....	23	-----	52	48	94	88
Explosives.....	16	-----	-----	100	83	83
Paints and varnishes.....	309	(1)	40	59	87	77
Rayon.....	15	-----	60	40	93	82
Soap.....	81	-----	53	47	90	79
Stone, clay, and glass products	702	14	33	53	78	64
Cement.....	68	21	69	10	96	72
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	234	24	13	62	63	56
Pottery.....	89	6	21	73	76	68
Glass.....	124	5	71	24	95	79
Marble, granite, slate and other stone products.....	187	9	25	66	77	69
Nonferrous metals and their products	480	1	29	70	80	72
Stamped and enameled ware.....	76	-----	18	82	77	72
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	148	2	24	74	78	70
Aluminum manufactures.....	20	-----	30	70	83	76
Clocks, time recording devices, and clock movements.....	20	-----	30	70	77	67
Gas and electric fixtures, lamps, lanterns, and reflectors.....	45	-----	29	71	83	77
Plated ware.....	45	-----	29	71	82	74
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc.....	16	6	38	56	85	75
Jewelry.....	119	1	39	60	82	70

¹ Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

TABLE 4.—PROPORTION OF FULL TIME WORKED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BY ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING IN NOVEMBER, 1932—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting		Per cent of establishments in which employees worked—		Average per cent of full time reported by—	
	Total number	Per cent idle	Full time	Part time	All operating establishments	Establishments operating part time
Tobacco manufactures	203	5	24	71	80	73
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	31		26	74	80	72
Cigars and cigarettes.....	172	6	24	70	80	74
Transportation equipment	289	6	28	65	82	73
Automobiles.....	155	7	15	78	76	71
Aircraft.....	26	8	58	35	94	82
Cars, electric and steam railroad.....	30	10	13	77	73	68
Locomotives.....	9		11	89	76	73
Shipbuilding.....	69	3	57	41	93	84
Rubber products	127	1	28	72	82	74
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	31		6	94	69	67
Rubber boots and shoes.....	8	13	13	75	88	86
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes.....	88		36	64	86	77
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	1,240	1	17	81	72	66
Agricultural implements.....	55		22	78	76	70
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	186	1	15	85	75	71
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels.....	63		14	86	72	67
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines.....	36	3	39	58	82	70
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	719	2	17	82	70	63
Machine tools.....	114	3	11	87	71	68
Textile machinery and parts.....	29	3	21	76	79	73
Typewriters and supplies.....	12		25	75	74	63
Radio.....	26		54	46	92	82
Railroad repair shops	777	1	44	55	90	82
Electric-railroad repair shops.....	348		60	40	95	86
Steam-railroad repair shops.....	429	1	31	67	86	80
Total, 89 Industries	13,371	3	44	54	85	72

Employment in Nonmanufacturing Industries in November, 1932

IN THE following table are presented employment and pay-roll data for 14 groups of nonmanufacturing industries, the totals of which also appear in the summary table of employment and pay-roll totals.

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN NONMANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1932, AND NOVEMBER, 1931

Industrial group	Estab- lish- ments report- ing in both Octo- ber and No- vem- ber, 1932	Employment			Pay-roll totals			Index num- bers, No- vember, 1932 (average 1929=100)	
		Number on pay roll No- vember, 1932	Per cent of change		Amount of pay roll (1 week) Novem- ber, 1932	Per cent of change		Em- plov- ment	Pay- roll totals
			Octo- ber to No- vem- ber, 1932	No- vem- ber, 1931, to No- vem- ber, 1932		Octo- ber to No- vem- ber, 1932	No- vem- ber, 1931, to No- vem- ber, 1932		
Anthracite mining.....	160	85,685	-1.9	-24.9	\$2,027,786	-23.6	-35.8	62.7	51.0
Bituminous coal mining.....	1,193	175,585	+3.5	-14.4	2,548,321	+7	-30.4	69.4	38.0
Metalliferous mining.....	281	22,171	+4.7	-39.6	424,270	+4.3	-46.7	31.9	18.7
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	617	22,240	-5.8	-16.7	330,071	-10.0	-37.4	49.4	27.1
Crude petroleum producing.....	276	22,848	-6	-1.9	657,513	-2	-18.5	56.5	42.4
Telephone and telegraph.....	8,281	267,789	-9	-9.6	7,064,043	-1.9	-17.2	75.5	74.3
Power and light.....	3,535	212,984	-1.1	-13.4	6,179,336	-1.6	-21.5	79.1	73.2
Electric railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance...	498	132,927	-7	-11.9	3,652,352	+3	-23.8	71.8	60.7
Wholesale trade.....	2,757	71,859	-3	-7.7	1,925,843	-9	-20.6	77.6	63.3
Retail trade.....	14,345	345,693	+5	-10.1	6,812,561	-3	-21.7	81.7	66.9
Hotels.....	2,427	132,858	-1.5	-12.5	1,815,326	-1.9	-25.4	74.3	57.5
Canning and preserving.....	933	39,132	-37.7	-16.9	461,811	-33.7	-28.5	50.5	34.4
Laundries.....	994	58,583	-1.7	-11.6	889,741	-3.3	-25.1	76.2	59.1
Dyeing and cleaning.....	368	11,416	-5.2	-13.4	193,279	-11.1	-30.0	78.0	52.3

Indexes of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals for Nonmanufacturing Industries

INDEX numbers of employment and pay-roll totals for 14 nonmanufacturing industries are presented in the following table. The index numbers show the variation in employment and pay rolls in these groups, by months, from January, 1929, to November, 1932, with the exception of the laundries and the dyeing and cleaning groups, for which information over the entire period is not available. The bureau recently secured data concerning employment and pay rolls for the index base year 1929 from establishments in the laundries and the dyeing and cleaning groups, and has computed index numbers for these two groups, which now appear in this tabulation. The monthly collection of trend-of-employment statistics in these two groups did not begin until the later months of 1930 and, therefore, indexes for each month of the entire period are not available.

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

TABLE 2.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS FOR NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1929, 1930, AND 1931, AND JANUARY TO NOVEMBER, 1932

[12-month average, 1929=100]

Month	Anthracite mining								Bituminous coal mining							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1929	1930	1931	1932	1929	1930	1931	1932	1929	1930	1931	1932
January.....	105.7	102.1	90.6	76.2	100.7	105.8	89.3	61.5	106.4	102.5	93.9	80.8	106.1	101.4	73.3	47.0
February.....	106.0	106.9	89.5	71.2	122.1	121.5	101.9	57.3	107.7	102.4	91.5	77.4	116.6	102.1	68.3	47.0
March.....	98.0	82.6	82.0	73.7	90.8	78.5	71.3	61.2	106.8	98.6	88.8	75.2	108.6	86.4	65.2	46.8
April.....	100.7	84.1	85.2	70.1	88.3	75.0	75.2	72.0	100.2	94.4	85.9	65.5	89.2	81.7	58.6	33.9
May.....	103.7	93.8	80.3	66.9	99.0	98.8	76.1	58.0	96.6	90.4	82.4	62.6	91.9	77.5	54.4	30.7
June.....	92.9	90.8	76.1	53.0	80.7	94.3	66.7	37.4	94.7	88.4	78.4	60.5	90.0	75.6	52.4	27.3
July.....	83.2	91.6	65.1	44.5	64.7	84.0	53.7	34.5	94.1	88.0	76.4	58.6	85.6	68.9	50.4	24.4
August.....	91.1	80.2	67.3	49.2	78.4	78.8	56.4	41.4	95.7	89.2	77.0	59.4	92.8	71.1	50.6	26.4
September.....	101.9	93.8	80.0	55.8	103.8	91.6	64.9	47.0	97.2	90.5	80.4	62.4	98.6	74.9	53.6	30.2
October.....	106.1	99.0	86.8	63.9	133.9	117.2	91.1	66.7	98.8	91.8	81.3	67.0	106.8	79.4	56.2	37.8
November.....	104.0	97.2	83.5	62.7	100.5	98.0	79.5	51.0	101.0	92.5	81.1	69.4	106.0	79.1	54.6	38.0
December.....	107.1	99.1	79.8	-----	137.2	100.0	78.4	-----	101.4	92.5	81.2	-----	108.2	77.7	52.3	-----
Average.....	100.0	93.4	80.5	62.5	100.0	95.3	75.4	53.5	100.0	93.4	83.2	67.2	100.0	81.3	57.5	35.4
	Metalliferous mining								Quarrying and nonmetallic mining							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1929	1930	1931	1932	1929	1930	1931	1932	1929	1930	1931	1932
January.....	93.1	95.7	63.3	49.3	88.0	92.7	55.0	29.7	91.6	79.6	64.4	48.9	85.9	71.9	50.4	30.2
February.....	94.6	92.3	65.3	46.9	91.8	92.5	54.6	27.8	91.9	79.8	66.6	47.4	88.9	73.5	54.4	29.6
March.....	97.0	90.9	63.5	45.0	99.1	90.8	52.8	26.5	96.0	83.0	70.0	46.0	95.0	80.0	58.2	28.7
April.....	100.6	89.3	63.9	43.3	104.6	88.3	51.4	25.0	99.6	87.4	76.1	48.6	100.5	85.4	62.6	30.0
May.....	100.8	87.5	62.4	38.3	104.6	85.6	49.3	23.8	104.1	90.8	75.0	50.6	107.1	90.2	62.3	32.3
June.....	103.8	84.6	60.0	32.2	105.6	81.6	46.1	20.1	106.6	90.3	72.3	49.5	110.5	90.9	60.1	30.0
July.....	101.5	80.5	56.2	29.5	99.0	71.9	41.3	16.9	104.7	89.9	71.0	49.5	104.7	85.5	57.3	29.1
August.....	103.2	79.0	55.8	28.6	100.1	71.0	40.2	16.5	106.7	89.3	68.9	51.1	110.3	85.8	55.1	29.7
September.....	102.1	78.1	55.5	29.3	102.0	69.9	40.0	17.0	106.6	87.7	66.6	52.4	109.8	82.5	51.2	30.5
October.....	101.9	77.2	53.8	30.5	103.1	68.6	37.4	18.0	103.6	84.7	64.5	52.4	105.8	79.3	48.7	30.1
November.....	103.0	72.8	52.8	31.9	102.2	63.4	35.1	18.7	98.6	78.3	59.3	49.4	96.0	66.8	43.3	27.1
December.....	98.5	70.1	51.2	-----	99.7	59.9	34.3	-----	90.1	70.2	53.9	-----	85.4	59.9	36.9	-----
Average.....	100.0	83.2	59.1	36.8	100.0	78.0	44.8	21.8	100.0	84.3	67.4	49.6	100.0	79.3	53.4	29.8
	Crude petroleum producing								Telephone and telegraph							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1929	1930	1931	1932	1929	1930	1931	1932	1929	1930	1931	1932
January.....	90.0	92.7	74.8	54.9	93.1	94.0	71.5	46.5	94.3	101.6	90.5	83.0	94.5	105.1	96.3	89.1
February.....	90.4	90.8	73.2	54.4	99.0	88.6	70.0	46.9	95.3	100.2	89.2	82.0	93.0	101.9	94.8	89.6
March.....	89.6	89.3	72.2	51.4	97.4	91.3	73.2	43.2	96.5	99.4	88.6	81.7	98.7	105.8	97.9	88.2
April.....	97.6	86.8	69.8	54.9	96.7	86.6	66.3	44.5	97.8	98.9	88.1	81.2	98.3	103.4	95.0	83.4
May.....	93.9	89.8	67.8	54.5	92.4	85.4	64.7	47.1	100.4	99.7	87.4	80.6	99.4	103.2	94.1	82.8
June.....	104.1	90.2	65.0	54.2	99.4	87.1	62.7	44.8	101.5	99.8	86.9	79.9	100.0	103.4	95.0	82.1
July.....	106.0	89.9	65.3	55.4	100.7	88.5	59.2	44.6	102.6	100.0	86.6	79.1	104.1	106.6	93.3	79.6
August.....	113.2	87.7	62.4	57.4	104.7	86.0	56.3	42.9	103.7	98.8	85.9	78.1	101.8	102.5	92.3	79.1
September.....	108.9	85.0	61.2	56.2	110.7	84.0	55.2	41.9	102.5	96.8	85.0	77.4	100.4	102.2	92.1	75.9
October.....	107.9	85.2	60.4	56.8	100.1	82.6	54.4	42.5	101.9	94.5	84.1	76.2	105.1	100.9	91.6	75.7
November.....	101.1	83.6	57.6	56.5	103.8	80.0	52.0	42.4	101.9	93.0	83.5	75.5	101.2	97.9	89.7	74.3
December.....	97.0	77.4	58.2	-----	102.1	77.2	54.9	-----	101.8	91.6	83.1	-----	103.9	101.3	92.7	-----
Average.....	100.0	87.4	65.7	55.1	100.0	85.9	61.7	44.3	100.0	97.9	86.6	79.5	100.0	102.9	93.7	81.8
	Power and light								Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance ¹							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1929	1930	1931	1932	1929	1930	1931	1932	1929	1930	1931	1932
January.....	92.9	99.6	99.2	89.3	91.7	99.7	98.6	88.4	99.7	97.1	86.9	79.5	98.7	97.8	85.6	74.3
February.....	92.6	98.8	97.8	87.2	91.8	100.4	99.7	86.0	99.1	95.1	86.6	78.9	97.6	95.7	87.1	73.6
March.....	92.8	99.7	96.7	85.5	94.5	102.1	102.4	85.4	97.0	94.4	86.4	77.6	98.0	95.4	88.1	72.4
April.....	95.9	100.7	97.1	84.8	95.5	102.6	97.6	82.4	98.5	95.2	86.8	78.0	99.5	97.1	86.6	70.7
May.....	98.4	103.4	97.6	84.0	98.1	104.5	98.7	84.2	100.4	95.2	85.9	76.9	101.0	96.0	85.1	71.2
June.....	100.7	104.6	97.2	83.2	100.4	107.8	98.3	80.5	101.2	94.8	85.3	76.5	101.7	97.0	84.8	69.2
July.....	103.2	105.9	96.7	82.3	102.3	106.7	97.4	78.7	102.2	95.3	85.6	75.6	101.9	95.6	83.3	65.3
August.....	105.4	106.4	95.9	81.5	103.8	106.6	96.2	76.7	102.2	92.9	84.8	74.1	102.0	92.1	81.9	62.8
September.....	105.5	105.2	94.7	81.0	106.6	106.1	94.3	74.7	101.4	91.8	84.0	73.5	101.5	90.5	81.2	61.5
October.....	105.7	104.8	92.7	79.9	106.0	105.6	93.2	74.4	100.5	91.0	82.7	72.3	100.0	88.9	79.0	60.5
November.....	104.7	103.4	91.3	79.1	104.1	103.7	93.3	73.2	99.4	89.3	81.5	71.8	98.4	87.7	79.7	60.7
December.....	102.5	103.2	90.3	-----	105.8	106.3	91.2	-----	98.3	88.8	79.9	-----	99.8	88.6	77.8	-----
Average.....	100.0	103.0	95.6	83.4	100.0	104.3	96.7	80.4	100.0	93.4	84.7	75.9	100.0	93.5	83.4	67.5

¹ Average for 11 months.² Not including electric-railroad car building and repairing; see transportation equipment and railroad repair-shop groups, manufacturing industries, Table 1.

TABLE 2.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS FOR NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1929, 1930, AND 1931, AND JANUARY TO NOVEMBER, 1932—Continued

Month	Wholesale trade								Retail trade							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1929	1930	1931	1932	1929	1930	1931	1932	1929	1930	1931	1932
January.....	97.7	100.0	89.5	81.8	96.7	100.0	87.5	74.1	99.2	98.9	90.0	84.3	99.0	99.7	89.4	78.0
February.....	96.9	98.5	88.2	80.9	96.4	98.3	88.4	72.5	94.6	94.4	87.1	80.5	94.5	96.0	86.7	73.7
March.....	97.3	97.7	87.4	79.8	98.5	99.7	89.1	71.3	96.2	93.9	87.8	81.4	96.1	95.5	87.5	73.4
April.....	97.9	97.3	87.4	78.9	97.8	97.9	85.2	68.9	95.5	97.3	90.1	81.6	96.0	97.5	88.3	72.7
May.....	99.0	96.8	87.1	77.9	99.0	97.4	84.7	69.7	97.3	96.7	89.9	80.9	97.1	97.3	88.0	71.1
June.....	99.2	96.5	87.1	77.0	98.6	98.6	84.1	66.2	97.4	93.9	89.1	79.4	98.6	96.8	87.6	68.2
July.....	100.4	96.0	86.8	76.6	100.5	96.0	83.3	64.7	93.6	89.0	83.9	74.6	95.9	91.7	83.3	63.3
August.....	101.3	95.0	86.5	76.4	100.0	93.6	82.1	63.2	93.6	85.6	81.8	72.6	95.2	87.6	80.3	60.7
September.....	101.9	94.8	86.1	77.1	103.3	93.6	81.4	63.1	97.6	92.0	86.6	77.8	99.2	92.4	83.5	64.6
October.....	102.9	94.2	85.2	77.8	102.7	92.9	79.9	63.9	101.7	95.5	89.8	81.3	102.6	95.1	84.6	67.1
November.....	102.9	92.6	84.1	77.6	101.9	91.0	79.7	63.3	106.7	98.4	90.9	81.7	105.2	96.8	85.4	66.9
December.....	102.6	92.0	83.7	77.6	104.7	91.3	77.8	63.3	126.2	115.1	106.2	81.7	120.6	107.7	94.1	66.9
Average.....	100.0	96.0	86.6	78.3	100.0	95.9	83.6	67.4	100.0	95.9	89.4	79.6	100.0	96.2	86.6	69.1
Month	Hotels								Canning and preserving							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1929	1930	1931	1932	1929	1930	1931	1932	1929	1930	1931	1932
January.....	97.1	100.4	95.0	83.2	98.5	100.3	91.0	73.9	50.8	46.1	48.9	35.0	57.3	50.3	46.1	31.8
February.....	99.8	102.4	96.8	84.3	102.0	103.8	93.7	73.9	48.9	45.7	48.3	37.1	59.2	51.5	48.6	32.7
March.....	100.9	102.4	96.8	84.0	103.4	104.4	93.4	72.4	49.4	49.7	53.0	36.3	54.9	50.8	50.3	31.9
April.....	99.7	100.1	95.9	82.7	100.6	100.3	89.9	69.6	90.6	74.8	59.6	47.0	98.9	72.6	57.1	37.9
May.....	98.1	98.0	92.5	80.1	98.9	98.4	87.7	67.0	62.0	65.7	56.0	40.5	71.2	66.9	56.0	36.0
June.....	99.3	98.0	91.6	78.0	98.7	98.1	85.4	63.8	76.6	83.0	70.6	55.5	71.9	81.5	58.6	40.5
July.....	101.1	101.3	93.3	78.4	99.8	99.8	85.2	61.8	126.8	126.3	102.2	73.0	109.2	112.7	74.2	47.5
August.....	102.6	101.5	92.8	77.6	99.4	98.6	83.8	59.6	184.8	185.7	142.9	99.0	180.1	172.0	104.7	65.6
September.....	102.8	100.1	90.6	77.0	100.2	97.1	81.9	59.1	210.1	246.6	180.1	125.3	207.9	214.8	120.4	75.1
October.....	100.6	97.5	87.4	75.4	100.2	95.5	79.7	58.6	143.3	164.7	108.1	81.1	134.5	140.0	77.6	51.8
November.....	100.0	95.2	84.9	74.3	99.8	93.6	77.1	57.5	95.1	96.7	60.8	50.5	91.6	82.9	48.1	34.4
December.....	97.7	93.5	83.1	75.4	98.9	91.5	75.4	57.5	61.3	61.6	40.7	40.7	63.4	57.4	36.9	36.9
Average.....	100.0	99.2	91.7	79.5	100.0	98.5	85.4	65.2	100.0	103.9	80.9	61.8	100.0	96.1	65.6	44.1
Month	Laundries								Dyeing and cleaning							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1929	1930	1931	1932	1929	1930	1931	1932	1929	1930	1931	1932
January.....	---	---	90.5	84.7	---	---	86.6	76.4	---	---	88.9	82.1	---	---	77.7	65.8
February.....	---	---	90.0	82.9	---	---	85.6	73.3	---	---	87.4	80.5	---	---	75.1	62.2
March.....	---	---	89.5	82.0	---	---	85.6	71.6	---	---	88.0	80.6	---	---	75.6	61.7
April.....	---	---	90.5	82.0	---	---	86.8	71.4	---	---	95.7	83.3	---	---	86.3	65.9
May.....	---	---	90.3	81.4	---	---	86.5	70.6	---	---	96.7	84.5	---	---	86.6	67.3
June.....	---	---	91.0	81.0	---	---	87.1	68.6	---	---	99.0	85.1	---	---	89.1	65.8
July.....	---	---	91.8	80.3	---	---	87.4	66.3	---	---	93.6	82.4	---	---	86.2	60.0
August.....	---	---	90.2	78.9	---	---	84.6	63.9	---	---	93.5	79.5	---	---	80.0	56.3
September.....	---	---	89.3	78.6	---	---	84.1	62.9	---	---	95.3	83.3	---	---	82.6	61.0
October.....	---	---	88.1	77.5	---	---	81.8	61.2	---	---	94.2	82.3	---	---	81.4	58.8
November.....	---	---	86.2	76.2	---	---	78.9	59.1	---	---	90.1	78.0	---	---	74.7	52.3
December.....	---	---	85.3	75.2	---	---	77.4	57.4	---	---	84.9	77.4	---	---	67.9	52.3
Average.....	100.0	---	89.4	80.5	100.0	---	84.4	67.8	100.0	---	92.7	82.0	100.0	---	80.3	61.6

¹ Average for 11 months.

Average Man-Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings

IN THE following tables the bureau presents the first tabulation of man-hours worked per week and average hourly earnings compiled from data supplied by establishments furnishing monthly employment information.

These tabulations are based on reports supplied by identical establishments in October and November, 1932, in 15 of the 17 industrial groups included in the bureau's monthly employment survey. Man-hour data for the building construction group and for the insurance, real estate, banking, and brokerage group are not available.

The number of establishments supplying man-hour data in these 15 industrial groups represent approximately 50 per cent of the establishments in these groups supplying monthly employment data.

These compilations are based on reports supplying actual man-hours worked and do not include nominal man-hour totals, obtained by multiplying the total number of employees in the establishment by the plant operating time.

Table 1 shows the average hours worked per employee per week and average hourly earnings in 15 industrial groups and for all groups combined. The average man-hours and average hourly earnings shown for the combined total are weighted averages, wherein the average man-hours and average hourly earnings in each industrial group are multiplied by the total number of employees in the group in the current month and the sum of these products divided by the total number of employees in the combined 15 industrial groups.

In presenting information for the separate manufacturing industries, shown in Table 2, data are published for only those industries in which the available man-hour information covers 20 per cent or more of the total number of employees in the industry at the present time. The average man-hours and hourly earnings for the combined 89 manufacturing industries have been weighted in the same manner as the averages for all industrial groups combined, Table 1.

Per capita weekly earnings, computed by multiplying the average man-hours worked per week by the average hourly earnings shown in the following table, are not identical to the per capita weekly earnings appearing elsewhere in this trend-of-employment compilation. As already noted, the basic information upon which these average weekly man-hours and average hourly earnings are computed represents approximately 50 per cent of the establishments reporting in these groups while the bureau's published per capita earnings for each of the separate manufacturing industries and 17 industrial groups are obtained by dividing the total weekly earnings in all establishments reporting by the total number of employees in those establishments, which includes both full-time and part-time workers.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK PER EMPLOYEE AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN 15 INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1932

Industrial group	Average hours per week		Average hourly earnings	
	October, 1932	November, 1932	October, 1932	November, 1932
	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Manufacturing.....	39.5	38.4	43.7	43.5
Anthracite mining.....	36.2	28.9	82.7	81.9
Bituminous coal mining.....	30.8	29.9	47.8	48.2
Metalliferous mining.....	40.2	40.2	48.1	48.0
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	38.7	36.0	40.9	41.6
Crude petroleum producing.....	45.9	47.4	63.3	61.7
Telephone and telegraph.....	39.1	38.5	69.1	69.4
Power and light.....	43.9	43.7	65.5	65.3
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance, exclusive of car shops.....	45.1	45.4	59.3	59.5
Wholesale trade.....	47.1	47.0	55.3	55.1
Retail trade.....	44.0	44.5	43.1	42.3
Hotels.....	51.6	51.3	25.3	25.3
Canning and preserving.....	40.5	39.3	30.0	32.7
Laundries.....	42.6	42.3	35.4	35.2
Dyeing and cleaning.....	46.7	44.6	39.1	37.7
Total.....	41.9	41.4	46.3	46.0

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK PER EMPLOYEE AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1932

Industry	Average hours per week		Average hourly earnings	
	October, 1932	November, 1932	October, 1932	November, 1932
	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Food and kindred products:				
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	46.7	44.6	44.2	44.5
Confectionery.....	43.6	40.8	33.6	33.6
Ice cream.....	52.0	49.8	51.4	50.9
Flour.....	50.0	47.6	43.6	43.4
Baking.....	47.3	46.1	43.7	43.6
Sugar refining, cane.....	53.1	47.5	41.5	45.1
Beet sugar.....	41.9	50.5	37.0	36.7
Beverages.....	39.9	38.2	59.1	60.6
Textiles and their products:				
Cotton goods.....	48.0	46.7	22.3	22.3
Hosiery and knit goods.....	47.9	47.1	32.4	32.1
Silk goods.....	43.5	40.4	31.3	31.5
Woolen and worsted goods.....	46.0	43.6	34.9	34.6
Carpets and rugs.....	36.3	33.7	41.5	41.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	47.9	44.6	39.4	39.3
Cotton small wares.....	42.9	40.7	36.3	35.7
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:				
Iron and steel.....	26.6	25.9	48.6	48.9
Cast-iron pipe.....	28.3	26.7	43.7	43.6
Structural and ornamental ironwork.....	33.1	33.4	49.9	50.2
Hardware.....	29.8	28.7	44.6	45.9
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	34.6	32.2	50.3	50.7
Stoves.....	39.3	35.2	47.7	46.7
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	31.9	33.5	44.5	44.3
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools.....	36.9	35.6	52.4	51.3
Forgings, iron and steel.....	29.9	32.3	47.1	46.7
Plumbers' supplies.....	33.1	33.5	49.6	49.8
Tin cans and other tinware.....	43.9	40.1	39.7	40.3
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, or saws).....	33.5	32.6	46.8	47.2
Lumber and allied products:				
Lumber—				
Sawmills.....	39.3	38.6	29.6	29.8
Millwork.....	35.6	34.1	37.7	40.3
Furniture.....	41.2	36.3	34.0	34.6
Leather and its manufactures:				
Leather.....	42.9	42.6	42.0	40.8
Paper:				
Paper and pulp.....	42.5	41.0	43.3	43.4
Paper boxes.....	44.6	42.9	41.1	40.4
Printing—				
Book and job.....	37.8	37.2	66.5	66.4
Newspapers and periodicals.....	41.9	42.2	76.5	75.9
Chemicals and allied products:				
Chemicals.....	41.7	41.2	52.7	52.5
Fertilizers.....	42.1	41.5	30.0	30.6
Petroleum refining.....	39.5	39.7	63.5	63.5
Cottonseed oil, cake, and meal.....	59.7	60.2	18.3	19.2
Druggists' preparations.....	42.4	40.7	44.5	44.7
Explosives.....	35.7	37.4	57.4	56.8
Paints and varnishes.....	40.8	40.3	53.1	52.8
Rayon.....	46.2	45.6	37.7	37.9
Soap.....	46.2	42.3	41.6	41.6
Stone, clay, and glass products:				
Cement.....	39.5	39.0	41.7	41.1
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	32.8	30.2	34.9	34.6
Pottery.....	40.6	39.6	40.5	39.9
Glass.....	36.3	37.2	45.4	45.6
Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products.....	33.1	28.4	60.4	60.9
Nonferrous metals and their products:				
Stamped and enameled ware.....	44.0	39.7	37.9	38.9
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	34.2	33.3	47.8	46.6
Clocks, time-recording devices, and clock movements.....	39.3	39.8	45.1	43.2
Plated ware.....	41.0	38.1	49.4	49.1
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc.....	34.3	32.4	47.2	48.6
Jewelry.....	38.8	34.3	50.5	50.9
Tobacco manufactures:				
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	40.7	39.4	31.8	32.8
Cigars and cigarettes.....	40.0	39.0	30.5	30.9
Transportation equipment:				
Automobiles.....	27.8	32.2	64.5	60.5
Aircraft.....	42.6	44.9	73.9	69.0
Cars, electric and steam railroad.....	34.9	33.6	47.4	47.6
Locomotives.....	26.0	27.3	63.1	57.3
Shipbuilding.....	32.0	29.7	62.6	63.2

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK PER EMPLOYEE AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1932—Continued

Industry	Average hours per week		Average hourly earnings	
	October, 1932	November, 1932	October, 1932	November, 1932
Rubber products:	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	30.5	29.3	58.5	58.5
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes.....	41.7	38.0	45.2	44.6
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:				
Agricultural implements.....	31.5	29.9	48.3	48.7
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	30.3	31.2	57.9	57.4
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels.....	32.6	32.8	56.2	53.6
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines.....	35.6	34.4	66.6	67.1
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	29.9	29.1	52.8	53.2
Machine tools.....	30.1	31.3	57.9	57.0
Textile machinery and parts.....	29.2	29.1	58.7	58.8
Typewriters and supplies.....	27.3	28.9	49.7	48.1
Radio.....	42.5	37.2	43.7	44.1
Railroad repair shops:				
Electric railroad.....	42.0	42.9	58.1	58.0
Steam railroad.....	34.6	35.9	62.2	62.8

Employment in Building Construction in November, 1932

THERE was a decrease of 7.8 per cent in employment in the building construction industry in November, 1932, as compared with October, 1932, and pay-roll totals decreased 9.7 per cent over the month interval.

The per cents of change of employment and pay-roll totals in November, 1932, as compared with October, 1932, are based on returns made by 10,268 firms employing, in November, 78,979 workers in the various trades in the building construction industry. These reports cover building operations in various localities in 34 States and the District of Columbia.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL PAY ROLL IN THE BUILDING CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY IN IDENTICAL FIRMS, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1932

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		Oct. 15	Nov. 15		Oct. 15	Nov. 15	
Alabama: Birmingham.....	70	444	493	+11.0	\$6,239	\$7,043	+12.9
California:							
Los Angeles ¹	23	655	643	-1.8	13,760	12,792	-7.0
San Francisco-Oakland ¹	31	803	917	+14.2	17,094	18,511	+8.3
Other reporting localities ¹	22	427	422	-1.2	9,959	9,728	-2.3
Colorado: Denver.....	194	758	714	-5.8	16,596	14,494	-12.7
Connecticut:							
Bridgeport.....	127	575	560	-2.6	12,864	11,839	-8.0
Hartford.....	204	1,051	978	-6.9	27,028	22,771	-15.8
New Haven.....	177	1,154	1,066	-7.6	31,599	25,817	-18.3
Delaware: Wilmington.....	120	1,291	1,172	-9.2	26,897	22,561	-16.1
District of Columbia.....	537	7,147	7,696	+7.7	200,361	216,209	+7.9
Florida:							
Jacksonville.....	51	287	275	-4.2	4,073	4,597	+12.9
Miami.....	77	592	624	+5.4	12,080	11,531	-4.5
Georgia: Atlanta.....	127	1,488	1,223	-17.8	22,140	19,604	-11.5
Illinois:							
Chicago ¹	137	1,377	1,211	-12.1	39,972	35,401	-11.4
Other reporting localities ¹	68	626	565	-9.7	13,491	11,132	-17.5

¹ Data supplied by cooperating State bureaus.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL PAY ROLL IN THE BUILDING CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY IN IDENTICAL FIRMS, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1932

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		Oct. 15	Nov. 15		Oct. 15	Nov. 15	
Indiana:							
Evansville.....	40	248	200	-19.4	\$5,049	\$3,500	-30.7
Fort Wayne.....	98	500	339	-32.2	9,924	5,707	-42.5
Indianapolis.....	166	1,036	773	-25.4	21,872	16,764	-23.4
South Bend.....	40	169	168	-.6	3,482	3,143	-9.7
Iowa: Des Moines.....	107	1,008	878	-12.9	24,803	14,654	-40.9
Kansas: Wichita.....	68	533	446	-16.3	12,375	9,135	-26.2
Kentucky: Louisville.....	129	886	770	-13.1	18,098	13,122	-27.5
Louisiana: New Orleans.....	130	1,478	1,272	-13.9	26,655	20,858	-21.7
Maine: Portland.....	104	561	517	-7.8	13,272	10,828	-18.4
Maryland: Baltimore ¹	116	1,146	900	-21.5	20,549	15,611	-24.0
Massachusetts: All reporting localities ¹	740	6,007	5,668	-5.6	160,993	142,208	-11.7
Michigan:							
Detroit.....	427	3,122	2,793	-10.5	70,838	61,870	-12.7
Flint.....	44	194	153	-21.1	3,265	2,435	-25.4
Grand Rapids.....	105	641	507	-20.9	13,036	9,719	-25.4
Minnesota:							
Duluth.....	56	321	334	+4.0	6,830	6,368	-6.8
Minneapolis.....	231	1,804	1,244	-31.0	40,207	25,773	-35.9
St. Paul.....	146	856	725	-15.3	21,097	17,447	-17.3
Missouri:							
Kansas City ²	253	1,452	1,409	-3.0	34,910	29,187	-16.4
St. Louis.....	445	2,495	2,300	-7.8	67,164	60,853	-9.4
Nebraska: Omaha.....	136	701	633	-9.7	16,402	13,103	-20.1
New York:							
New York City ¹	352	10,440	9,357	-10.4	368,905	349,751	-5.2
Other reporting localities ¹	172	4,161	4,023	-3.3	118,976	119,892	+ .8
North Carolina: Charlotte.....	33	188	190	+1.1	2,316	2,615	+12.9
Ohio:							
Akron.....	79	326	312	-4.3	6,476	4,795	-26.0
Cincinnati ³	477	2,668	2,618	-1.9	67,784	61,158	-9.8
Cleveland.....	462	2,798	2,557	-8.6	74,493	63,900	-14.2
Dayton.....	117	372	362	-2.7	8,295	7,036	-15.2
Youngstown.....	69	316	302	-4.4	5,464	5,527	+1.2
Oklahoma:							
Oklahoma City.....	88	318	326	+2.5	5,535	4,836	-12.6
Tulsa.....	48	133	162	+21.8	2,454	2,478	+1.0
Oregon: Portland.....	179	911	708	-22.3	19,262	14,295	-25.8
Pennsylvania: ⁴							
Erie area ¹	25	145	114	-21.4	3,638	2,105	-42.1
Philadelphia area ¹	449	3,978	3,676	-7.6	82,750	77,917	-5.8
Pittsburgh area ¹	239	1,557	1,659	+6.6	42,434	44,462	+4.8
Reading-Lebanon area ¹	48	335	279	-16.7	6,927	4,774	-31.1
Scranton area ¹	29	184	184	(⁵)	3,939	3,834	-2.7
Other reporting areas ¹	288	2,269	2,169	-5.7	48,714	42,685	-12.4
Rhode Island: Providence.....	233	1,478	1,338	-9.5	36,531	29,226	-20.0
Tennessee:							
Chattanooga.....	32	237	270	+13.9	3,426	3,896	+13.7
Knoxville.....	45	501	466	-7.0	5,531	5,475	-1.0
Memphis.....	87	323	318	-1.5	5,768	5,956	+3.3
Nashville.....	65	811	625	-22.9	13,921	9,645	-30.7
Texas:							
Dallas.....	150	917	915	-.2	15,561	13,953	-10.3
El Paso.....	19	88	147	+67.0	1,203	1,847	+53.5
Houston.....	136	676	711	+5.2	11,788	12,467	+5.8
San Antonio.....	100	740	646	-12.7	11,207	9,558	-14.7
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	79	339	279	-17.7	6,888	5,846	-15.1
Virginia:							
Norfolk-Portsmouth.....	86	554	448	-19.1	9,230	7,588	-17.8
Richmond.....	146	1,005	954	-5.1	19,730	18,242	-7.5
Washington:							
Seattle.....	157	1,055	760	-28.0	20,316	15,970	-21.4
Spokane.....	51	161	159	-1.2	3,236	2,894	-10.6
Tacoma.....	74	110	98	-10.9	1,981	1,344	-32.2
West Virginia: Wheeling.....	47	181	138	-23.8	3,981	2,658	-33.2
Wisconsin: All reporting localities ¹	61	1,489	1,121	-24.7	28,304	21,889	-22.7
Total, all localities.....	10,268	85,627	78,979	-7.8	2,111,938	1,906,829	-9.7

¹ Data supplied by cooperating State bureaus.² Includes both Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans.³ Includes Covington and Newport, Ky.⁴ Each separate area includes from 2 to 8 counties.⁵ No change.

Trend of Employment in November, 1932, by States

IN THE following table are shown the fluctuations in employment and pay roll totals in November, as compared with October, 1932, in certain industrial groups by States. These tabulations have been prepared from data secured directly from reporting establishments and from information supplied by cooperating State agencies. The combined total of all groups does not include building-construction data, information concerning which is published elsewhere in a separate tabulation by city and State totals. In addition to the combined total of all groups, the trend of employment and pay rolls in the manufacturing, public utility, hotel, wholesale trade, retail trade, bituminous coal mining, crude petroleum producing, quarrying and nonmetallic mining, metalliferous mining, laundries, and dyeing and cleaning groups is presented. In this State compilation, the totals of the telephone and telegraph, power and light, and electric-railroad operation groups have been combined and are presented as one group—public utilities. Due to the extreme seasonal fluctuations in the canning and preserving industry, and the fact that during certain months the activity in this industry in a number of States is negligible, data for this industry are not presented separately. The number of employees and the amount of weekly pay roll in October and November as reported by identical establishments in this industry are included, however, in the combined total of "All groups."

The per cents of change shown in the accompanying tables, unless otherwise noted, are unweighted per cents of change; that is, the industries included in the groups and the groups comprising the total of all groups, have not been weighted according to their relative importance in the combined totals.

As the anthracite mining industry is confined entirely to the State of Pennsylvania, the changes reported in this industry in the summary table are the fluctuations in this industry by State total.

When the identity of any reporting company would be disclosed by the publication of a State total for any industrial group, figures for the group do not appear in the separate industrial-group tabulation but are included in the State totals for "All groups." Data are not presented for any industrial group when the representation in the State covers less than three establishments.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS
IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1932, BY STATES

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

State	Total—all groups					Manufacturing				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll November, 1932	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week) November, 1932	Per cent of change	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll November, 1932	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week) November, 1932	Per cent of change
Alabama.....	511	49,390	+0.3	\$533,603	-1.9	207	33,602	-0.2	\$351,782	-3.9
Arkansas.....	¹ 449	15,198	+2.4	219,187	+0.6	182	9,674	-2.2	124,215	-4.3
Arizona.....	382	8,129	-1.2	163,754	-4.7	61	1,910	-5.6	38,188	-13.7
California.....	² 2,048	244,501	-5.0	5,784,012	-5.9	1,182	124,901	-8.3	2,772,556	-9.5
Colorado.....	743	31,761	-4.1	643,144	-1.4	120	13,499	-4.5	254,609	+2.1
Connecticut.....	1,065	133,969	+0.8	2,415,871	-2.6	654	114,665	+1.2	1,928,154	-2.9
Delaware.....	129	8,711	-4.0	176,966	-2.4	52	6,439	+3.5	127,705	-1.1
District of Columbia.....	³ 643	31,903	-2.1	781,590	-0.8	59	4,074	-2.8	137,473	-1.5
Florida.....	517	22,401	+1.4	385,011	+2.7	134	14,595	+1.6	219,426	+4.7
Georgia.....	640	71,458	-0.8	854,453	-3.4	313	57,812	-0.5	594,360	-3.3
Idaho.....	198	8,696	+18.0	165,125	-18.8	38	5,050	+24.4	89,322	+23.4
Illinois.....	⁴ 1,465	269,003	-0.4	5,368,350	-3.6	972	162,192	-1.6	2,749,367	-7.5
Indiana.....	1,206	110,539	-1.0	1,952,125	-1.2	567	81,499	+1.7	1,403,429	+0.8
Iowa.....	1,162	42,511	-1.9	794,643	-4.2	462	23,377	-2.2	410,079	-5.0
Kansas.....	⁵ 1,087	64,211	-1.2	1,444,923	-1.6	442	23,719	-2.9	485,947	-5.1
Kentucky.....	805	57,534	+0.8	901,033	-0.7	217	21,177	+1.6	331,527	-0.5
Louisiana.....	497	30,100	+1.7	429,513	-0.5	211	18,392	+3.9	235,952	+0.8
Maine.....	551	38,484	-6.2	602,086	-12.3	184	31,431	-4.5	463,912	-12.8
Maryland.....	⁶ 826	74,149	-0.9	1,371,659	-3.4	435	48,408	-1.3	817,080	-4.8
Massachusetts.....	⁷ 778	534,128	-3.4	6,895,510	-4.4	1,105	158,013	-5.1	2,688,950	-8.0
Michigan.....	1,468	223,979	+5.4	4,526,950	+10.7	409	163,862	+5.2	3,362,455	+16.6
Minnesota.....	1,007	61,803	-0.7	1,285,868	-1.5	287	31,724	-0.8	635,097	-2.3
Mississippi.....	393	9,762	-1.8	120,723	-1.2	78	6,141	-1.1	65,374	-0.6
Missouri.....	1,109	99,051	-2.4	1,955,595	-5.4	523	55,981	-3.2	979,031	-9.4
Montana.....	332	8,884	-0.5	212,370	-0.7	52	3,318	-3.4	63,687	-1.5
Nebraska.....	707	23,643	-2.1	496,924	-1.8	127	12,292	-2.6	246,049	-1.7
Nevada.....	130	1,261	-5.3	33,678	-5.8	22	245	-4.3	6,663	-8.5
New Hampshire.....	443	32,902	-5.3	509,151	-7.1	181	20,196	-5.3	422,954	-7.8
New Jersey.....	1,441	175,327	-1.3	3,784,837	-3.8	⁸ 701	160,047	-1.1	3,309,229	-4.5
New Mexico.....	177	4,721	+3.8	80,448	-0.1	24	664	+16.5	9,954	+30.9
New York.....	3,611	469,274	-0.5	10,820,966	-3.3	⁹ 1,671	309,392	-1.1	6,728,727	-4.6
North Carolina.....	897	113,176	+0.4	1,285,657	-3.3	556	108,435	+0.4	1,215,088	-3.4
North Dakota.....	314	3,878	+6.4	83,698	+3.4	61	1,121	-7.8	26,747	-9.4
Ohio.....	4,742	350,695	-0.3	6,362,818	-2.9	1,960	254,648	+0.2	4,422,376	-2.8
Oklahoma.....	690	26,219	+3.4	536,683	+0.3	122	8,582	+2.5	164,215	-1.2
Oregon.....	665	27,176	-4.4	503,781	-5.6	159	14,352	+(⁹)	240,539	-2.2
Pennsylvania.....	4,059	591,646	-0.8	10,404,153	-7.0	1,742	326,395	-0.9	4,850,684	-5.9
Rhode Island.....	906	54,693	-3.1	935,008	-10.8	272	43,557	-4.0	677,077	-14.5
South Carolina.....	317	49,131	+1.5	473,780	-0.5	175	45,596	+0.8	422,295	-0.5
South Dakota.....	231	5,702	+1.8	126,308	+0.1	49	2,236	+6.7	36,023	+0.3
Tennessee.....	736	61,725	-0.2	842,890	+0.2	282	46,109	+1.7	599,051	+0.7
Texas.....	757	56,463	-0.8	1,228,604	-1.2	371	30,858	-0.7	586,979	-1.4
Utah.....	329	14,041	+2.4	273,561	+6.6	80	5,850	+20.6	102,230	+16.2
Vermont.....	347	9,270	-1.2	173,967	-4.6	119	4,893	-2.1	88,777	-5.4
Virginia.....	1,280	81,604	-0.9	1,289,985	-1.7	439	56,716	-0.8	873,554	-1.1
Washington.....	1,200	50,055	-6.6	1,012,533	-1.9	252	22,711	-1.0	429,388	+0.6
West Virginia.....	748	80,870	+2.3	1,309,310	-0.7	186	32,000	+1.9	555,045	-0.1
Wisconsin.....	¹⁰ 1,091	122,773	-0.7	2,080,294	-2.2	310	93,386	-0.2	1,476,838	+1.3
Wyoming.....	191	6,482	-0.3	158,443	-5.5	28	1,756	-1.5	43,360	-1.7

¹ Includes auto dealers and garages, and sand, gravel, and building construction.² Includes banks, insurance, and office employment.³ Includes building and contracting.⁴ Includes transportation, financial institutions, restaurants, and building construction.⁵ Weighted per cent of change.⁶ Includes construction, municipal, agricultural, and office employment, amusement and recreation, professional and transportation services.⁷ Includes laundries.⁸ Includes laundering and cleaning.⁹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.¹⁰ Includes construction, but does not include hotels and restaurants.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS
IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1932, BY STATES—Continued[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued
by cooperating State organizations]

State	Wholesale trade					Retail trade				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll November, 1932	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week) November, 1932	Per cent of change	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll November, 1932	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week) November, 1932	Per cent of change
Alabama.....	15	558	(¹¹)	\$14,137	+1.8	66	2,441	+1.5	\$34,592	+1.3
Arkansas.....	17	443	-1.5	12,205	-1.7	138	1,854	+8.6	51,782	+2.2
Arizona.....	22	208	+6.1	5,228	+2.3	194	1,702	+2.9	29,075	+1.8
California.....	88	5,372	+1.1	158,509	-1.1	119	28,562	-3.2	677,505	-2.4
Colorado.....	30	834	-7.7	23,168	-2.7	272	4,040	-4.4	87,770	-1.3
Connecticut.....	59	1,245	-9.9	35,814	-6.6	131	5,336	-1.5	104,237	-1.4
Delaware.....	9	166	+6.6	4,726	+1.1	10	179	+5.3	2,542	+9.3
District of Columbia.....	31	413	-1.0	13,202	-1.9	403	11,273	-2.4	237,777	+4.4
Florida.....	50	781	+8.8	18,613	-7.7	72	869	+7.3	17,245	+8.4
Georgia.....	33	412	+2.2	11,202	-1.1	30	2,064	-1.4	32,800	-3.8
Idaho.....	7	112	-1.8	3,137	-2.4	68	622	+2.0	11,538	-1.1
Illinois.....	12	786	-1.4	19,507	-2.9	67	18,097	+3.1	411,385	+1.1
Indiana.....	63	1,140	-3.1	29,963	-4.0	198	6,330	-1.2	109,419	-1.0
Iowa.....	37	1,061	-5.5	27,403	-1.6	127	3,390	+3.1	57,487	+1.7
Kansas.....	67	1,525	-8.8	42,002	-2.8	348	6,374	-1.0	115,805	-1.9
Kentucky.....	21	430	+1.4	8,167	+1.2	30	1,655	+2.0	25,437	-6.6
Louisiana.....	30	748	+1.1	16,637	+6.6	54	3,485	+9.3	49,365	+3.0
Maine.....	17	411	-4.0	9,706	-7.7	76	1,148	+5.5	20,427	+7.7
Maryland.....	33	746	+1.1	16,218	-1.8	36	5,582	+5.7	90,940	-1.3
Massachusetts.....	657	13,956	-2.0	367,903	-2.6	3,939	57,428	-1.1	1,179,860	-3.3
Michigan.....	67	1,861	-5.5	55,183	-8.8	188	10,984	+1.5	205,077	-2.2
Minnesota.....	60	4,091	+3.0	110,573	+1.1	283	7,552	-1.1	130,564	+2.4
Mississippi.....	5	116	(¹¹)	2,382	+1.0	61	491	-3.2	5,570	+1.8
Missouri.....	53	5,139	-2.2	129,224	+1.1	135	6,053	-1.1	123,072	-1.0
Montana.....	13	216	-9.9	6,441	+2.2	86	782	+3.3	17,380	-1.6
Nebraska.....	34	837	-1.1	22,869	-3.4	191	1,580	-8.8	30,017	-3.1
Nevada.....	7	93	-1.1	3,327	-1.0	30	240	-7.0	5,956	-14.5
New Hampshire.....	17	195	+1.0	5,155	+2.2	61	643	+3.2	10,360	-1.3
New Jersey.....	25	474	-2.9	14,785	-3.1	413	8,197	+5.6	176,379	+3.0
New Mexico.....	6	74	+1.4	2,480	-9.8	50	264	-5.0	5,660	-3.8
New York.....	166	4,496	+6.6	147,241	+6.6	617	42,736	+3.8	938,036	+1.1
North Carolina.....	17	218	+1.9	4,638	-1.3	174	633	+1.6	11,239	-1.1
North Dakota.....	16	230	-1.3	6,449	-5.3	38	433	-9.9	6,788	-1.3
Ohio.....	237	5,191	+1.1	135,324	-1.0	1,564	31,300	-2.0	585,721	-3.6
Oklahoma.....	55	986	+6.5	26,138	+5.5	106	1,886	-1.0	33,456	-2.7
Oregon.....	54	1,269	-6.6	35,002	-1.0	189	2,115	-1.0	40,361	-7.5
Pennsylvania.....	135	3,553	-6.6	98,313	-9.9	315	26,473	+1.9	513,828	+1.3
Rhode Island.....	43	952	+1.1	23,632	-3.3	510	4,978	+3.1	103,620	+3.3
South Carolina.....	17	250	-2.7	5,318	-8.8	15	502	+6.8	4,376	+4.1
South Dakota.....	10	127	(¹¹)	3,650	-4.9	16	241	+18.1	3,243	+8.0
Tennessee.....	36	642	-3.9	14,064	-7.7	56	3,575	-10.4	56,703	-8.8
Texas.....	131	2,749	-6.6	73,927	-4.4	66	5,757	+2.2	107,583	-2.0
Utah.....	15	470	(¹¹)	11,285	+1.1	87	708	-4.1	14,095	-5.3
Vermont.....	5	111	-9.9	2,912	-7.7	34	409	-2.4	6,449	-5.4
Virginia.....	48	1,032	+6.5	25,182	+3.5	478	4,976	+5.5	88,880	-1.8
Washington.....	119	2,269	-1.9	61,397	-1.5	472	6,660	-3.3	129,602	+1.2
West Virginia.....	34	591	+3.9	16,065	+1.9	51	990	+1.6	16,466	-1.2
Wisconsin.....	46	2,004	-1.3	47,664	-2.6	66	8,846	+3.4	151,623	+(¹¹)
Wyoming.....	8	55	-5.2	1,730	-2.3	49	253	-1.9	6,517	-2.9

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.¹¹ No change.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS
IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1932, BY STATES—Continued[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued
by cooperating State organizations]

State	Quarrying and nonmetallic mining					Metalliferous mining				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll November, 1932	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week) November, 1932	Per cent of change	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll November, 1932	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week) November, 1932	Per cent of change
Alabama.....	10	590	+0.5	\$6,773	+7.8	8	982	+10.8	\$11,063	+6.2
Arkansas.....	9	476	+61.9	5,025	+77.4					
Arizona.....						13	2,301	-1.9	47,937	-4.3
California.....	28	676	+1.2	13,406	— .5	32	1,876	+ .5	50,875	— .8
Colorado.....						14	660	+3.0	15,401	-7.0
Connecticut.....	9	159	+4.6	2,636	-16.2					
Delaware.....										
District of Columbia.....										
Florida.....	9	467	-10.5	5,839	— .9					
Georgia.....	18	885	-9.6	8,699	-12.0					
Idaho.....						10	1,968	+24.7	42,936	+27.7
Illinois.....	23	489	-13.0	8,912	-8.6					
Indiana.....	37	757	-12.4	9,903	-27.0					
Iowa.....	14	263	-26.3	4,486	-35.2					
Kansas.....	19	709	-2.3	15,346	-4.8	12	601	+21.6	10,240	+28.4
Kentucky.....	26	1,144	-5.8	7,956	-19.0					
Louisiana.....	4	530	-1.3	6,067	+10.6					
Maine.....	6	175	-28.6	3,534	-41.4					
Maryland.....	13	208	+14.9	2,453	-2.7					
Massachusetts.....	17	363	-6.4	6,988	-19.2					
Michigan.....	22	1,016	-16.3	14,870	-11.0	39	3,839	-2.0	41,448	-5.7
Minnesota.....	6	85	-40.1	1,275	-48.1	32	1,208	— .1	16,927	+6.7
Mississippi.....	3	65	+14.0	784	-2.5					
Missouri.....	9	237	-24.5	2,904	-26.6	13	1,026	— .6	19,756	— .3
Montana.....	3	14	(¹¹)	133	-28.5	17	1,224	+2.6	34,326	— (⁹)
Nebraska.....	3	148	+48.0	1,853	+39.2					
Nevada.....						16	119	-8.5	3,678	+1.8
New Hampshire.....	10	153	-4.4	3,746	-11.8					
New Jersey.....	3	20	(¹¹)	448	— .2					
New Mexico.....						5	831	+1.2	14,263	-4.3
New York.....	45	1,743	-14.1	31,948	-15.7					
North Carolina.....	9	181	+19.9	1,500	+11.0					
North Dakota.....										
Ohio.....	65	1,961	-3.0	33,182	-4.0					
Oklahoma.....	4	60	-6.2	755	-19.1	30	1,395	+50.6	20,623	+51.2
Oregon.....						4	47	(¹¹)	822	+5.4
Pennsylvania.....	56	2,524	-7.4	25,355	-26.5					
Rhode Island.....										
South Carolina.....	5	62	(¹¹)	375	-13.6					
South Dakota.....	5	64	-5.9	992	-24.6					
Tennessee.....	19	1,012	+5.6	13,310	+19.0	4	190	+6.4	2,715	+22.0
Texas.....	21	576	+6.9	11,960	+4.9	11	2,007	-1.8	39,239	+ .9
Utah.....										
Vermont.....	38	2,143	— .1	43,330	-2.5					
Virginia.....	15	886	-7.3	8,681	+2.7					
Washington.....	8	194	-6.3	5,538	-2.6					
West Virginia.....	6	295	+14.3	3,054	+2.5					
Wisconsin.....	13	94	-31.4	1,084	-44.2					
Wyoming.....										

⁹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.¹¹ No change.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS
IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1932, BY STATES—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

State	Bituminous coal mining					Crude petroleum producing				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll November, 1932	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week) November, 1932	Per cent of change	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll November, 1932	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week) November, 1932	Per cent of change
Alabama.....	43	7,369	+1.9	\$58,398	+5.7					
Arkansas.....	5	192	+118.1	2,867	+74.8	8	377	+4.4	\$9,735	+9.8
Arizona.....						40	5,311	-.1	160,535	+7.7
California.....										
Colorado.....	42	4,968	+4.5	86,187	-2.8					
Connecticut.....										
Delaware.....										
District of Columbia.....										
Florida.....										
Georgia.....										
Idaho.....										
Illinois.....	29	7,261	+31.3	146,551	+10.2	10	201	-2.4	4,307	-2.6
Indiana.....	43	5,403	-1.3	106,825	-10.1	5	32	-3.0	599	-4.8
Iowa.....	19	2,003	+4.0	45,147	-6.0					
Kansas.....	25	1,878	+1.7	27,661	-5.6	34	1,604	+1.5	38,468	+1.1
Kentucky.....	132	22,925	+1.9	325,212	-1.0	6	203	-3.8	3,884	-3.1
Louisiana.....						8	157	-13.7	2,974	-18.4
Maine.....										
Maryland.....	13	1,505	+2.0	9,839	-10.4					
Massachusetts.....										
Michigan.....	3	857	+39.8	17,932	+166.9					
Minnesota.....										
Mississippi.....										
Missouri.....	18	1,446	+4.1	26,189	-6.9					
Montana.....	12	889	+7.1	25,449	-2.5	4	25	-3.8	700	-4.4
Nebraska.....										
Nevada.....										
New Hampshire.....										
New Jersey.....										
New Mexico.....	13	1,777	+6.1	28,160	-1.7	5	44	-10.2	1,405	-16.1
New York.....						5	113	+2.7	3,163	+6.3
North Carolina.....										
North Dakota.....										
Ohio.....	62	8,609	+7.3	123,463	-8.2	6	40	-4.8	641	-7.1
Oklahoma.....	14	649	+23.9	13,389	+27.2	64	4,488	-.1	117,152	-2.3
Oregon.....										
Pennsylvania.....	364	51,620	+1.1	604,172	+5.0	23	595	-2.9	14,267	+1.7
Rhode Island.....										
South Carolina.....										
South Dakota.....										
Tennessee.....	16	2,430	+1.3	25,034	+2.6					
Texas.....						3	7,022	-1.2	245,103	-1.1
Utah.....	16	1,906	+9.0	50,031	+21.3					
Vermont.....										
Virginia.....	36	8,703	+2.8	116,214	-7.8					
Washington.....	10	1,348	-.4	32,337	+26.1					
West Virginia.....	254	38,245	+3.0	524,072	-1.5	8	323	-16.1	7,752	-6.8
Wisconsin.....										
Wyoming.....	31	3,612	+1.3	89,036	-7.5	6	73	+5.8	2,392	+1.4

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS
IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1932, BY STATES—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

State	Public utilities					Hotels				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll November, 1932	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week) November, 1932	Per cent of change	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll November, 1932	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week) November, 1932	Per cent of change
Alabama.....	123	1,912	-0.6	\$39,849	-1.7	28	1,229	(11)	\$10,394	-0.1
Arkansas.....	49	1,506	+14.9	29,557	+9.8	17	777	+4.8	7,885	+4.9
Arizona.....	67	1,227	-2.0	31,696	-7	12	329	+4.8	4,897	+2.7
California.....	45	47,800	-8	1,278,865	-8.3	224	9,614	-1.7	154,570	-1.1
Colorado.....	196	5,382	-2.4	137,496	-2.1	30	1,161	-2.4	17,009	-9.9
Connecticut.....	131	7,998	-7	248,722	-1.4	31	1,136	-2.6	14,959	-1.6
Delaware.....	28	1,122	(11)	31,795	-1.4	7	254	+3.7	3,034	+2.1
District of Columbia.....	22	8,268	-1.3	239,457	-1.0	54	3,734	-2.2	56,649	-(9)
Florida.....	185	4,234	+9	108,697	-1.6	34	792	+7.0	8,467	+4.9
Georgia.....	186	6,765	-7	183,570	-3.7	33	1,262	+4	10,613	+4
Idaho.....	56	671	-1	14,237	+2.5	16	240	-9.8	3,355	-4.5
Illinois.....	64	66,770	-5	1,795,916	+1.2	11 47	8,623	-1.1	138,397	+4
Indiana.....	141	8,996	-2.3	218,671	-1.8	58	2,701	-2.2	30,196	-3.5
Iowa.....	430	9,786	-1.8	221,392	-2.5	51	2,144	-1.4	21,578	-1
Kansas.....	26	6,962	-2.6	160,798	-8.2	41	1,049	+1	10,169	-1.4
Kentucky.....	298	5,580	-6	131,488	+1.2	35	1,597	+1.3	16,872	-1.9
Louisiana.....	154	4,209	-2.4	95,852	-3.2	21	1,716	+1.8	18,327	-6
Maine.....	169	2,827	-1.1	77,766	-8	21	767	-24.1	10,453	-29.6
Maryland.....	94	12,603	-(9)	358,178	+6	23	1,461	+1.3	19,058	+5
Massachusetts.....	11 139	45,603	-1.0	1,289,604	-1.3	84	3,640	+1.6	55,875	+1
Michigan.....	414	22,137	-1.4	652,066	-1.2	65	3,969	-2.5	50,547	-3.8
Minnesota.....	233	12,834	-6	325,806	-1.7	55	2,825	+6	37,153	-9
Mississippi.....	213	1,990	-3.2	38,435	-1.9	19	455	-7	3,761	-5
Missouri.....	221	21,653	-9	575,699	-4	75	4,398	-(9)	53,263	-2.7
Montana.....	111	1,841	+1	54,487	+1.0	16	233	-3.7	3,466	-2.9
Nebraska.....	305	6,597	-2.2	169,478	-1.6	34	1,594	-2.3	18,152	-8
Nevada.....	40	372	-5.1	10,442	-1.0	10	132	-2.9	2,417	-6.2
New Hampshire.....	143	2,189	+9	59,682	-2	14	256	-46.2	3,082	-42.4
New Jersey.....	280	22,618	-1.2	665,654	-2.5	74	4,029	-9.4	52,887	-8.8
New Mexico.....	55	543	-1.5	11,895	-2.8	13	291	-3	3,131	+1
New York.....	907	104,928	-9	3,240,371	-2.0	272	31,091	-(9)	501,163	-4
North Carolina.....	96	1,778	(11)	34,679	-5	32	1,216	-2.8	11,296	-2.5
North Dakota.....	171	1,546	+28.6	36,237	+21.1	17	319	-1.5	3,557	-5.0
Ohio.....	493	33,097	-9	848,862	-1.0	160	8,119	-5	102,861	+7
Oklahoma.....	246	6,092	+3	134,595	-1.6	35	1,294	+2.2	16,783	+1.0
Oregon.....	187	5,730	-3	146,794	-2	37	1,034	-5.5	14,099	-7.8
Pennsylvania.....	707	59,399	-1.0	1,610,065	-4	184	9,941	+2	128,144	-1.1
Rhode Island.....	36	3,467	+1.0	102,562	+4.4	20	397	-16.4	5,438	-17.4
South Carolina.....	71	1,607	-1.5	33,371	-5.4	16	318	+11.6	2,365	+9.3
South Dakota.....	129	964	-5.5	25,550	-4.1	14	297	-7	3,614	-1.4
Tennessee.....	256	4,723	-3.5	104,537	-3.1	41	2,059	-4	18,681	-4
Texas.....	117	6,115	-2.8	165,545	-2.7	48	3,286	+6	39,517	+1
Utah.....	68	1,723	-2.3	37,372	-9	9	352	-2.2	4,438	-5.7
Vermont.....	120	1,075	+3.1	25,551	-3.2	23	533	-5.2	5,572	-11.7
Virginia.....	179	5,755	-1.4	139,773	-1.4	36	1,944	-1.0	21,071	-3.0
Washington.....	206	9,740	-9	261,851	-1.5	58	1,997	-1.7	24,012	-2.4
West Virginia.....	136	6,433	+1.6	162,756	+2	39	1,042	+4	11,867	-1.9
Wisconsin.....	14 42	11,104	+1	305,401	-1.0	13 37	989	-3.0	(15)	-----
Wyoming.....	48	419	-2.1	10,370	-2.6	12	158	+6	2,282	-2.4

* Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

11 No change.

12 Includes restaurants.

13 Includes steam railroads.

14 Includes railways and express.

15 Data not supplied.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS
IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1932, BY STATES—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

State	Laundries					Dyeing and cleaning				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll November, 1932	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week) November, 1932	Per cent of change	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll November, 1932	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week) November, 1932	Per cent of change
Alabama.....	4	384	-6.8	\$3,424	-7.5	4	178	-1.7	\$1,781	-0.9
Arkansas.....	19	464	-4.9	4,406	-4.8	3	31	-11.4	371	-19.9
Arizona.....	9	396	+2.1	5,725	-1.8					
California.....	¹⁰ 75	5,738	-1.2	103,208	-4.5					
Colorado.....	10	759	-3.1	10,822	-5.7	11	138	-13.7	2,473	-19.1
Connecticut.....	27	1,328	-.2	22,171	-1.5	9	197	-5.7	4,210	-7.8
Delaware.....	4	305	-1.0	4,508	-4.8	3	42	-2.3	685	-6.3
District of Columbia.....	21	2,563	-2.1	40,290	-2.0	6	116	-12.1	2,252	-17.2
Florida.....	9	437	(¹¹)	4,285	+ .9					
Georgia.....	12	636	-2.8	5,990	-2.1	4	119	-11.2	1,360	-12.1
Idaho.....										
Illinois.....	¹⁰ 22	1,293	-1.7	19,676	-3.5					
Indiana.....	20	1,530	+ .4	19,841	-.3	9	158	-7.6	2,381	-17.1
Iowa.....	3	211	-1.4	3,157	-5.0					
Kansas.....	58	959	-2.8	11,258	-8.3					
Kentucky.....	18	777	-2.1	9,838	-1.0	5	219	-3.1	3,146	-9.3
Louisiana.....										
Maine.....	20	402	-5.9	5,640	-10.1					
Maryland.....	25	1,922	+ .1	28,626	-.6	11	470	-4.5	6,191	-11.5
Massachusetts.....	103	3,465	-.7	57,095	-1.8	121	1,836	-6.2	30,536	-10.1
Michigan.....	23	1,561	-3.6	19,864	-3.5	17	568	-9.4	9,333	-17.8
Minnesota.....	15	774	-2.1	12,341	-3.5	12	327	-7.1	5,825	-13.3
Mississippi.....	6	311	-2.2	2,754	-1.9					
Missouri.....	34	2,358	-2.5	33,281	-3.3	13	403	-5.4	6,745	-14.0
Montana.....	13	302	-3.2	5,510	-2.0	3	22	(¹¹)	431	+1.2
Nebraska.....	7	445	-.9	6,405	-2.0	3	52	-7.1	960	-11.8
Nevada.....	4	53	-8.6	1,024	-15.0					
New Hampshire.....	15	247	-.8	3,809	-1.7					
New Jersey.....	26	3,013	-1.1	55,573	-10.1	8	272	-3.5	6,846	-9.8
New Mexico.....	5	228	-1.7	3,370	-5.2					
New York.....	69	6,885	-1.3	118,002	-2.8	19	564	-6.3	11,006	-6.3
North Carolina.....	11	678	-3.1	6,937	-4.8					
North Dakota.....	9	206	-1.4	3,539	-2.7					
Ohio.....	81	4,217	-1.4	63,060	-1.3	42	1,575	-2.8	24,841	-12.3
Oklahoma.....	9	623	-2.2	7,527	-4.3	3	148	-3.3	1,870	-7.1
Oregon.....	4	313	-2.2	4,889	-4.1					
Pennsylvania.....	42	3,236	+ .3	49,328	+ .6	24	1,126	-5.7	18,966	-11.9
Rhode Island.....	17	1,056	-1.9	17,640	-5.4	6	266	-15.0	4,757	-22.5
South Carolina.....	8	302	-5.3	2,874	-6.4					
South Dakota.....	6	122	-2.4	1,615	-4.9					
Tennessee.....	11	817	-2.0	6,462	-2.0	4	38	-2.6	613	-.2
Texas.....	24	1,254	-8.5	13,904	-4.9	13	333	-8.5	5,086	-14.8
Utah.....	6	483	-3.0	6,757	+ .1	8	129	-1.5	2,227	-9.9
Vermont.....	5	74	-1.3	922	-4.1					
Virginia.....	11	759	-3.7	8,550	-5.3	10	228	-4.2	3,259	-7.5
Washington.....	14	698	+ .1	12,939	-2.6	14	208	-4.6	3,489	-12.9
West Virginia.....	21	722	+ .6	9,169	-4.3	11	227	-.4	3,046	-5.6
Wisconsin.....	¹⁰ 28	974	-2.5	13,273	-5.1					
Wyoming.....	5	104	-12.6	1,665	-21.2					

¹¹ No change.¹⁰ Includes dyeing and cleaning.

Employment and Pay Roll in November, 1932, in Cities of Over 500,000 Population

IN THE following table are presented the fluctuations in employment and pay-roll totals in November, 1932, as compared with October, 1932, in 13 cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over. These changes are computed from reports received from identical establishments in each of the months considered.

In addition to including reports received from establishments in the several industrial groups regularly covered in the bureau's survey, excluding building construction, reports have also been secured from other establishments in these cities for inclusion in these totals. Information concerning employment in building construction is not available for all cities at this time and therefore has not been included.

FLUCTUATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN NOVEMBER, 1932, AS COMPARED WITH OCTOBER, 1932

Cities	Number of establishments reporting in both months	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week)		Per cent of change
		October, 1932	November, 1932		October, 1932	November, 1932	
New York City	2,231	302,145	298,580	-1.2	\$8,376,903	\$8,105,524	-3.2
Chicago, Ill.	1,851	197,273	194,357	-1.5	4,606,892	4,457,756	-3.2
Philadelphia, Pa.	653	123,132	122,876	-.2	2,701,537	2,643,575	-2.1
Detroit, Mich.	712	136,837	145,457	+6.3	2,816,351	3,072,225	+9.1
Los Angeles, Calif.	716	55,941	55,012	-1.7	1,312,306	1,269,425	-3.3
Cleveland, Ohio	1,070	84,280	83,634	-.8	1,762,011	1,761,550	(1)
St. Louis, Mo.	484	64,186	63,271	-1.4	1,352,974	1,290,885	-4.6
Baltimore, Md.	548	45,820	44,895	-2.0	900,960	867,855	-3.7
Boston, Mass.	2,940	87,499	85,632	-2.1	2,085,079	2,046,104	-1.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.	329	47,545	46,192	-2.8	886,425	859,166	-3.1
San Francisco, Calif.	1,094	43,015	42,641	-.9	1,069,907	1,038,843	-2.9
Buffalo, N. Y.	286	35,832	37,156	+3.7	798,119	823,087	+3.1
Milwaukee, Wis.	465	35,439	35,805	+1.0	723,442	721,120	-.3

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Employment in Executive Civil Service of the United States, November, 1932

THE Federal pay rolls in the United States showed 6,497 fewer names in November, 1932, than in November, 1931. Comparing November, 1932, with October, 1932, there was a loss of 1,805 employees.

These figures do not include the legislative, judicial, or Army and Navy services. The data as shown in the tables below are compiled by the various Federal departments and offices and sent to the United States Civil Service Commission, where they are assembled. They are tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and published here by courtesy of the Civil Service Commission, and in compliance with the direction of Congress. No information has as yet been collected relative to the amounts of pay rolls. Because of the importance of Washington as a Government center, the figures for the District of Columbia and for the Government service outside of the District of Columbia are shown separately.

On November 30, 1932, there were 571,062 employees in the executive civil service of the United States. Of this number, 532,962 were permanent and 38,100 were temporary employees. In the interval

between November 30, 1931, and November 30, 1932, there was a loss of 1.7 per cent in the number of permanent employees and an increase of 7.8 per cent in the number of temporary employees. This makes a decrease of 1.1 per cent of the total number of Government employees throughout the United States. Comparing November with October, there was a decrease of three-tenths of 1 per cent in the entire Federal service.

The number of employees in the District of Columbia showed a decrease of 4.9 per cent in November, 1932, as compared with November, 1931. This decrease was more than eight times as great as the decrease in Federal employees outside the District of Columbia. The number of permanent employees in the District of Columbia decreased 1.4 per cent, while the number of temporary employees decreased 54.9 per cent, comparing November, 1932, with November, 1931. There was a decrease of nine-tenths of 1 per cent in the total number of Federal employees in the District of Columbia, comparing November, 1932, with October, 1932.

During the month of November, 1932, there were 17,588 additions to the Federal pay roll throughout the United States, and 19,393 separations. This indicates a net turnover rate of 3.08 for the month. The turnover rate for the District of Columbia was 0.51.

On November 30, 1932, there were 66,388 employees on the Government pay roll in the District of Columbia. Of this number 64,342 were permanent and 2,046 were temporary workers.

EMPLOYEES IN THE EXECUTIVE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOVEMBER, 1931, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1932¹

Item	District of Columbia			Outside District of Columbia			Entire service		
	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary ²	Total	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary ²	Total	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary ²	Total
Number of employees:-									
November, 1931.....	65,288	4,538	69,826	476,942	30,791	507,733	542,230	35,329	577,559
October, 1932.....	64,484	2,490	66,974	470,043	35,850	505,893	534,527	38,340	572,867
November, 1932.....	64,342	2,046	66,388	468,620	36,054	504,674	532,962	38,100	571,062
Gain or loss:									
November, 1931-November, 1932.....	-946	-2,492	-3,438	-8,322	+5,263	-3,059	-9,268	+2,771	-6,497
October, 1932-November, 1932.....	-142	-444	-586	-1,423	+204	-1,219	-1,565	-240	-1,805
Per cent of change:									
November, 1931-November, 1932.....	-1.4	-54.9	-4.9	-1.7	+17.1	-0.6	-1.7	+7.8	-1.1
October, 1931-November, 1932.....	-0.2	-17.2	-0.9	-0.3	+0.6	-0.2	-0.3	-0.6	-0.3
Labor turnover, November, 1932:									
Additions.....	137	201	338	1,671	15,579	17,250	1,808	15,780	17,588
Separations.....	279	645	924	3,094	15,375	18,469	3,373	16,020	19,393
Turnover rate.....	0.21	8.86	0.51	0.36	42.77	3.41	0.34	41.29	3.08

¹ Certain revisions have been made from time to time by the Civil Service Commission in dropping certain classes of employees previously carried in the tabulations. Thus, in the District of Columbia, 68 mail contractors and special-delivery messengers were eliminated from the enumeration in May, 1932, and in the service outside the District of Columbia 35,800 star-route and other contractors, clerks in charge of mail contract stations, clerks in third-class post offices, and special-delivery messengers were eliminated in April, 1932, and 835 collaborators of the Department of Agriculture in June, 1932. In the table, in order to make the figures comparable for all the months shown, it was assumed that the number of these employees was the same in 1931 as in the month they were dropped from the tabulation (actual figures not being available from the Civil Service Commission), and the data for this month have been revised accordingly in this table.

² Not including field service of Post Office Department.

Employment on Class I Steam Railroads in the United States

DATA are not yet available concerning railroad employment for November, 1932. Reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission for Class I railroads show that the number of employees (exclusive of executives and officials) increased from 997,321 on September 15, 1932, to 1,020,132 on October 15, 1932, or 2.3 per cent; the amount of pay roll increased from \$113,524,006 in September to \$119,905,613 in October, or 5.6 per cent.

The monthly trend of employment from January, 1923, to October, 1932, on Class I railroads—that is, all roads having operating revenues of \$1,000,000 or over—is shown by the index numbers published in the following table. These index numbers are constructed from monthly reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, using the 12-month average for 1926 as 100.

TABLE 1.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT, ON CLASS I STEAM RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY, 1923, TO OCTOBER, 1932

[12-month average, 1926=100]

Month	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
January.....	98.3	96.9	95.6	95.8	95.5	89.3	88.2	86.3	73.7	61.2
February.....	98.6	97.0	95.4	96.0	95.3	89.0	88.9	85.4	72.7	60.3
March.....	100.5	97.4	95.2	96.7	95.8	89.9	90.1	85.5	72.9	60.5
April.....	102.0	98.9	96.6	98.9	97.4	91.7	92.2	87.0	73.5	60.0
May.....	105.0	99.2	97.8	100.2	99.4	94.5	94.9	88.6	73.9	59.7
June.....	107.1	98.0	98.6	101.6	100.9	95.9	96.1	86.5	72.8	57.8
July.....	108.2	98.1	99.4	102.9	101.0	95.6	96.6	84.7	72.4	56.4
August.....	109.4	99.0	99.7	102.7	99.5	95.7	97.4	83.7	71.2	55.0
September.....	107.8	99.7	99.9	102.8	99.1	95.3	96.8	82.2	69.3	55.8
October.....	107.3	100.8	100.7	103.4	98.9	95.3	96.9	80.4	67.7	57.0
November.....	105.2	99.0	99.1	101.2	95.7	92.9	93.0	77.0	64.5	-----
December.....	99.4	96.0	97.1	98.2	91.9	89.7	88.8	74.9	62.6	-----
Average.....	104.1	98.3	97.9	100.0	97.5	92.9	93.3	83.5	70.6	¹ 58.4

¹ Average for 10 months.

Table 2 shows the total number of employees on the 15th day each of October, 1931, and September and October, 1932, and the total pay roll for the entire months.

In these tabulations data for the occupational group reported as "executives, officials, and staff assistants" are omitted.

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TABLE 2.—EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES, OCTOBER, 1931, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1932

[From monthly reports of Interstate Commerce Commission. As data for only the more important occupations are shown separately, the group totals are not the sum of the items under the respective groups]

Occupation	Number of employees at middle of month—			Total earnings		
	October, 1931	September, 1932	October, 1932	October, 1931	September, 1932	October, 1932
Professional, clerical, and general.....	213,562	175,248	175,731	\$31,554,435	\$22,783,075	\$23,093,056
Clerks.....	115,455	92,479	93,006	16,187,748	11,346,397	11,571,164
Stenographers and typists.....	19,911	16,465	16,445	2,617,660	1,915,241	1,939,882
Maintenance of way and structures.....	264,289	215,878	217,534	23,525,799	15,622,801	15,999,117
Laborers, extra gang and work train.....	23,649	15,111	15,025	1,535,791	768,536	773,395
Laborers, track and roadway section.....	143,141	120,601	121,744	9,225,986	5,955,020	6,125,350
Maintenance of equipment and stores.....	322,984	266,227	276,994	39,195,506	25,711,171	27,905,297
Carmen.....	67,191	53,992	57,449	9,152,923	5,912,342	6,463,244
Machinists.....	43,334	37,628	39,146	6,042,693	4,114,437	4,531,261
Skilled trades.....	70,213	57,696	60,092	7,083,088	4,480,226	4,927,031
Laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores).....	26,769	21,496	22,021	2,459,281	1,577,799	1,668,844
Common laborers (shop, engine houses, power plants, and stores).....	34,381	27,995	28,770	2,432,201	1,527,905	1,661,565
Transportation, other than train, engine, and yard.....	153,712	130,837	131,037	19,560,726	14,370,246	14,645,022
Station agents.....	27,249	25,513	25,355	4,371,294	3,505,915	3,537,817
Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen.....	18,709	16,437	16,336	2,960,458	2,193,502	2,254,140
Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms).....	22,743	17,471	18,517	2,116,001	1,361,658	1,454,889
Crossing and bridge flagmen and gatemen.....	18,710	17,970	17,853	1,442,819	1,214,795	1,210,476
Transportation (yard masters, switch tenders, and hostlers).....	16,751	13,064	13,215	3,192,146	2,136,219	2,200,348
Transportation, train and engine.....	239,128	196,067	205,621	47,608,187	32,900,494	36,062,773
Road conductors.....	27,196	22,653	23,498	6,557,793	4,729,443	5,088,737
Road brakemen and flagmen.....	52,466	43,648	45,966	9,069,307	6,322,031	6,945,609
Yard brakemen and yard helpers.....	41,076	32,686	34,426	6,749,894	4,318,600	4,861,041
Road engineers and motormen.....	32,087	26,711	27,956	8,753,469	6,258,218	6,788,532
Road firemen and helpers.....	32,723	27,911	29,284	6,325,617	4,496,258	4,893,005
All employees.....	1,210,426	997,321	1,020,132	164,636,799	113,524,006	119,905,613

Unemployment in Foreign Countries

THE following table gives detailed monthly statistics of unemployment in foreign countries, as shown in official reports from November, 1930, to the latest available date:

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

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STATEMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Date (end of month)	Australia		Austria	Belgium			
	Trade-unionists unemployed		Compulsory insurance, number unemployed in receipt of benefit	Unemployment-insurance societies			
	Number	Per cent		Wholly unemployed		Partially unemployed	
				Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1930							
November	(1)		237, 745	38, 973	6. 1	76, 043	12. 0
December	104, 951	23. 4	294, 845	63, 585	9. 3	117, 167	17. 0
1931							
January	(1)		331, 239	77, 181	11. 1	112, 734	16. 2
February	(1)		334, 041	81, 750	11. 7	121, 906	19. 4
March	113, 614	25. 8	304, 084	81, 305	11. 3	125, 972	17. 7
April	(1)		246, 845	70, 377	10. 0	110, 139	15. 6
May	(1)		208, 852	56, 250	7. 9	97, 755	13. 8
June	118, 424	27. 6	191, 150	62, 642	8. 9	101, 616	14. 4
July	(1)		194, 364	64, 644	9. 1	116, 747	16. 3
August	(1)		196, 321	70, 893	9. 9	120, 669	16. 8
September	120, 694	28. 3	202, 130	74, 175	10. 3	119, 433	16. 6
October	(1)		228, 101	82, 811	11. 3	122, 733	16. 8
November	(1)		273, 658	93, 487	13. 3	134, 799	19. 2
December	118, 732	28. 0	329, 627	128, 884	17. 0	159, 941	21. 1
1932							
January	(1)		358, 114	153, 920	20. 0	179, 560	23. 2
February	(1)		361, 948	168, 204	21. 3	180, 079	22. 8
March	120, 366	28. 3	352, 444	155, 653	19. 4	185, 267	23. 0
April	(1)		303, 888	152, 530	18. 8	183, 668	22. 6
May	(1)		271, 481	160, 700	18. 9	191, 084	22. 5
June	124, 068	30. 0	265, 040	153, 659	18. 7	173, 819	21. 2
July	(1)		266, 365	169, 411	19. 6	174, 646	20. 3
August	(1)		269, 188	167, 212	19. 5	170, 081	19. 9
September	122, 340	29. 6	275, 840	163, 048	18. 3	166, 160	18. 9
October			297, 791				
November			329, 707				

Date (end of month)	Canada	Czechoslovakia		Danzig (Free City of)	Denmark		
	Per cent of trade-unionists unemployed	Number of unemployed on live register	Trade-union insurance funds—unemployed in receipt of benefit		Number of unemployed registered	Trade-union unemployment funds—unemployed	
			Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent
1930							
November	13. 8	155, 203	65, 904	5. 9	20, 272	44, 200	15. 3
December	17. 0	239, 564	93, 476	8. 3	24, 429	71, 100	24. 6
1931							
January	16. 0	313, 511	104, 580	9. 5	27, 081	70, 961	24. 2
February	15. 6	343, 972	117, 450	10. 0	28, 192	73, 427	26. 0
March	15. 5	339, 505	119, 350	10. 0	27, 070	67, 725	22. 1
April	14. 9	296, 756	107, 238	8. 9	24, 186	45, 698	15. 3
May	16. 2	249, 686	93, 941	7. 6	20, 686	37, 856	12. 3
June	16. 3	220, 038	82, 534	6. 6	19, 855	34, 030	11. 3
July	16. 2	209, 233	82, 759	6. 6	20, 420	36, 369	11. 8
August	15. 8	214, 520	86, 261	6. 9	21, 509	35, 060	11. 8
September	18. 1	228, 383	84, 660	6. 7	22, 922	35, 871	12. 1
October	18. 3	253, 518	88, 600	6. 9	24, 932	47, 196	16. 0
November	18. 6	336, 874	106, 015	8. 2	28, 966	66, 526	22. 3
December	21. 1	480, 775	146, 325	11. 3	32, 956	91, 216	30. 4
1932							
January	22. 0	583, 138	186, 308	14. 0	34, 912	105, 600	35. 1
February	20. 6	631, 736	197, 612	14. 8	36, 258	112, 346	37. 3
March	20. 4	633, 907	195, 076	14. 6	36, 481	113, 378	37. 5
April	23. 0	555, 832	180, 456	13. 3	33, 418	90, 704	29. 9
May	22. 1	487, 228	171, 389	12. 6	31, 847	79, 931	26. 1
June	21. 9	466, 948	168, 452	12. 3	31, 004	80, 044	25. 6
July	21. 8	453, 294	167, 529	12. 2	29, 195	92, 732	29. 5
August	21. 4	460, 952	172, 118	12. 5	28, 989	95, 770	30. 5
September	20. 4	486, 935			30, 469	96, 076	30. 4
October	22. 0	524, 171			31, 806		
November							

1 Not reported.

STATEMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Date (end of month)	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany			
	Number unem- ployed remain- ing on live register	Number of unem- ployed registered	Number of unem- ployed in receipt of benefit	Number of unem- ployed registered	Trade-unionists		
					Per cent wholly unem- ployed	Per cent partially unem- ployed	Number unem- ployed in receipt of benefit
1930							
November.....	5, 675	10, 740	4, 893	3, 683, 000	26. 0	16. 1	2, 353, 980
December.....	6, 163	9, 336	11, 952	4, 384, 000	31. 7	16. 9	2, 822, 598
1931							
January.....	5, 364	11, 706	28, 536	4, 887, 000	34. 2	19. 2	3, 364, 770
February.....	4, 070	11, 557	40, 766	4, 972, 000	34. 5	19. 5	3, 406, 979
March.....	2, 765	11, 491	50, 815	4, 756, 000	33. 6	18. 9	3, 240, 523
April.....	2, 424	12, 663	49, 958	4, 358, 000	31. 2	18. 0	2, 789, 627
May.....	1, 368	7, 342	41, 339	4, 053, 000	29. 9	17. 4	2, 507, 732
June.....	931	6, 320	36, 237	3, 954, 000	29. 7	17. 7	2, 353, 657
July.....	634	6, 790	35, 916	3, 976, 000	31. 0	19. 1	2, 231, 513
August.....	933	9, 160	37, 673	4, 215, 000	33. 6	21. 4	2, 376, 589
September.....	2, 096	12, 176	38, 524	4, 355, 000	35. 0	22. 2	2, 483, 364
October.....	5, 425	14, 824	51, 654	4, 623, 480	36. 6	22. 0	2, 534, 952
November.....	7, 554	18, 095	92, 157	5, 059, 773	38. 9	21. 8	2, 771, 985
December.....	9, 055	17, 223	147, 009	5, 668, 187	42. 2	22. 3	3, 147, 867
1932							
January.....	9, 318	20, 944	241, 487	6, 041, 910	43. 6	22. 6	3, 481, 418
February.....	9, 096	18, 856	293, 198	6, 128, 429	44. 1	22. 6	3, 525, 486
March.....	8, 395	17, 699	303, 218	6, 034, 100	44. 6	22. 6	3, 323, 109
April.....	6, 029	16, 885	282, 013	5, 934, 202	43. 9	22. 1	2, 906, 890
May.....	4, 896	13, 189	262, 184	5, 582, 620	43. 3	22. 9	2, 658, 042
June.....	3, 137	12, 709	232, 371	5, 475, 778	43. 1	20. 4	2, 484, 944
July.....	2, 022	13, 278	262, 642	5, 392, 248	43. 9	23. 0	2, 111, 342
August.....	3, 256	16, 966	264, 253	5, 223, 810	44. 0	23. 2	1, 991, 985
September.....	5, 957	18, 563	259, 237	5, 102, 750	43. 6	22. 7	1, 849, 768
October.....	8, 901	19, 908	247, 090	5, 109, 173	42. 9	22. 6	1, 720, 577
November.....			255, 411	5, 357, 643			
Date (end of month)	Great Britain and Northern Ireland				Great Britain	Hungary	
	Compulsory insurance				Number of persons registered with em- ployment exchanges	Trade-unionists un- employed	
	Wholly unem- ployed		Temporary stop- pages			Christian (Buda- pest)	Social- Demo- cratic
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent			
1930							
November.....	1, 836, 280	14. 8	532, 518	4. 3	2, 274, 338	975	23, 333
December.....	1, 853, 575	14. 9	646, 205	5. 3	2, 392, 738	935	24, 648
1931							
January.....	2, 044, 209	16. 5	618, 633	5. 0	2, 613, 749	953	26, 191
February.....	2, 073, 578	16. 7	623, 844	5. 0	2, 627, 559	965	27, 089
March.....	2, 052, 826	16. 5	612, 821	5. 0	2, 581, 030	996	27, 092
April.....	2, 027, 896	16. 3	564, 884	4. 6	2, 531, 674	1, 042	27, 129
May.....	2, 019, 533	16. 3	558, 383	4. 5	2, 596, 431	843	26, 131
June.....	2, 037, 480	16. 4	669, 315	5. 4	2, 629, 215	751	23, 660
July.....	2, 073, 892	16. 7	732, 583	5. 9	2, 662, 765	876	26, 329
August.....	2, 142, 821	17. 3	670, 342	5. 4	2, 732, 434	941	28, 471
September.....	2, 217, 080	17. 9	663, 466	5. 3	2, 879, 466	932	28, 716
October.....	2, 305, 388	18. 1	487, 591	3. 8	2, 755, 550	1, 020	28, 998
November.....	2, 294, 902	18. 0	439, 952	3. 4	2, 656, 088	1, 169	29, 907
December.....	2, 262, 700	17. 7	408, 117	3. 2	2, 569, 949	1, 240	31, 906
1932							
January.....	2, 354, 044	18. 4	500, 746	4. 0	2, 728, 411	1, 182	32, 711
February.....	2, 317, 784	18. 2	491, 319	3. 8	2, 701, 173	1, 083	32, 645
March.....	2, 233, 425	17. 5	426, 989	3. 3	2, 567, 332	1, 024	31, 340
April.....	2, 204, 740	17. 3	521, 705	4. 1	2, 652, 181	961	30, 057
May.....	2, 183, 683	17. 1	638, 157	5. 0	2, 741, 306	922	28, 835
June.....	2, 145, 157	16. 8	697, 639	5. 5	2, 747, 343	960	28, 372
July.....	2, 185, 015	17. 1	735, 929	5. 8	2, 811, 782	940	28, 297
August.....	2, 215, 704	17. 4	731, 104	5. 7	2, 859, 828	947	28, 186
September.....	2, 279, 779	17. 9	645, 286	5. 0	2, 858, 011	1, 022	27, 860
October.....	2, 295, 500	17. 9	515, 405	4. 0	2, 747, 006		
November.....	2, 328, 920	18. 2	520, 105	4. 0	2, 799, 806		

STATEMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Date (end of month)	Irish Free State	Italy		Latvia	Netherlands	
	Compulsory insurance—number unemployed	Number of unemployed registered		Number unemployed remaining on live register	Unemployment—insurance societies—unemployed	
		Wholly unemployed	Partially unemployed		Number	Per cent
1930						
November	25,622	534,356	22,125	8,608	46,807	11.8
December	26,167	642,169	21,788	10,022	81,204	18.2
1931						
January	28,681	722,612	27,924	9,207	100,340	23.2
February	26,825	765,325	27,110	8,303	109,235	23.5
March	25,413	707,486	27,545	8,450	102,743	21.8
April	23,970	670,353	28,780	6,390	68,860	14.3
May	23,016	635,183	26,059	1,871	60,189	12.2
June	21,427	573,593	24,206	1,584	59,573	11.7
July	21,647	637,531	25,821	2,169	69,026	13.3
August	21,897	693,273	30,636	4,827	70,479	15.3
September	23,427	747,764	29,822	7,470	72,738	15.7
October	26,353	799,744	32,828	13,605	84,548	18.0
November	30,865	878,267	30,967	18,377	107,372	18.5
December	30,918	982,321	32,949	21,935	147,107	27.8
1932						
January	31,958	1,051,321	33,277	26,335	145,124	27.0
February	31,162	1,147,945	26,321	22,222	139,956	25.4
March	30,866	1,053,016	31,636	22,912	119,423	21.6
April	32,252	1,000,025	32,720	14,607	121,378	21.7
May	35,874	968,456	35,528	7,599	112,325	22.5
June	66,912	905,097	31,710	7,056	113,978	22.8
July	77,648	931,291	33,218	7,181	123,947	24.6
August	57,081	945,972	33,666		116,524	22.9
September	80,923	949,408	37,043		126,510	24.9
October		956,357	32,556		128,961	25.2
November						

Date (end of month)	New Zealand	Norway		Poland	Rumania
	Trade-unionists, number unemployed	Trade-unionists (10 unions) unemployed		Number unemployed registered with employment offices	Number unemployed remaining on live register
		Number	Per cent		
1930					
November	8,119	9,396	21.4	24,544	42,689
December	(1)	11,265	25.5	27,157	36,212
1931					
January	(1)	11,692	26.3	28,596	38,804
February	(1)	(1)		29,107	43,270
March	38,028	11,213	24.9	29,095	48,226
April	36,981	(1)		28,477	41,519
May	40,507			25,206	33,484
June	45,264			22,736	28,093
July	47,772			20,869	29,250
August	50,033			22,431	22,708
September	51,375			27,012	22,909
October	50,266	9,048	19.6	29,340	28,800
November	47,535	10,577	22.8	32,078	43,917
December	45,140	12,633	27.2	34,789	49,393
1932					
January	45,677	14,160	30.4	35,034	51,612
February	44,107	14,354	30.6	38,135	57,606
March	45,383	15,342	32.5	38,952	55,306
April	48,601	14,629	30.8	37,703	47,206
May	53,543	13,465	28.3	32,127	39,654
June	54,342	12,603	26.2	28,429	33,679
July	55,203	12,563	25.9	26,390	32,809
August	56,332	13,084	26.9	27,543	
September	55,855	14,358	29.3	31,431	
October				35,082	
November					

1 Not reported.

2 Registration area extended.

3 New series of statistics showing unemployed registered by the employment exchanges. Includes not only workers wholly unemployed but also those intermittently employed.

4 Strike ended.

STATEMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

	Saar Ter- ritory	Sweden		Switzerland				Yugo- slavia
Date (end of month)	Number of unem- ployed registered	Trade-unionists unemployed		Unemployment funds				Number of unem- ployed registered
				Wholly unem- ployed		Partially unem- ployed		
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
1930								
November	12, 110	57, 070	15. 3	11, 666	4. 7	25, 793	10. 5	7, 219
December	15, 245	86, 042	22. 9	21, 400	6. 6	33, 483	10. 4	9, 989
1931								
January	18, 921	69, 437	19. 8	20, 551	8. 3	30, 977	12. 5	11, 903
February	20, 139	66, 923	18. 4	20, 081	7. 9	30, 879	12. 2	14, 424
March	18, 292	72, 944	19. 3	18, 991	5. 4	41, 880	12. 4	12, 029
April	18, 102	64, 534	17. 5	10, 389	4. 0	27, 726	10. 6	11, 391
May	14, 886	49, 807	13. 2	9, 174	3. 5	26, 058	9. 9	6, 929
June	15, 413	45, 839	12. 1	12, 577	3. 6	34, 266	9. 7	4, 431
July	17, 685	46, 180	12. 4	12, 200	3. 3	39, 000	11. 3	6, 672
August	20, 205	48, 590	12. 7	9, 754	3. 6	33, 346	12. 4	7, 466
September	21, 741	54, 405	13. 7	15, 188	4. 0	42, 998	11. 2	7, 753
October	24, 685	65, 469	16. 4	18, 000	4. 8	47, 200	13. 2	10, 070
November	28, 659	79, 484	19. 9	25, 200	6. 6	51, 900	14. 4	10, 349
December	35, 045	110, 149	27. 2	41, 611	10. 1	61, 256	14. 9	14, 502
1932								
January	38, 790	93, 272	24. 5	44, 600	10. 6	67, 600	14. 8	19, 665
February	42, 394	93, 900	23. 0	48, 600	11. 3	70, 100	15. 0	21, 435
March	44, 883	98, 772	24. 4	40, 423	9. 0	62, 659	14. 0	23, 251
April	42, 993	82, 500	21. 0	35, 400	7. 7	58, 900	12. 6	18, 532
May	42, 881	75, 650	18. 9	35, 200	7. 6	54, 500	11. 5	13, 568
June	40, 188	79, 338	19. 5	33, 742	7. 1	53, 420	13. 3	11, 418
July	39, 063	77, 468	19. 4	35, 700	7. 5	54, 000	11. 4	9, 940
August	38, 858	80, 975	20. 0	36, 600	7. 6	53, 400	11. 1	11, 940
September	40, 320	86, 709	20. 7	38, 070	7. 8	52, 967	10. 8	10, 985
October	40, 728	92, 868	22. 2					10, 474

RETAIL PRICES

Retail Prices of Food in November, 1932

THE following tables are compiled from simple averages of the actual selling prices received monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor from retail dealers in 51 cities.

Indexes of all articles combined, or groups of articles combined, both for cities and for the United States, are weighted according to the average family consumption. Consumption figures used since January, 1921, are given in Bulletin 495 (p. 13). Those used for prior dates are given in Bulletin 300 (p. 61).

Table 1 shows the average retail prices of the principal food articles for the United States, 51 cities combined, on November 15, 1931, and October 15 and November 15, 1932.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES (51 CITIES), ON NOVEMBER 15, 1931, AND OCTOBER 15 AND NOVEMBER 15, 1932

Article	Unit	Nov. 15, 1931	Oct. 15, 1932	Nov. 15, 1932	Article	Unit	Nov. 15, 1931	Oct. 15, 1932	Nov. 15, 1932
Sirloin steak	Pound	37.3	33.1	31.4	Flour	Pound	3.3	3.1	3.0
Round steak	do	32.3	28.9	27.3	Corn meal	do	4.2	3.7	3.6
Rib roast	do	27.3	23.7	22.9	Rolled oats	do	7.8	7.4	7.3
Chuck roast	do	20.2	17.3	16.6	Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	8.8	8.5	8.5
Plate beef	do	13.3	11.3	11.1	Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	23.1	22.4	22.3
Pork chops	do	25.0	21.5	20.2	Macaroni	Pound	16.1	15.1	14.9
Bacon, sliced	do	32.1	23.2	22.6	Rice	do	7.5	6.4	6.2
Ham, sliced	do	41.8	34.0	31.7	Beans, navy	do	6.3	4.9	4.6
Lamb, leg of	do	26.1	22.1	21.3	Potatoes	do	1.7	1.5	1.4
Hens	do	29.2	23.1	22.4	Onions	do	4.4	2.8	2.6
Salmon, red, canned	16-oz. can	29.9	20.0	19.6	Cabbage	do	3.0	2.4	2.3
Milk, fresh	Quart	12.0	10.7	10.6	Pork and beans	16-oz. can	8.2	6.9	6.8
Milk, evaporated	14½-oz. can	8.0	6.1	6.0	Corn, canned	No. 2 can	12.1	10.3	10.2
Butter	Pound	37.3	26.7	27.6	Peas, canned	do	13.6	12.6	12.7
Margarine	do	18.9	14.3	14.3	Tomatoes, canned	do	9.7	9.0	8.8
Cheese	do	26.8	22.6	22.4	Sugar	Pound	5.6	5.1	5.1
Lard	do	12.2	9.0	8.7	Tea	do	75.1	68.5	68.1
Vegetable lard substitute	do	22.4	19.1	18.9	Coffee	do	31.8	30.3	30.1
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	39.7	34.6	37.6	Prunes	do	10.7	8.9	8.8
Bread	Pound	7.3	6.7	6.7	Raisins	do	11.4	10.7	9.9
					Bananas	Dozen	24.4	21.7	21.9
					Oranges	Pound	35.3	30.5	30.7

Table 2 shows the trend in the weighted retail cost of three important groups of food commodities, viz, cereals, meats, and dairy products, by years for 1913, 1920, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, and by months for 1931 and 1932. The articles included in these groups will be found in the May, 1932, issue of this publication.

TABLE 2.—WEIGHTED INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL COST OF CEREALS, MEATS, AND DAIRY PRODUCTS, FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, FOR 1913, 1920, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, AND BY MONTHS, 1931 AND 1932

[Average cost in 1913=100.0]

Year and month	Cereals	Meats	Dairy products	Year and month	Cereals	Meats	Dairy products
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	1931—Continued.			
1920.....	232.1	185.7	185.1	November.....	129.1	135.4	114.4
1928.....	167.2	179.2	150.0	December.....	127.8	129.3	111.4
1929.....	164.1	188.4	148.6	1932:			
1930.....	158.0	175.8	136.5	January.....	126.4	123.4	106.5
1931: Average for year.....	135.9	147.0	114.6	February.....	125.0	117.3	102.9
January.....	147.1	159.5	123.6	March.....	124.3	118.9	101.9
February.....	144.6	153.4	120.2	April.....	122.9	118.6	97.4
March.....	142.4	152.5	120.5	May.....	122.6	115.3	94.3
April.....	138.9	151.4	116.5	June.....	122.5	113.4	92.6
May.....	137.7	149.3	110.3	July.....	121.2	122.6	91.4
June.....	136.3	145.7	108.3	August.....	120.4	120.1	93.1
July.....	134.3	147.8	109.6	September.....	119.2	119.2	93.5
August.....	132.0	149.1	111.9	October.....	119.0	114.6	93.8
September.....	130.2	147.7	114.3	November.....	118.0	109.2	94.0
October.....	129.8	142.7	117.0				

Index Numbers of Retail Prices of Food in the United States

IN TABLE 3 index numbers are given which show the changes in the retail prices of specified food articles, and in the weighted cost of all articles combined by years, for 1913, 1920, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, and by months for 1931 and 1932. These index numbers are based on the average for the year 1913 as 100.0.

TABLE 3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD BY YEARS, 1913, 1920, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, AND BY MONTHS FOR 1931 AND 1932

[Average for year 1913=100.0]

Year and month	Sirloin steak	Round steak	Rib roast	Chuck roast	Plate beef	Pork chops	Bacon	Ham	Lamb, leg of	Hens	Milk	Butter
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1920.....	172.1	177.1	167.7	163.8	151.2	201.4	193.7	206.3	207.9	209.9	187.6	183.0
1928.....	188.2	188.3	176.8	174.4	157.0	165.7	163.0	196.7	208.5	175.6	159.6	147.5
1929.....	196.9	199.1	185.4	186.9	172.7	175.7	161.1	204.1	212.2	186.4	160.7	143.9
1930.....	182.7	184.8	172.7	170.0	155.4	171.0	156.7	198.5	185.7	166.7	157.3	120.4
1931:												
January.....	155.1	154.3	146.0	134.4	118.2	138.6	134.8	170.6	156.1	145.5	138.2	92.4
February.....	167.3	168.2	159.1	152.5	138.0	141.9	148.9	188.1	166.1	153.5	149.4	98.4
March.....	161.4	161.0	154.0	145.6	131.4	131.4	145.2	183.3	164.6	148.8	146.1	94.8
April.....	158.7	157.8	153.0	141.9	128.1	140.0	143.0	178.4	164.0	150.2	144.9	97.4
May.....	157.5	156.5	150.0	139.4	124.8	141.4	141.1	175.5	165.6	153.1	141.6	91.9
June.....	155.5	154.7	147.0	135.6	119.8	143.3	139.3	172.9	165.1	148.8	138.2	81.5
July.....	152.4	151.1	142.9	130.6	112.4	140.0	136.7	170.6	161.9	146.0	134.8	80.7
August.....	154.3	154.3	142.9	130.0	110.7	151.4	137.0	171.4	158.7	144.6	136.0	82.8
September.....	155.5	155.2	143.9	130.0	109.9	158.6	135.6	171.4	156.6	145.1	136.0	89.8
October.....	155.1	154.3	142.9	130.6	111.6	153.3	134.1	169.5	152.4	145.1	136.0	96.1
November.....	152.0	150.7	141.4	129.4	111.6	139.5	127.0	164.3	145.5	140.4	134.8	104.2
December.....	146.9	144.8	137.9	126.3	109.9	119.0	118.9	155.4	138.1	137.1	134.8	97.4
1932:												
January.....	142.9	140.4	134.8	122.5	108.3	103.8	112.2	147.6	131.7	134.3	130.3	95.3
February.....	137.4	135.0	129.8	115.6	101.7	90.5	101.5	139.8	127.5	131.0	129.2	84.3
March.....	130.7	127.4	123.2	108.1	97.5	91.0	96.7	136.4	125.4	127.2	128.1	77.0
April.....	129.9	127.8	123.2	108.1	95.9	102.4	95.2	136.1	131.7	128.2	127.0	77.0
May.....	131.5	128.3	122.7	108.8	95.9	102.4	92.2	134.9	135.4	124.9	123.6	70.0
June.....	129.9	127.4	120.2	106.3	91.7	94.8	88.5	131.2	132.3	120.7	121.3	65.5
July.....	129.1	127.4	118.7	105.6	88.4	93.8	85.9	129.7	128.6	113.1	121.3	62.9
August.....	139.0	139.0	125.8	113.1	92.6	121.4	87.8	133.8	131.7	110.8	120.2	62.4
September.....	137.4	138.1	124.2	112.5	92.6	111.0	88.5	132.7	127.0	108.5	118.0	70.0
October.....	135.4	135.4	122.7	111.3	92.6	113.3	87.0	130.9	123.8	110.3	119.1	70.2
November.....	130.3	129.6	119.7	108.1	93.4	102.4	85.9	126.4	116.9	108.5	120.2	69.7
December.....	123.6	122.4	115.7	103.8	91.7	96.2	83.7	117.8	112.7	105.2	119.1	72.1

TABLE 3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD BY YEARS, 1913, 1920, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, AND BY MONTHS FOR 1931 AND 1932—Con.

Year and month	Cheese	Lard	Eggs	Bread	Flour	Corn meal	Rice	Pota- toes	Sugar	Tea	Cof- fee	All arti- cles ¹ (weight- ed)
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1920.....	188.2	186.7	197.4	205.4	245.5	216.7	200.0	370.6	352.7	134.7	157.7	203.4
1928.....	174.2	117.7	134.5	162.5	163.6	176.7	114.9	158.8	129.1	142.3	165.1	154.3
1929.....	171.9	115.8	142.0	160.7	154.5	176.7	111.5	188.2	120.0	142.6	164.8	156.7
1930.....	158.8	107.6	118.8	155.4	142.4	176.7	109.2	211.8	112.7	142.5	136.2	147.1
1931.....	127.1	84.2	91.9	135.7	109.1	153.3	94.3	135.3	103.6	138.6	113.4	121.3
January.....	145.2	99.4	104.6	146.4	121.2	170.0	102.3	170.6	107.3	141.0	126.8	132.8
February.....	141.2	91.8	78.8	142.9	121.2	166.7	102.3	158.8	107.3	140.6	125.2	127.0
March.....	137.1	89.9	82.6	141.1	118.2	166.7	98.9	158.8	105.5	139.7	121.8	126.4
April.....	132.6	89.9	79.4	137.5	115.2	163.3	96.6	164.7	103.6	138.2	116.1	124.0
May.....	124.0	85.4	71.9	137.5	112.1	153.3	95.4	164.7	101.8	136.9	112.4	121.0
June.....	119.9	82.3	74.8	135.7	112.1	150.0	94.3	141.2	101.8	136.8	111.1	118.3
July.....	118.6	82.3	82.9	133.9	109.1	150.0	93.1	135.3	101.8	137.3	109.1	119.0
August.....	119.9	81.0	92.5	132.1	103.0	150.0	93.1	129.4	103.6	138.6	108.7	119.7
September.....	122.2	79.8	98.0	130.4	100.0	150.0	92.0	117.6	103.6	139.3	108.7	119.4
October.....	122.6	78.5	109.9	130.4	100.0	146.7	89.7	105.9	101.8	139.0	107.7	119.1
November.....	121.3	77.2	115.1	130.4	100.0	140.0	86.2	100.0	101.8	138.1	106.7	116.7
December.....	118.6	70.9	111.6	128.6	100.0	136.7	85.1	105.9	100.0	138.1	105.7	114.3
1932:												
January.....	115.4	63.9	85.8	126.8	100.0	133.3	85.1	100.0	98.2	136.2	104.4	109.3
February.....	110.4	59.5	70.1	125.0	100.0	133.3	83.9	100.0	96.4	135.3	104.0	105.3
March.....	107.7	57.6	61.2	125.0	97.0	130.0	81.6	100.0	94.5	134.7	103.4	105.0
April.....	105.4	55.1	58.0	123.2	97.0	130.0	79.3	100.0	92.7	133.1	102.3	103.7
May.....	101.8	52.5	58.0	123.2	97.0	130.0	77.0	105.9	89.1	132.4	100.7	101.3
June.....	100.9	49.4	60.3	123.2	97.0	130.0	75.9	117.6	89.1	130.5	99.7	100.1
July.....	99.5	53.8	66.1	121.4	97.0	126.7	75.9	111.8	90.9	129.2	99.7	101.0
August.....	102.3	56.3	77.7	121.4	93.9	126.7	74.7	100.0	92.7	128.9	99.3	100.8
September.....	102.7	57.6	85.5	119.6	93.9	126.7	74.7	88.2	92.7	128.5	101.0	100.3
October.....	102.3	57.0	100.3	119.6	93.9	123.3	73.6	88.2	92.7	125.9	101.7	100.4
November.....	101.4	55.1	109.0	119.6	90.9	120.0	71.3	82.4	92.7	125.2	101.0	99.4

¹ 22 articles in 1913-1920; 42 articles in 1921-1932.

Comparison of Retail Food Costs in 51 Cities

TABLE 4 shows for 39 cities the percentage of increase or decrease in the weighted retail cost of food in the United States in November, 1932, compared with the average cost in the year 1913, in November, 1931, and October, 1932. For 12 other cities comparisons are given for the 1-year and the 1-month periods; these cities have been scheduled by the bureau at different dates since 1913.

Effort has been made by the bureau each month to have all schedules for each city included in the average prices. For the month of November schedules were received from 99 per cent of the firms in the 51 cities from which retail prices of food are collected.

Out of about 1,207 food reports 14 were not received—1 each in Birmingham, Chicago, Houston, Indianapolis, Memphis, New Haven, New Orleans, Norfolk, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Savannah, and Seattle.

Out of about 350 bread reports 1 was missing in Columbus.

A perfect record is shown for the following-named cities: Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Butte, Charleston (S. C.), Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Fall River, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Little Rock, Los Angeles, Louisville, Manchester, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Mobile, Newark, New York, Omaha, Peoria, Portland (Me.), Portland (Oreg.), Providence, Richmond, Rochester, St. Louis, St. Paul, Scranton, Springfield (Ill.), and Washington.

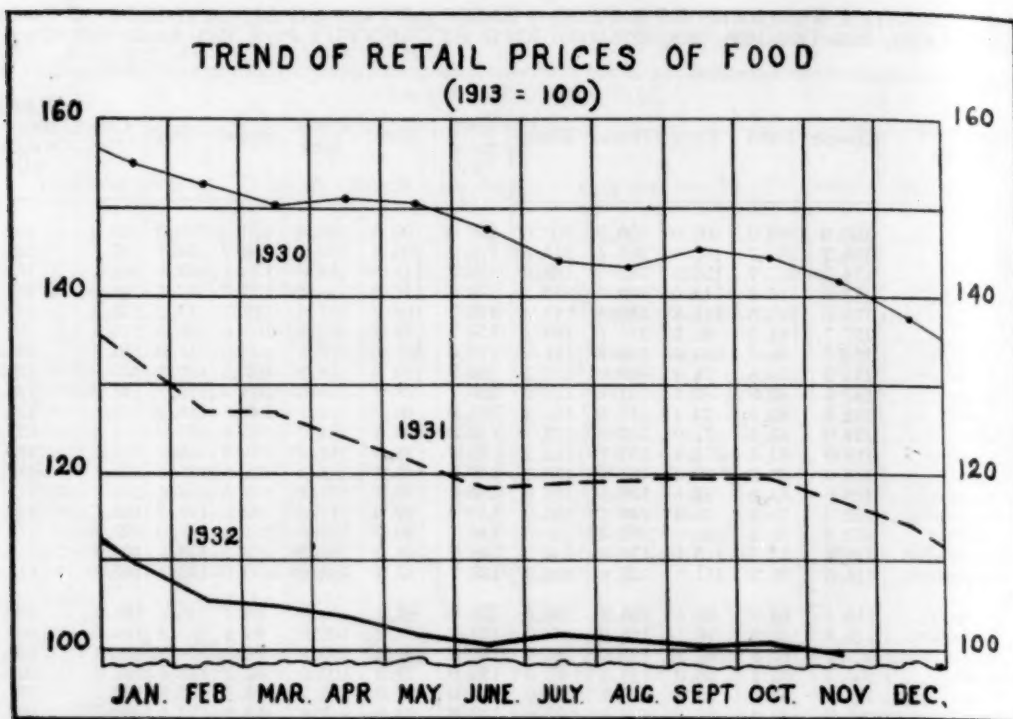


TABLE 4.—PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE WEIGHTED RETAIL COST OF FOOD IN NOVEMBER, 1932, COMPARED WITH THE COST IN OCTOBER, 1932, NOVEMBER, 1931, AND WITH THE COST IN THE YEAR 1913, BY CITIES

City	Per cent of change Nov. 15, 1932, compared with—			City	Per cent of change Nov. 15, 1932, compared with—		
	1913	November, 1931	October, 1932		1913	November, 1931	October, 1932
United States.....	-0.6	-14.9	-1.0	Minneapolis.....	-1.7	-15.9	-0.2
Atlanta.....	-3.7	-16.5	-1.4	Mobile.....		-16.8	-.4
Baltimore.....	+3.8	-13.8	-.8	Newark.....	+5.1	-11.5	-.3
Birmingham.....	+1.1	-11.6	+2.2	New Haven.....	+4.7	-15.6	-1.6
Boston.....	+2.2	-17.5	-.4	New Orleans.....	-2.9	-14.2	-2.0
Bridgeport.....		-12.9	-1.5	New York.....	+9.0	-12.3	-.7
Buffalo.....	+2.7	-14.9	-1.8	Norfolk.....		-12.4	-.8
Butte.....		-19.3	-.7	Omaha.....	-9.0	-16.2	-2.5
Charleston, S. C.....	+1.1	-15.2	-2.1	Peoria.....		-13.8	-.9
Chicago.....	+8.4	-16.2	-1.1	Philadelphia.....	+2.5	-17.8	-2.4
Cincinnati.....	-3.5	-21.7	+2.2	Pittsburgh.....	-2.8	-16.0	-1.8
Cleveland.....	-7.5	-15.5	-1.4	Portland, Me.....		-15.9	-1.6
Columbus.....		-18.7	-1.7	Portland, Oreg.....	-7.1	-13.2	-2.5
Dallas.....	-4.5	-13.6	+1.1	Providence.....	+1.7	-18.0	+2.2
Denver.....	-5.8	-12.4	-.6	Richmond.....	+2.0	-15.1	-2.6
Detroit.....	-9.0	-19.2	-1.3	Rochester.....		-13.9	-.3
Fall River.....	-2.4	-15.9	-1.3	St. Louis.....	-.2	-14.3	+6
Houston.....		-17.6	-4.2	St. Paul.....		-14.9	(1)
Indianapolis.....	-7.5	-16.0	-2.0	Salt Lake City.....	-14.2	-16.6	-1.5
Jacksonville.....	-8.4	-15.5	-1.0	San Francisco.....	+7.0	-10.0	+6
Kansas City.....	-1.3	-13.6	-.6	Savannah.....		-13.8	-1.2
Little Rock.....	-10.6	-15.2	-2.0	Scranton.....	+5.2	-16.2	-.7
Los Angeles.....	-5.8	-13.4	+1.9	Seattle.....	-1.8	-14.2	+3
Louisville.....	-8.0	-15.1	+4	Springfield, Ill.....		-13.6	-1.3
Manchester.....	+1.5	-14.1	+4	Washington.....	+5.8	-15.4	-1.5
Memphis.....	-8.2	-14.3	-.7	Hawaii:			
Milwaukee.....	+1.6	-14.9	-.4	Honolulu.....		-16.7	-2.3
				Other localities.....		-14.6	-.2

¹ No change.

Retail Prices of Coal in November, 1932

RETAIL prices of coal are secured in each of the 51 cities in which retail food prices are obtained. The prices quoted are for coal delivered to consumers but do not include charges for storing the coal in cellar or bins where an extra handling is necessary.

Average prices for the United States for bituminous coal and for stove and chestnut sizes of Pennsylvania anthracite are computed from the quotations received from retail dealers in all cities where these coals are sold for household use.

Table 1 shows the average prices of coal per ton of 2,000 pounds and index numbers for the United States on November 15, 1932, in comparison with the average prices on November 15, 1931, and October 15, 1932, together with the percentage change in the year and in the month.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE PER 2,000 POUNDS OF COAL FOR THE UNITED STATES, AND PER CENT OF CHANGE ON NOVEMBER 15, 1932, COMPARED WITH NOVEMBER 15, 1931, AND OCTOBER 15, 1932

Article	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) Nov. 15, 1932, compared with—	
	Nov. 15, 1931	Oct. 15, 1932	Nov. 15, 1932	Nov. 15, 1931	Oct. 15, 1932
Pennsylvania anthracite:					
Stove—					
Average price per 2,000 pounds.....	\$15.00	\$13.79	\$13.83	-7.8	+0.3
Index (1913=100.0).....	194.2	178.5	178.9		
Chestnut—					
Average price per 2,000 pounds.....	\$14.96	\$13.58	\$13.60	-9.1	+1
Index (1913=100.0).....	189.1	171.5	171.9		
Bituminous:					
Average price per 2,000 pounds.....	\$8.23	\$7.60	\$7.59	-7.8	-1
Index (1913=100.0).....	151.4	139.9	139.7		

Table 2 shows average retail prices of coal on November 15, 1931, and October 15 and November 15, 1932, by cities. In addition to the prices for Pennsylvania anthracite, prices are shown for Colorado, Arkansas, and New Mexico anthracite in those cities where these coals form any considerable portion of the sales for household use.

The prices shown for bituminous coal are averages of prices of the several kinds sold for household use.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON NOVEMBER 15, 1931, AND OCTOBER 15 AND NOVEMBER 15, 1932

City, and kind of coal	1931	1932		City, and kind of coal	1931	1932	
	Nov. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15		Nov. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15
Atlanta, Ga.:				Houston, Tex.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	\$6.80	\$6.20	\$6.15	Bituminous, prepared sizes	\$11.00	\$3.60	\$9.80
Baltimore, Md.:				Indianapolis, Ind.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—				Bituminous—			
Stove	14.00	13.25	13.25	Prepared sizes—			
Chestnut	13.75	12.75	12.75	High volatile	5.77	5.07	5.04
Bituminous, run of mine—				Low volatile	8.21	7.71	7.67
High volatile	7.57	6.86	6.86	Run of mine—			
Birmingham, Ala.:				Low volatile	6.60	6.05	6.10
Bituminous, prepared sizes	6.44	5.13	5.03	Jacksonville, Fla.:			
Boston, Mass.:				Bituminous, prepared sizes	10.00	9.00	9.00
Pennsylvania anthracite—				Kansas City, Mo.:			
Stove	15.00	13.75	13.75	Arkansas anthracite—			
Chestnut	15.00	13.50	13.50	Furnace	11.50	10.75	10.75
Bridgeport, Conn.:				Stove No. 4	12.83	12.25	12.25
Pennsylvania anthracite—				Bituminous, prepared sizes	6.12	5.64	5.64
Stove	14.13	13.00	13.00	Little Rock, Ark.:			
Chestnut	14.13	13.00	13.00	Arkansas anthracite, egg	11.50	10.75	10.75
Buffalo, N. Y.:				Bituminous, prepared sizes	8.89	8.28	8.39
Pennsylvania anthracite—				Los Angeles, Calif.:			
Stove	13.49	12.49	12.42	Bituminous, prepared sizes	16.25	16.25	16.25
Chestnut	13.40	12.24	12.21	Louisville, Ky.:			
Butte, Mont.:				Bituminous—			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	10.11	9.75	9.74	Prepared sizes—			
Charleston, S. C.:				High volatile	5.32	4.68	4.67
Bituminous, prepared sizes	9.50	8.67	8.67	Low volatile	8.25	7.25	7.38
Chicago, Ill.:				Manchester, N. H.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—				Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	16.75	15.75	15.75	Stove	16.33	14.83	14.83
Chestnut	16.75	15.51	15.50	Chestnut	16.33	14.83	14.83
Bituminous—				Memphis, Tenn.:			
Prepared sizes—				Bituminous, prepared sizes	6.85	5.67	5.67
High volatile	7.89	7.20	7.25	Milwaukee, Wis.:			
Low volatile	11.32	9.98	9.98	Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Run of mine—				Stove	16.05	15.05	15.05
Low volatile	7.48	7.17	7.19	Chestnut	16.05	14.80	14.80
Cincinnati, Ohio:				Bituminous—			
Bituminous—				Prepared sizes—			
Prepared sizes—				High volatile	7.45	6.97	6.99
High volatile	5.75	5.25	5.25	Low volatile	10.01	9.29	9.29
Low volatile	8.00	7.50	7.50	Minneapolis, Minn.:			
Cleveland, Ohio:				Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Pennsylvania anthracite—				Stove	18.05	17.25	17.35
Stove	14.38	13.69	13.69	Chestnut	18.05	17.00	17.10
Chestnut	14.31	13.44	13.44	Bituminous—			
Bituminous—				Prepared sizes—			
Prepared sizes—				High volatile	9.87	9.60	9.57
High volatile	6.61	5.64	5.64	Low volatile	12.54	11.85	12.22
Low volatile	9.29	8.36	8.36	Mobile, Ala.:			
Columbus, Ohio:				Bituminous, prepared sizes	8.91	7.16	7.41
Bituminous—				Newark, N. J.:			
Prepared sizes—				Pennsylvania anthracite—			
High volatile	5.25	5.04	5.12	Stove	13.55	12.19	12.38
Low volatile	7.25	6.67	6.67	Chestnut	13.55	11.94	12.13
Dallas, Tex.:				New Haven, Conn.:			
Arkansas anthracite, egg	13.50	14.00	14.00	Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	11.17	10.00	10.75	Stove	14.90	13.65	13.90
Denver, Colo.:				Chestnut	14.90	13.65	13.90
Colorado anthracite—				New Orleans, La.:			
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	14.75	14.50	14.50	Bituminous, prepared sizes	9.93	8.07	8.57
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	14.75	14.50	14.50	New York, N. Y.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	8.18	7.61	7.06	Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Detroit, Mich.:				Stove	13.83	12.46	12.54
Pennsylvania anthracite—				Chestnut	13.79	12.21	12.29
Stove	14.50	13.29	13.38	Norfolk, Va.:			
Chestnut	14.50	13.13	13.17	Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Bituminous—				Stove	14.50	13.00	13.00
Prepared sizes—				Chestnut	14.50	13.00	13.00
High volatile	6.46	6.03	5.80	Bituminous—			
Low volatile	8.20	7.26	7.27	Prepared sizes—			
Run of mine—				High volatile	7.00	6.50	6.50
Low volatile	6.88	6.50	6.38	Low volatile	9.00	8.00	8.00
Fall River, Mass.:				Run of mine—			
Pennsylvania anthracite—				Low volatile	7.00	6.50	6.50
Stove	16.00	14.50	14.50	Omaha, Nebr.:			
Chestnut	16.00	14.25	14.25	Bituminous, prepared sizes	9.07	8.77	8.50

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON NOVEMBER 15, 1931, AND OCTOBER 15 AND NOVEMBER 15, 1932—Continued

City, and kind of coal	1931	1932		City, and kind of coal	1931	1932	
	Nov. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15		Nov. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15
Peoria, Ill.: Bituminous, prepared sizes	\$6.08	\$6.11	\$5.98	St. Paul, Minn.: Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Philadelphia, Pa.: Pennsylvania anthracite—				Stove	\$18.05	\$17.35	\$17.35
Stove	13.50	11.75	11.79	Chestnut	18.05	17.10	17.10
Chestnut	13.50	11.50	11.50	Bituminous—			
Pittsburgh, Pa.: Pennsylvania anthracite—				Prepared sizes—			
Chestnut	14.00	12.88	12.88	High volatile	9.60	9.40	9.40
Bituminous, prepared sizes	4.86	4.00	4.00	Low volatile	12.56	11.87	12.42
Portland, Me.: Pennsylvania anthracite—				Salt Lake City, Utah: Bituminous, prepared sizes	7.63	7.39	7.33
Stove	16.80	15.84	15.84	San Francisco, Calif.: New Mexico anthracite—			
Chestnut	16.80	15.60	15.60	Cerillos egg	26.00	25.00	25.00
Portland, Oreg.: Bituminous, prepared sizes	12.38	11.86	11.74	Colorado anthracite—			
Providence, R. I.: Pennsylvania anthracite—				Egg	25.50	24.50	24.50
Stove	15.75	14.50	14.50	Bituminous, prepared sizes	17.00	15.00	15.00
Chestnut	15.75	14.25	14.25	Savannah, Ga.: Bituminous, prepared sizes	9.28	8.45	8.53
Richmond, Va.: Pennsylvania anthracite—				Scranton, Pa.: Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	14.50	13.38	13.50	Stove	10.30	9.27	9.27
Chestnut	14.50	13.38	13.50	Chestnut	10.28	9.00	9.00
Bituminous—				Seattle, Wash.: Bituminous, prepared sizes	10.42	9.86	9.86
Prepared sizes—				Springfield, Ill.: Bituminous, prepared sizes	4.34	3.79	3.79
High volatile	8.17	6.83	6.83	Washington, D. C.: Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Low volatile	8.81	7.98	8.08	Stove	15.40	14.46	14.46
Run of mine				Chestnut	15.40	14.15	14.15
Low volatile	7.25	6.71	6.75	Bituminous—			
Rochester, N. Y.: Pennsylvania anthracite—				Prepared sizes—			
Stove	14.38	13.38	13.25	High volatile	8.46	8.29	8.29
Chestnut	14.38	13.13	13.00	Low volatile	11.04	10.21	10.21
St. Louis, Mo.: Pennsylvania anthracite—				Run of mine			
Stove	16.60	15.16	15.22	Mixed	7.75	7.50	7.50
Chestnut	16.53	15.16	15.22				
Bituminous, prepared sizes	5.70	5.45	5.45				

¹ The average price of coal delivered in bins is 50 cents higher than here shown. Practically all coal is delivered in bins.

² All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half ton is made. This additional charge has been included in the above price.

³ Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

WHOLESALE PRICES

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices, 1913 to November, 1932

THE following table presents the index numbers of wholesale prices by groups of commodities, by years, from 1913 to 1931, inclusive, and by months from January, 1931, to date:

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

[1926=100.0]

Year and month	Farm products	Foods	Hides, and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
1913.....	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.3	93.1	69.8
1914.....	71.2	64.7	70.9	54.6	56.6	80.2	52.7	81.4	56.8	89.9	68.1
1915.....	71.5	65.4	75.5	54.1	51.8	86.3	53.5	112.0	56.0	86.9	69.5
1916.....	84.4	75.7	93.4	70.4	74.3	116.5	67.6	160.7	61.4	100.6	85.5
1917.....	129.0	104.5	123.8	98.7	105.4	150.6	88.2	165.0	74.2	122.1	117.5
1918.....	148.0	119.1	125.7	137.2	109.2	136.5	98.6	182.3	93.3	134.4	131.3
1919.....	157.6	129.5	174.1	135.3	104.3	130.9	115.6	157.0	105.9	139.1	138.6
1920.....	150.7	137.4	171.3	164.8	163.7	149.4	150.1	164.7	141.8	167.5	154.4
1921.....	88.4	90.6	109.2	94.5	96.8	117.5	97.4	115.0	113.0	109.2	97.6
1922.....	93.8	87.6	104.6	100.2	107.3	102.9	97.3	100.3	103.5	92.8	96.7
1923.....	98.6	92.7	104.2	111.3	97.3	109.3	108.7	101.1	108.9	99.7	100.6
1924.....	100.0	91.0	101.5	106.7	92.0	106.3	102.3	98.9	104.9	93.6	98.1
1925.....	109.8	100.2	105.3	108.3	96.5	103.2	101.7	101.8	103.1	109.0	103.5
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927.....	99.4	96.7	107.7	95.6	88.3	96.3	94.7	96.8	97.5	91.0	95.4
1928.....	105.9	101.0	121.4	95.5	84.3	97.0	94.1	95.6	95.1	85.4	96.7
1929.....	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.2	94.3	82.6	95.3
1930.....	88.3	90.5	100.0	80.3	78.5	92.1	89.9	89.1	92.7	77.7	86.4
1931.....	64.8	74.6	86.1	66.3	67.5	84.5	79.2	79.3	84.9	69.8	73.0
1931:											
January.....	73.1	80.7	88.7	71.3	73.3	86.9	83.8	84.5	88.3	72.2	78.2
February.....	70.1	78.0	86.9	70.9	72.5	86.5	82.5	83.3	88.1	71.5	76.8
March.....	70.6	77.6	87.6	70.0	68.3	86.4	82.5	82.9	88.0	72.0	76.0
April.....	70.1	76.3	87.5	68.2	65.4	85.7	81.5	81.3	87.9	71.5	74.8
May.....	67.1	73.8	87.6	67.4	65.3	85.0	80.0	80.5	86.8	70.5	73.2
June.....	65.4	73.3	88.0	66.6	62.9	84.4	79.3	79.4	86.4	69.7	72.1
July.....	64.9	74.0	89.4	66.5	62.9	84.3	78.1	78.9	85.7	69.7	72.0
August.....	63.5	74.6	88.7	65.5	66.5	83.9	77.6	76.9	84.9	68.3	72.1
September.....	60.5	73.7	85.0	64.5	67.4	83.9	77.0	76.3	82.7	68.2	71.2
October.....	58.8	73.3	82.5	63.0	67.8	82.8	76.1	75.6	81.0	66.6	70.3
November.....	58.7	71.0	81.6	62.2	69.4	82.6	76.2	76.1	80.9	68.7	70.2
December.....	55.7	69.1	79.8	60.8	68.3	82.2	75.7	76.1	78.5	66.8	68.6
1932:											
January.....	52.8	64.7	79.3	59.9	67.9	81.8	74.8	75.7	77.7	65.6	67.3
February.....	50.6	62.5	78.3	59.8	68.3	80.9	73.4	75.5	77.5	64.7	66.3
March.....	50.2	62.3	77.3	58.7	67.9	80.8	73.2	75.3	77.1	64.7	66.0
April.....	49.2	61.0	75.0	57.0	70.2	80.3	72.5	74.4	76.3	64.7	65.5
May.....	46.6	59.3	72.5	55.6	70.7	80.1	71.5	73.6	74.8	64.4	64.4
June.....	45.7	58.8	70.8	53.9	71.6	79.9	70.8	73.1	74.7	64.2	63.9
July.....	47.9	60.9	68.6	52.7	72.3	79.2	69.7	73.0	74.0	64.3	64.5
August.....	49.1	61.8	69.7	54.0	72.1	80.1	69.6	73.3	73.6	64.6	65.2
September.....	49.1	61.8	72.2	57.0	70.8	80.1	70.5	72.9	73.7	64.7	65.3
October.....	46.9	60.5	72.8	55.0	71.1	80.3	70.7	72.7	73.7	64.1	64.4
November.....	46.7	60.6	71.4	53.9	71.4	79.6	70.7	72.4	73.7	63.7	63.9

INDEX NUMBERS OF SPECIFIED GROUPS OF COMMODITIES, NOVEMBER, 1931, AND OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1932

[1926=100.0]

Group	November, 1931	October, 1932	November, 1932
Raw materials.....	62.0	54.6	54.2
Semimanufactured articles.....	64.9	60.7	58.9
Finished products.....	74.8	69.6	69.3
Nonagricultural commodities.....	72.6	68.1	67.5
All commodities other than farm products and foods.....	73.5	70.2	69.8

Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

A SUMMARIZATION of the weekly index numbers for the 10 major groups of commodities and for all commodities combined as issued during the month of November, 1932, will be found in the following statement:

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES FOR WEEKS OF NOVEMBER 5, 12, 19, AND 26

[1926=100.0]

Group	Week ending—			
	Nov. 5	Nov. 12	Nov. 19	Nov. 26
All commodities.....	63.9	64.0	64.2	64.0
Farm products.....	45.9	46.6	48.3	47.3
Foods.....	59.3	60.2	61.3	61.6
Hides and leather products.....	71.6	71.3	71.4	71.4
Textile products.....	54.2	54.0	53.6	53.4
Fuel and lighting.....	72.8	72.2	72.0	72.1
Metals and metal products.....	79.9	79.8	79.6	79.5
Building materials.....	70.7	70.6	70.7	70.7
Chemicals and drugs.....	72.4	72.2	72.7	72.7
House-furnishing goods.....	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5
Miscellaneous.....	63.8	63.6	63.6	63.5

Wholesale Price Trends During November, 1932

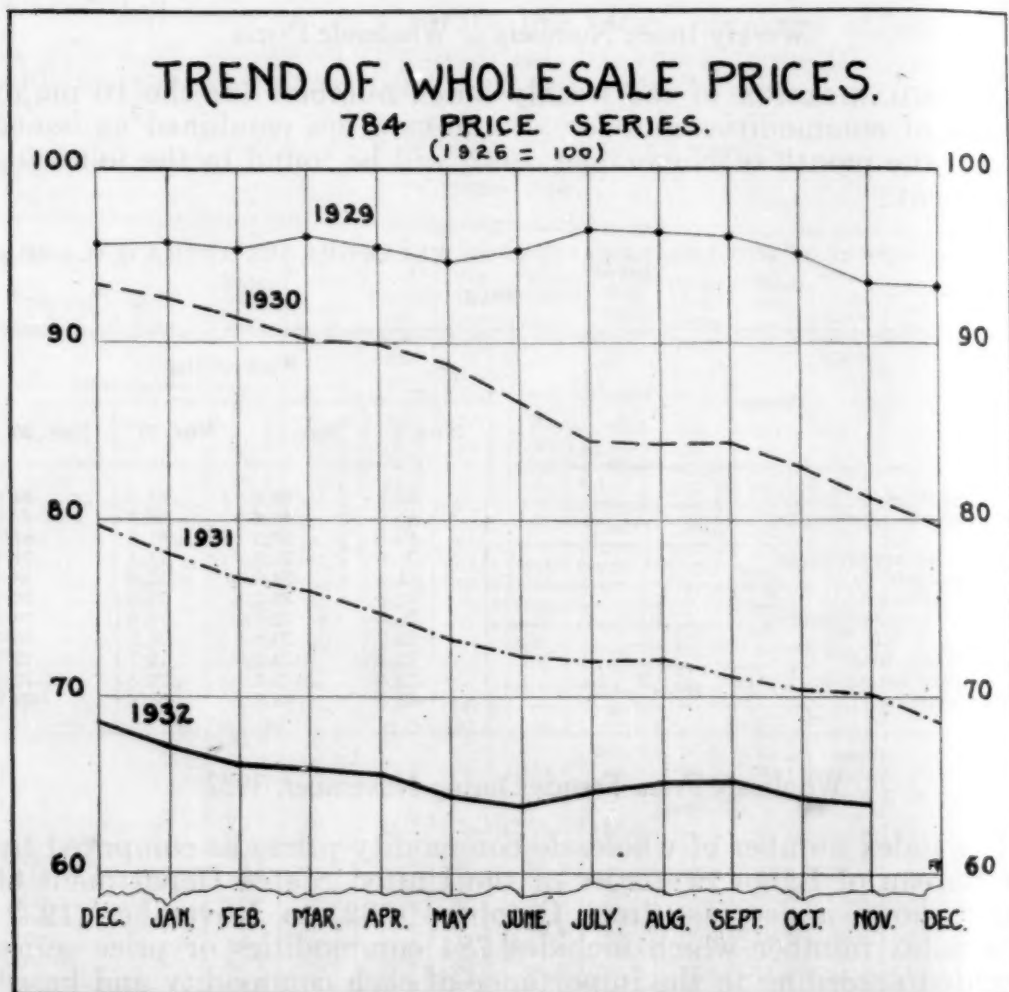
THE index number of wholesale commodity prices as computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor shows a decrease from October, 1932, to November, 1932. This index number which includes 784 commodities or price series weighted according to the importance of each commodity and based on the average prices for the year 1926 as 100.0, averaged 63.9 for November as compared with 64.4 for October, showing a decrease of approximately three-fourths of 1 per cent between the two months. When compared with November, 1931, with an index number of 70.2, a decrease of 9 per cent has been recorded in the 12 months.

In the group of farm products decreases in the average prices of corn, rye, wheat, calves, cows, steers, hogs, cotton, lemons, oranges, and domestic wool caused the group as a whole to decline less than one-half of 1 per cent from the previous month. Increases were recorded in the average prices of barley, oats, sheep, eggs, fresh apples, tobacco, onions, and potatoes.

Among foods, price increases during the month were reported for butter, bananas, lamb, lard, and granulated sugar. On the other hand cheese, bread, rye and wheat flour, beef, pork, coffee, and raw

sugar averaged lower than in the month before. The group as a whole increased two-tenths of 1 per cent in November when compared with October.

The hides and leather products group decreased nearly 2 per cent during the month, due to decreases in boots and shoes, hides and skins, and leather. Other leather products showed no change in average prices for the month. Textile products as a whole decreased 2 per cent from October to November due to declining prices for clothing, cotton goods, silk and rayon, woolen and worsted goods, and other textile products. The subgroup of knit goods increased slightly.



In the group of fuel and lighting materials increases in the average prices of anthracite coal, electricity, and petroleum products caused the group as a whole to advance four-tenths of 1 per cent. Bituminous coal, coke, and gas declined during the month.

Metals and metal products showed a downward tendency for November due to decreases in agricultural implements, iron and steel products, and nonferrous metals. Motor vehicles and plumbing and heating fixtures showed no change during the month. In the group of building materials brick and tile, paint and paint materials, and other building materials moved upward, and cement, lumber, and structural steel showed no change in average prices for the two months. The group as a whole remained at the October level.

Fertilizer materials recorded minor price increases between October and November. Chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals, and mixed fertilizers showed recessions during November, causing the group to decline four-tenths of 1 per cent from the month before. As a whole the house-furnishing goods group showed no change from the previous month.

The group of miscellaneous commodities decreased a little more than one-half of 1 per cent between October and November, due to declining prices for cattle feed, crude rubber, and other miscellaneous commodities. Automobile tires and tubes and paper and pulp showed no change during the month.

The November averages for all the special groups of commodities were below those for October, ranging from less than one-half of 1 per cent in the case of finished products to 3 per cent in the case of semi-manufactured articles.

Between October and November price increases took place in 110 instances, decreases in 214 instances, while in 460 instances no change in price occurred.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS AND SUBGROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[1926=100.0]

Groups and subgroups	November, 1931	October, 1932	November, 1932	Purchasing power of the dollar, November, 1932
All commodities.....	70.2	64.4	63.9	\$1.565
Farm products.....	58.7	46.9	46.7	2.141
Grains.....	51.3	34.4	33.2	3.012
Livestock and poultry.....	55.7	45.0	41.9	2.387
Other farm products.....	63.1	52.1	53.9	1.855
Foods.....	71.0	60.5	60.6	1.650
Butter, cheese, and milk.....	80.7	60.5	62.3	1.605
Cereal products.....	73.1	64.1	62.7	1.595
Fruits and vegetables.....	65.1	52.2	52.4	1.908
Meats.....	67.7	56.4	53.7	1.862
Other foods.....	68.0	65.4	67.7	1.477
Hides and leather products.....	81.6	72.8	71.4	1.401
Boots and shoes.....	92.5	84.6	84.2	1.188
Hides and skins.....	49.0	49.6	46.1	2.169
Leather.....	78.8	64.1	61.9	1.616
Other leather products.....	101.1	81.9	81.9	1.221
Textile products.....	62.2	55.0	53.9	1.855
Clothing.....	72.6	62.5	62.2	1.608
Cotton goods.....	58.1	56.2	53.6	1.866
Knit goods.....	59.0	50.9	51.0	1.961
Silk and rayon.....	41.8	30.8	29.5	3.390
Woolen and worsted goods.....	64.2	56.5	55.3	1.808
Other textile products.....	72.5	67.7	67.1	1.490
Fuel and lighting materials.....	69.4	71.1	71.4	1.401
Anthracite coal.....	94.2	88.7	88.8	1.126
Bituminous coal.....	83.7	81.1	80.4	1.244
Coke.....	81.4	76.7	75.6	1.323
Electricity.....	103.4	104.6	(1)	-----
Gas.....	100.1	104.4	(1)	-----
Petroleum products.....	42.5	47.4	48.2	2.075
Metals and metal products.....	82.6	80.3	79.6	1.256
Agricultural implements.....	85.5	84.7	84.6	1.182
Iron and steel.....	81.5	80.4	79.4	1.259
Motor vehicles.....	95.2	92.7	92.7	1.079
Nonferrous metals.....	54.7	50.7	49.1	2.037
Plumbing and heating.....	81.4	67.5	67.5	1.481
Building materials.....	76.2	70.7	70.7	1.414
Brick and tile.....	81.4	75.3	75.4	1.326
Cement.....	74.6	79.0	79.0	1.266
Lumber.....	65.9	56.6	56.6	1.767
Paint and paint materials.....	77.5	68.3	68.5	1.460
Plumbing and heating.....	81.4	67.5	67.5	1.481
Structural steel.....	81.7	81.7	81.7	1.224
Other building materials.....	81.9	80.0	80.1	1.248
Chemicals and drugs.....	76.1	72.7	72.4	1.381
Chemicals.....	80.6	79.8	79.7	1.255
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	61.3	55.9	55.0	1.818
Fertilizer materials.....	70.1	63.4	63.5	1.575
Mixed fertilizers.....	77.7	66.5	65.6	1.524
House-furnishing goods.....	80.9	73.7	73.7	1.357
Furnishings.....	79.7	74.7	74.7	1.339
Furniture.....	82.3	72.8	72.7	1.376
Miscellaneous.....	68.7	64.1	63.7	1.570
Automobile tires and tubes.....	46.0	44.6	44.6	2.242
Cattle feed.....	59.8	42.7	40.8	2.451
Paper and pulp.....	80.8	73.4	73.4	1.362
Rubber, crude.....	9.6	7.3	7.2	13.889
Other miscellaneous.....	86.7	82.1	81.5	1.227
Raw materials.....	62.0	54.6	54.2	1.845
Semimanufactured articles.....	64.9	60.7	58.9	1.698
Finished products.....	74.8	69.6	69.3	1.443
Nonagricultural commodities.....	72.6	68.1	67.5	1.481
All commodities other than farm products and foods.....	73.5	70.2	69.8	1.433

¹ Data not yet available.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

Statistics of Immigration for October, 1932

By J. J. KUNNA, CHIEF STATISTICIAN, UNITED STATES BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

DURING October 2,388 immigrant aliens were admitted to the United States, 1,348 landing at New York and 96 at other Atlantic ports; 34 came in at Gulf of Mexico ports and 65 at Pacific ports, while 646 entered via the northern land border and 199 via the southern border. The five principal sources of these new arrivals for permanent residence in this country were Canada with 654, Italy with 379, Germany with 243, and Mexico with 203. In the preceding month 3,129 immigrants were admitted and in October a year ago the number was 3,913.

A good idea of the great decrease in new arrivals since the period of unrestricted immigration may be had from a comparison of statistics for the four months from July through October, 1932, with that for the corresponding period of 1912. In the pre-war period, 374,389 immigrant aliens were admitted, Europe supplying 325,121, or 87 per cent of the total. Over three-fourths of these Europeans came from the southern and eastern sections, 37,381 from Austria, 17,431 from Greece, 37,227 from Hungary, 74,263 from Italy, and 76,004 from Russia. Among these new arrivals 20 years ago 148,868 were laborers and 51,225 skilled workers. During the said four months of the current year only 10,315 immigrants were admitted, European countries supplying 5,311 and laborers and skilled workers numbering no more than 1,299 of the total. Only one laborer now enters the country whereas 393 came a score of years ago. The average daily influx of immigrants at New York during the four months in 1912 far outnumbered the present monthly admissions at that port, where the bulk of the new arrivals from overseas continue to land.

Eighteen alien residents of the United States are now leaving for intended future permanent residence in a foreign country for every five immigrants or newcomers admitted for permanent residence in this country. During the four months from July to October last, 36,755 emigrants departed, 8,738 going to Mexico, 5,570 to Great Britain, 2,537 to Italy, 2,068 to Germany, 1,527 to Spain, 1,422 to the Irish Free State, 1,024 to Poland, and 1,104 to the West Indies. One-third of these outgoing aliens were laborers, while less than 4 per cent of the incoming were of this class.

A total of 7,794 aliens was deported from the United States in the same four months for various causes under the immigration laws. Of this total, all but about 8 per cent of whom were males, 2,767 were sent to Mexico, and 2,441 to Europe, principally Italy (426), Great Britain (283), Spain (256), Germany (228), Scandinavia (180), Greece (171), and Portugal (134); China was the destination of

1,150 deportes, Japan 97, and other Asia 209, while 853 were sent to Canada and 277 to other countries. Over three-fourths of these deportees were located in Texas, New York, Arizona, California, Michigan, and Illinois.

During the same four months 757 indigent aliens were returned at their own request to their native land, 320 going to Great Britain, 123 to Italy, 56 to Germany, 229 to other Europe, and 29 to other countries. The majority of these indigent aliens (over 75 per cent) last resided in New York, Michigan, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. All these indigents have been in the United States less than three years, and of the total, 582 entered at New York and 39 at other seaports, while 132 came in via the Canadian border and 4 via the Mexican border.

INWARD AND OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT FROM JULY 1 TO OCTOBER 31, 1932

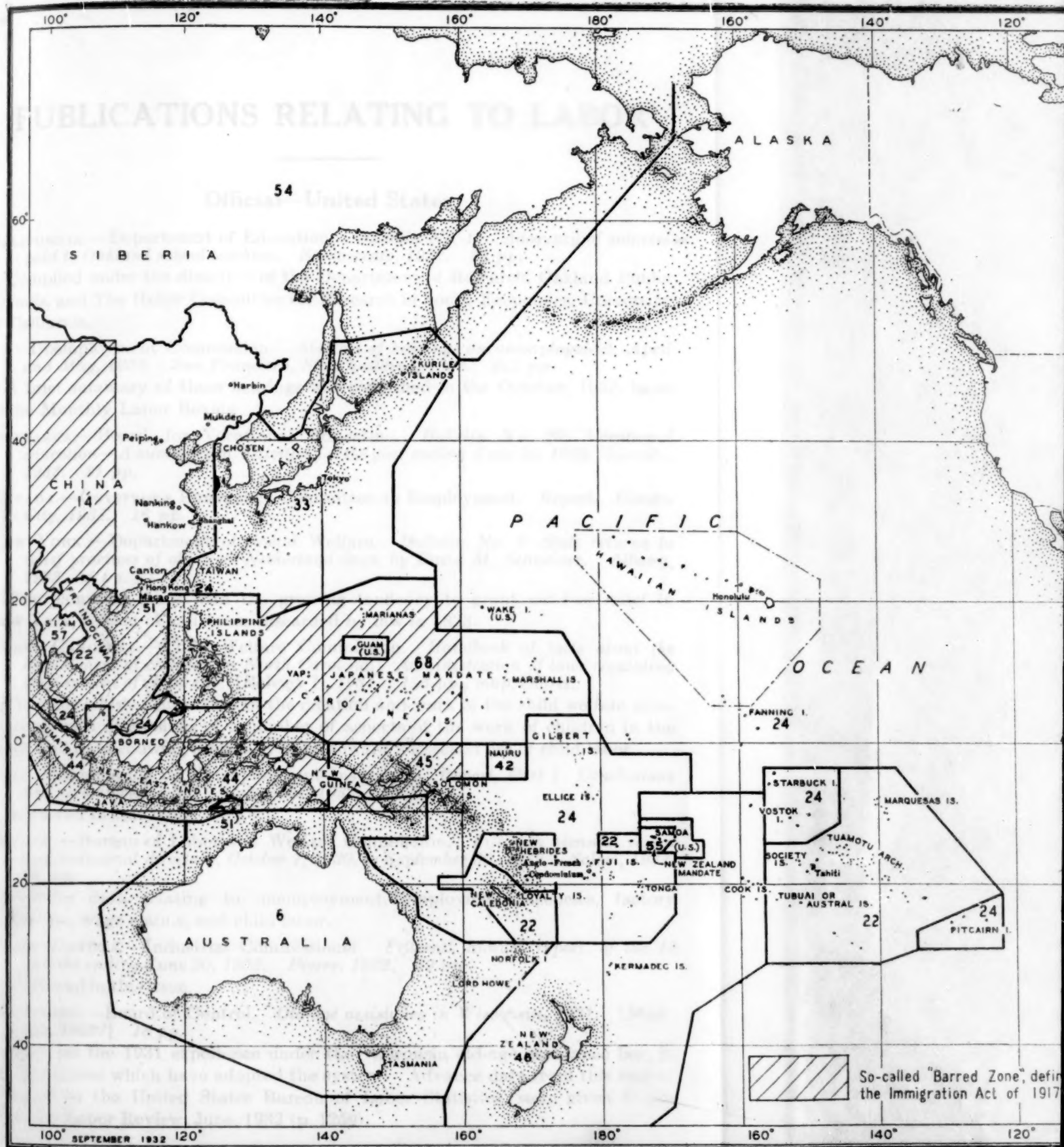
Period	Inward					Aliens de- barred from enter- ing ¹	Outward					Aliens de- ported after land- ing ²
	Aliens admitted			United States citizens arrived	Total		Aliens departed			United States citizens de- parted	Total	
	Immi- grant	Non- immi- grant	Total				Emi- grant	Non- emi- grant	Total			
July, 1932.....	2, 079	10, 534	12, 613	28, 006	40, 619	561	11, 328	24, 089	35, 417	59, 298	94, 715	2, 100
August, 1932..	2, 719	14, 107	16, 826	54, 070	70, 896	605	8, 783	20, 141	28, 924	57, 887	86, 811	1, 946
September, 1932.....	3, 129	21, 348	24, 477	60, 258	84, 735	596	8, 856	17, 290	26, 146	38, 368	64, 514	1, 645
October, 1932..	2, 388	14, 407	16, 795	28, 058	44, 853	590	7, 788	14, 776	22, 564	28, 854	51, 418	2, 103
Total ..	10, 315	60, 396	70, 711	170, 392	241, 103	2, 352	36, 755	76, 296	113, 051	184, 407	297, 458	7, 794

¹ These aliens are not included among arrivals, as they were not permitted to enter the United States.

² These aliens (exclusive of visitors across land borders) are included among aliens departed, they having entered the United States, legally or illegally, and later deported.

Quotas Established under Immigration Law

THE accompanying map shows the quota areas established by the immigration act of 1924 and the immigration quotas established for the various countries or areas by the proclamation of June 19, 1931.



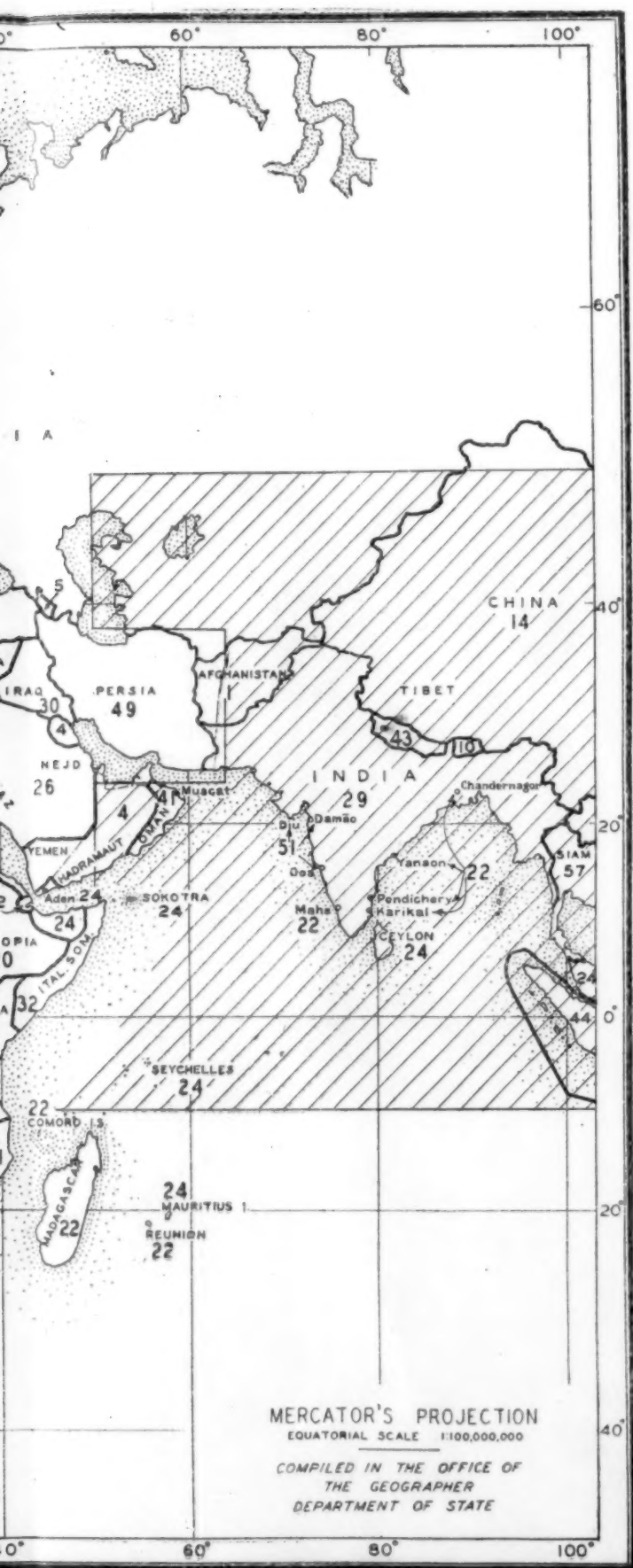




Map No.

- 1 Afgh
- 2 Alba
- 3 And
- 4 Arab
- 5 Arm
- 6 Aust
- 7 Aust
- 8 Belg
- 9 Bess
- 10 Bhut
- 11 Bulg
- 12 Cam
- 13 Cam
- 14 Chin
- 15 Cze
- 16 Dan
- 17 Den
- 18 Egy
- 19 Est
- 20 Eth
- 21 Fin
- 22 Fran
- 23 Ger
- 24 Gre
- 25 Gre
- 26 Hej
- 27 Hun
- 28 Ice
- 29 Ind
- 30 Iraq
- 31 Irish
- 32 Italy
- 33 Jap
- 34 Lat
- 35 Libe
- 36 Liec
- 37 Lith
- 38 Lux
- 39 Mon
- 40 Mor
- 41 Mus
- 42 Nau
- 43 Nep
- 44 Neth
- 45 New
- 46 New
- 47 Nor
- 48 Pale
- 49 Pers
- 50 Pola
- 51 Port
- 52 Ruan
- 53 Rum
- 54 Russ
- 55 Sam
- 56 San
- 57 Siam
- 58 Sout
- 59 Sout
- 60 Spai
- 61 Swe
- 62 Swit
- 63 Syria
- 64 Tan
- 65 Tog
- 66 Tog
- 67 Tur
- 68 Yap
- 69 Yug

* Official



IMMIGRATION QUOTAS

By PROCLAMATION NO. 1953, DATED JUNE 19, 1931

Map No.	Country or Area	Quota
1	Afghanistan.....	100
2	Albania.....	100
3	Andorra.....	100
4	Arabian peninsula (except Muscat, Aden Settlement and Protectorate, and the Kingdom of the Hejaz and Nejd and its Dependencies).....	100
5	Armenia.....	100
6	Australia (including Tasmania, Papua, and all islands appertaining to Australia).....	100
7	Austria.....	1,413
8	Belgium.....	1,304
9	Bessarabia.....	100
10	Bhutan.....	100
11	Bulgaria.....	100
12	Cameroon (British mandate).....	100
13	Cameroon (French mandate).....	100
14	China.....	100
15	Czechoslovakia.....	2,874
16	Danzig, Free City of.....	100
17	Denmark.....	1,181
18	Egypt.....	100
19	Estonia.....	116
20	Ethiopia (Abyssinia).....	100
21	Finland.....	669
22	France.....	3,086
23	Germany.....	25,957
24	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	65,721
25	Greece.....	307
26	Hejaz and Nejd and its Dependencies *.....	100
27	Hungary.....	869
28	Iceland.....	100
29	India.....	100
30	Iraq (Mesopotamia).....	100
31	Irish Free State.....	17,853
32	Italy.....	5,802
33	Japan.....	100
34	Latvia.....	236
35	Liberia.....	100
36	Liechtenstein.....	100
37	Lithuania.....	388
38	Luxembourg.....	100
39	Monaco.....	100
40	Morocco (French and Spanish zones and Tangier).....	100
41	Muscat (Oman).....	100
42	Nauru (British mandate).....	100
43	Nepal.....	100
44	Netherlands.....	3,153
45	New Guinea, Territory of (including appertaining islands) (Australian mandate).....	100
46	New Zealand.....	100
47	Norway.....	2,377
48	Palestine (with Trans-Jordan) (British mandate).....	100
49	Persia.....	100
50	Poland.....	6,524
51	Portugal.....	440
52	Ruanda and Urundi (Belgian mandate).....	100
53	Rumania.....	298
54	Russia, European and Asiatic.....	2,701
55	Samoa, Western (mandate of New Zealand).....	100
56	San Marino.....	100
57	Siam.....	100
58	South Africa, Union of.....	100
59	South West Africa (mandate of the Union of South Africa).....	100
60	Spain.....	252
61	Sweden.....	3,314
62	Switzerland.....	1,707
63	Syria and the Lebanon (French mandate).....	123
64	Tanganyika (British mandate).....	100
65	Togoland (British mandate).....	100
66	Togoland (French mandate).....	100
67	Turkey.....	226
68	Yap and other Pacific Islands under Japanese mandate.....	100
69	Yugoslavia.....	845

* Officially "Saudi Arabia" since Sept. 22, 1932.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

Official—United States

CALIFORNIA.—Department of Education. *Bulletin No. 11: Adequacy of salaries paid to Oakland school teachers. Sacramento, 1932. 24 pp.*

Compiled under the direction of the Department of Research, Oakland Public Schools, and The Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics, University of California.

—Unemployment Commission. *Abstract of hearings on unemployment, April and May, 1932. San Francisco, State building, 1932. 244 pp.*

A brief summary of these hearings was published in the October, 1932, issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

NEBRASKA.—Board for Vocational Education. *Bulletin No. 25: Vocational education—A summary of activities for the year ending June 30, 1932. Lincoln, 1932. 21 pp.*

NEVADA.—Governor's Emergency Committee on Employment. *Report. Carson City, 1932. 16 pp.*

NEW YORK.—Department of Social Welfare. *Bulletin No. 3: State returns to relief practices of old New Netherland days, by David M. Schneider. Albany, 1932. 8 pp.*

This pamphlet deals with the growing tendency to grant outdoor relief in New York, a form of assistance discarded by law in 1823.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Child Welfare Commission. *Handbook of facts about the employment of children in North Carolina. Administration of laws regulating employment of children. [Raleigh?], 1931. 143 pp., map, charts.*

Contains a historical review of the creation and work of the child welfare commission, with discussions of a number of aspects of the work of children in the State, and data showing a marked trend toward a lessened use of child labor.

OHIO.—Commission on Unemployment Insurance. *Report, Part I: Conclusions and recommended bill. Columbus, 1932. 99 pp.*

Reviewed in this issue.

OREGON.—Bureau of Labor and Welfare Commission. *Fifteenth biennial report and industrial directory, October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1932. Salem, 1932. 52 pp.*

Includes data relating to unemployment, employment agencies, factory inspection, wage claims, and child labor.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—Industrial Commissioner. *Fifteenth annual report, of the 12 months ending June 30, 1932. Pierre, 1932. 39 pp.*

Reviewed in this issue.

WISCONSIN.—Board of Control. *Old-age assistance in Wisconsin, 1931. [Madison, 1932?] 18 pp.*

Analyzes the 1931 experience under the Wisconsin old-age assistance law, in the 9 counties which have adopted the system. Advance data from this report, supplied to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, were given in the Monthly Labor Review, June, 1932 (p. 1259).

UNITED STATES.—Board of Mediation. *Annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932.* Washington, 1932. 51 pp.

Reviewed in this issue.

— Congress. Senate. Committee on Pensions. *Old-age pensions. Hearing (72d Cong., 1st sess.) on S. 3037, a bill to protect labor in its old age, March 26, 1932.* Washington, 1932. 41 pp.

Includes estimates as to probable cost of a Federal old-age pension act which would extend Federal aid (to the amount of one-third of the total cost) to States adopting old-age pension laws meeting certain minimum requirements.

— Department of Agriculture. *Technical Bulletin No. 322: Agricultural credit corporations affiliated with cotton cooperative marketing associations, by William H. Rowe.* Washington, 1932. 64 pp., charts.

* The author examines these credit organizations in regard to types of loans, operating practices, loan requirements and experience, cost to borrower, special problems, etc., and reaches the conclusion that these corporations have made "an unimpressive showing as financial institutions" and have usually failed to give substantial aid to the marketing associations for which intended. Certain suggestions are made, which, the author thinks, would increase their usefulness.

— Department of Commerce. Bureau of Mines. *Technical Paper 526: Coke-oven accidents in the United States during the calendar year 1931, by W. W. Adams and L. Chenoweth.* Washington, 1932. 15 pp.

Reviewed in this issue.

— Bureau of Navigation. *Merchant marine statistics, 1932.* Washington, 1932. 116 pp.

Reviewed in this issue.

— Department of Labor. *Twentieth annual report of the Secretary of Labor, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932.* Washington, 1932. 127 pp.

Reviewed in this issue.

— Bureau of Immigration. *Annual report, fiscal year ended June 30, 1932.* Washington, 1932. 195 pp.

— Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Annual report, fiscal year ended June 30, 1932.* Washington, 1932. 27 pp.

— Bulletin No. 568: *Wages and hours of labor in the manufacture of silk and rayon goods, 1931.* Washington, 1932. 57 pp.

An advance summary of this study was given in the Monthly Labor Review for December, 1931 (pp. 175-181).

— Bulletin No. 569: *Labor legislation of Mexico.* Washington, 1932. 87 pp.

— Bulletin No. 571: *Wages and hours of labor in the furniture industry, 1910 to 1931.* Washington, 1932. 58 pp.

An advance summary of this study was published in the Monthly Labor Review for March, 1932 (pp. 644-648).

— Bureau of Naturalization. *Annual report, fiscal year ended June 30, 1932.* Washington, 1932. 38 pp.

— Directory of courts having jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings. Washington, 1932. 128 pp.

— Children's Bureau. *Memorandum on the transient boy.* Washington, 1932. 7 pp. (Mimeographed.)

Reviewed in this issue.

— Publication No. 213: *Employed boys and girls in Milwaukee, by Alice Channing.* Washington, 1932. 71 pp.

A study, made in 1925, of 10,320 minors who had left school, of whom 9,207 had been employed at some time since leaving, while 1,113 had never been employed. The study deals with age and grade at time of leaving school, interval between regular school and work, work certificates, occupations, wages, regularity

of employment, unemployment, changes in position, apprenticeship experience, relation between school attainment and occupation, and similar matters.

UNITED STATES.—Department of Labor. Children's Bureau. *Twentieth annual report, fiscal year ended June 30, 1932. Washington, 1932. 36 pp.*

— Women's Bureau. *Fourteenth annual report, fiscal year ended June 30, 1932. Washington, 1932. 25 pp.*

— Federal Farm Board. *Bulletin No. 7: Poultry—Guide for organizing farmers' cooperative marketing associations. Washington, 1932. 49 pp.*

— *Bulletin No. 9: Statistics of farmers' selling and buying associations, United States, 1863–1931. Washington, 1932. 91 pp., charts.*

A detailed statistical study showing the development of the local marketing associations handling specified commodities, and their importance in their particular field. Also describes the other five types of marketing agencies that have been evolved from these local units: The federation of local units, the terminal market sales agency, the large-scale centralized pooling association, the price-bargaining association, and the national sales agency.

— Division of Cooperative Marketing. *Beginnings of cooperative grain marketing. Washington, 1932. 24 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

A brief account of the history of the farmers' elevator movement in various States up to 1931.

— President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership. *Farm and village housing. Washington, 1932. 293 pp., maps, plans, illus.*

— Household management and kitchens. *Washington, 1932. 228 pp., plans, illus.*

— Housing and the community; Home repair and remodeling. *Washington, 1932. 291 pp., maps, illus.*

Official—Foreign Countries

AMSTERDAM (NETHERLANDS).—Centrale Commissie voor Werkliedenzaken (C. W.). *Verslag omtrent de bemoeiingen der gemeente Amsterdam in arbeidszaken en de verzekering tegen werkloosheid in 1931. [Amsterdam, 1932?] 108 pp.*

Contains a report on public unemployment insurance in the city of Amsterdam, including legislation, organization of the insurance system, employment and unemployment, insurance benefits and relief, etc.

BREMEN (GERMANY).—Statistisches Landesamt. *Statistisches Jahrbuch der freien Hansestadt Bremen, 1932. Bremen, 1932. 192 pp., maps.*

Includes information on housing, employment and unemployment, social insurance, etc., in the city of Bremen.

CANADA.—Department of Immigration and Colonization. *Report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1932. Ottawa, 1932. 81 pp.*

Canadian immigration statistics for the calendar year 1931 were published in the May, 1932, issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

DENMARK.—Statistiske Departement. *Statistisk aarbog, 1932. Copenhagen, 1932. 268 pp.*

The subjects covered in this statistical yearbook for Denmark include social insurance (invalidity, old age, unemployment), workmen's compensation, employment service, unemployment, industrial disputes, labor hours and wages, labor unions, cooperative societies, prices and cost of living, collective agreements, etc.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Department of Overseas Trade. *Report No. 525: Economic conditions in Rumania in 1931, by R. J. E. Humphreys. London, 1932. 84 pp.*

The section on "social questions" contains data on cooperative societies, index numbers of prices and cost of living, unemployment, collective agreements, and labor disputes.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Industrial Health Research Board. *Report No. 66: An experimental study of certain forms of manual dexterity*, by J. N. Langdon. London, 1932. 56 pp.

The results of this test suggest that the measurement of the ability to perform certain operations involving manual dexterity may be of use in vocational guidance.

—Royal Commission on the Civil Service, 1929–1931. *Report*. London, 1931. 252 pp. (Cmd. 3909.)

—Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance. *Final report*. London, 1932. 529 pp. (Cmd. 4185.)

Reviewed in this issue.

INDIA.—Chief Inspector of Mines. *Annual report, for the year ending December 31, 1931*. Calcutta, 1932. 157 pp., charts.

Data on employment, output, and earnings of workers in the mines, taken from this report, are given in this issue.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—Economic Intelligence Service. *World economic survey, 1931–32*. Geneva, 1932. 327 pp., maps, charts. (World Peace Foundation, Boston, Mass., American agent.)

Includes chapters on movement of prices and on wages, unemployment, and labor conditions.

NETHERLANDS.—Departement van Economische Zaken en Arbeid. *Centraal verslag der arbeidsinspectie in het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden over 1931*. The Hague, 1932. [Various paging.] Diagrams, illus.

Annual report of labor inspection in the Netherlands, including personnel, legislation, accidents by industries and occupations, measures for the protection of workers, etc. The report is in Dutch, with a summary in English, printed separately.

—Verslag over het haventoezicht uitgeoefend in 1931. The Hague, 1932. 45 pp.

Annual report on harbor inspection in the Netherlands in 1931, including legislation, accidents, industrial disputes, unemployment, and other labor conditions.

QUEENSLAND (AUSTRALIA).—Registrar of Friendly Societies, Building Societies, and Industrial and Provident Societies. *Forty-seventh report*. Brisbane, 1932. 29 pp.

SPAIN.—Presidencia del Consejo de Ministros. Instituto Geografico, Catastral y de Estadistica. *Anuario estadístico de España, 1930*. Madrid, 1932. 2 vols. Charts, maps.

This statistical annual for Spain includes data on production, industrial accidents, and labor inspection (1930 and earlier years); prices and cost of living (1931 and earlier years); wages and hours of labor and industrial disputes (1929 and earlier years).

SWEDEN.—Socialstyrelsen. *Yrkesinspektionens verksamhet år 1931*. Stockholm, 1932. 123 pp.

Annual report on labor inspection in Sweden, including information on organization and personnel, legislation, activities of inspectors, industrial diseases and accidents, medical examination of workers, etc.

SWITZERLAND.—Département Fédéral de l'Économie Publique. *La législation suisse en matière de réglementation du travail et d'assurances sociales pendant l'année 1931*. (La Vie Économique, 14^e Supplément, Berne, Août, 1932.) 84 pp.

A compilation of the laws relating to the regulation of labor and social insurance in the various Swiss Cantons during 1931.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—Office of Census and Statistics. *Official yearbook of the Union and of Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, No. 13, 1930-1931. Pretoria, 1932. 1044 pp., maps, charts.*

Gives data on labor and industrial conditions, prices and price indexes, social conditions (including old-age pensions), wages and salaries in various branches of industry, mine accidents, etc.

Unofficial

ADAMS, FRANK DAWSON. *The day shelter for unemployed men, Montreal: A social experiment. Montreal, McGill University, 1932. 23 pp., illus.*

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR. Executive Council. *Report to the fifty-second annual convention, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 21, 1932. [Washington], 1932. 100 pp., charts.*

Reviewed in this issue.

BURNS, C. DELISLE. *Leisure in the modern world. New York, Century Co., 1932. 302 pp.*

The changing viewpoints resulting from modern civilization are discussed in relation to the present use of leisure time and to the most desirable ways in which to use it.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES. Department of Manufacture. *Company plans for unemployment reserves. Washington, 1932. 42 pp., chart.*

A brief review of the unemployment-benefit systems in force in this country, showing their purpose and nature, the experience under the different plans, and including an outline of the procedure for the establishment of an unemployment compensation plan.

CONFERENCE OF STATE AND PROVINCIAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF NORTH AMERICA. *Proceedings of the forty-sixth annual meeting, held at Washington, D. C., April 27-30, 1931. [Place of publication not given; 1932?] 212 pp.*

CONFERENCE ON UNIVERSITY TRAINING FOR THE NATIONAL SERVICE. *Proceedings of a conference held at the University of Minnesota, July 14 to 17, 1931. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1932. 325 pp.*

Among the subjects discussed were the functions of universities as training centers and the consequent curriculum problems; career opportunities in Federal Government employment and faculty and student attitudes towards such service; types of entrance examinations; methods of informing qualified students of Federal service vacancies; and procedure for cooperation between universities and the Government.

FISHER, IRVING. *Booms and depressions: Some first principles. New York, Adelphia Co., 1932. 258 pp., charts.*

FRAZIER, E. FRANKLIN. *The free Negro family—A study of family origins before the Civil War. Nashville, Fisk University Press, 1932. 75 pp., maps.*

A study of the careers of typical free Negro families, for the most part in the free communities of colored people developed before the Civil War, intended to show how such families originated and the part which they played in the cultural and economic progress of the race.

GENERAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS. *The human price of coal—A study of certain aspects of the bituminous coal industry. New York, Association Press, 1932. 67 pp.*

A manual for the study of the coal industry and its problems, outlining the organization of the industry and suggesting measures that might be taken to improve conditions for operators, mine workers, and consumers.

HALLSWORTH, J. *Protective legislation for shop and office employees. London, George G. Harrap & Co. (Ltd.), 1932. 211 pp.*

Written by the secretary of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers, this study outlines the history of protective legislation for the shop and office

workers, discusses the present situation, and deals with proposed legislation to improve existing conditions.

HOUSING AMERICA. *By the editors of Fortune.* New York, Harcourt, Brace & Co. (Inc.), 1932. 159 pp., plans, illus.

The first part of the book consists of a survey of the general situation. Beginning with the need for good housing at a low price, the authors consider the factors which at present bring its cost up to a figure which the majority of the population can not meet. The second part takes up the question of remedies. An interesting account is given of the different kinds of mass production housing already designed.

IDAHO, UNIVERSITY OF. Agricultural Experiment Station. *Bulletin No. 165: Food consumption and food expenditures in relation to standards of requirements and family income, by Mildred Waters Talbott.* Moscow, Idaho, 1929. 19 pp.

INSTITUT AMERICAIN DE DROIT ET DE LEGISLATION COMPARÉE. *Code international du travail. [Mexico City?], Imp. "Rivadeneyra," 1932. 176 pp. (Etudes et Documents, Serie Française No. 2.)*

A comparative study of labor legislation in all countries, with specific references under each classification to the various labor codes.

INSTITUTE FOR SCIENCE OF LABOR (KURASIKI, JAPAN). *Annual report for 1930-1931.* Kurasiki, 1932. 25 pp.

Includes digests of the results of researches completed by members of the institute in 1930 and 1931, a list of their lectures and reports at various meetings, and summaries of papers published during the same period in the *Journal of Science of Labor*.

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL RESEARCH (PEIPING, CHINA). *The sixth year of the Institute of Social Research. Peiping, 3 Wen Tsin Chieh, Hsi An Men, 1932. 10 pp. (Extract from the sixth annual report.)*

Gives a brief description of studies published and in course of preparation during the year 1931.

INTERNATIONAAL CONGRES VOOR WETENSCHAPPELIJKE BEDRIJFSORGANISATIE. *Vijfde, Amsterdam, 18-23 Juli 1932. [Amsterdam?], 1932. 2 vols. (In Dutch, French, German, and English.)*

The volumes contain reports on scientific shop management, presented at the 5th International Management Congress, held July 18 to 23, 1932, at Amsterdam, Netherlands. Among the subjects covered are training of [foremen in modern management methods; essentials of a rational system of promotion; education in manufacturing industries; methods of interesting employees to increase their production; establishment of household budgets for expenditure of money, time, and energy; preparation, distribution, and control of labor in agriculture; forms of rationalization procedures (scientific management) in industry; and application of incentive wage-payment plans to office work.

MCCABE, DAVID A. *National collective bargaining in the pottery industry.* Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1932. 449 pp.

A history of labor relations in the two divisions of the pottery industry, known as the "general ware" and the "sanitary" divisions, in which national collective bargaining prevails, or once prevailed. Deals primarily with those workers within these divisions who are, or were, members of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD. *Shorter work periods in industry.* New York, 247 Park Avenue, 1932. 56 pp.

Reviewed in this issue.

PALESTINE ECONOMIC CORPORATION. *Fifth annual report, 1931.* New York [1932]. 95 pp., illus.

Contains data on the various projects in Palestine, financed by the corporation; also details as to loans to cooperative societies. to housing and settlement associations, etc.

PHILPOTT, S. J. F. *Fluctuations in human output.* London, Cambridge University Press, 1932. 125 pp., illus. (*British Journal of Psychology, Monograph supplement XVII.*)

This study relates to the fluctuations which occur in uninterrupted mental work and is based on a series of experiments largely of a psychological nature.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE. *Organizations in the field of public administration: A directory.* Chicago, 850 East 58th Street, 1932. 203 pp.

The directory includes not only organizations composed of public administrators but also those which, by cooperation or by the joint occupancy of particular fields of work, affect the course and practice of public administration. Organizations less than state-wide in scope have been omitted. While the volume is devoted to organizations in the United States, some international bodies have been included and there is a section giving Canadian organizations.

SANSEVERINO, LUISA RIVA. *Salario minimo e salario corporativo.* Rome, 1931. 107 pp. (*Studi dell'Istituto di Diritto Pubblico e Legislazione Sociale della R. Università di Roma, VII.*)

UNIVERSITY DEBATORS' ANNUAL. *Constructive and rebuttal speeches delivered in debates of American colleges and universities during the college year, 1931-32.* Edited by Edith M. Phelps. New York, H. W. Wilson Co., 1932. 467 pp.

Among the subjects covered in these debates were the following: Control of production and distribution in major basic industries; wage cutting and business recovery; industrialism versus agrarianism for the South; and centralized control of industry.

WAGG, HENRY J. *A chronological survey of work for the blind.* London, Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons (Ltd.), 1932. 235 pp., illus.

This history begins with the establishment of a hospital for the blind in Capadocia in the fourth century and includes certain activities in behalf of the blind as recent as 1930.

WELCH, HENRY J., AND MILES, GEORGE H. *Industrial psychology in practice.* London, Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons (Ltd.), 1932. 249 pp., diagrams, illus.

In part 1 of this volume the reduction of fatigue, environmental conditions, accidents, and the internal economy of establishments are discussed. The subject of part 2 is personnel. Numerous examples from various industries are presented to show the desirable results of applying the principles and methods of industrial psychology.

WILLIAMS, J. H. HARLEY. *A century of public health in Britain, 1832-1929.* London, A. & C. Black (Ltd.), 1932. 314 pp.

A history of the legal enactments relating to sanitation and public health in Great Britain, together with an account of the development of public knowledge and interest in health matters which has resulted in various measures for the control and prevention of the principal communicable diseases.

